30.24-2005

TROOPS IS CONDITIONAL UPON THE CONCLUSION OF AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS ON OTHER SUBJECTS."

IF BOTH REPLIES HAVE NOT BEEN RECEIVED BY THE WEDNESDAY DEADLINE, THE COUNCIL AT THAT TIME WILL FACE THE PROBLEM OF THE NEXT MOVE.

WHILE GROMYKO REFUSED TO TALK FOR PUBLICATION, THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER IN MOSCOW, PRAVDA, COMMENTED THAT THE IRANIAN PROBLEM HAD BEEN "ARTIFICIALLY TURNED INTO A STUMBLING BLOCK IN THE WAY OF SUCCESSFUL AND FRUITFUL ACTIVITY" OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

MEANWHILE, IT WAS REPORTED THAT REDRAFTED RULES ON THE MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL, REPRESENTATION, CREDENTIALS AND AGENDA WOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE INTERIM REPORT WHICH THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS HAS AGREED UPON FOR SUBMISSION TO THE COUNCIL NEXT WEDNESDAY. NO FORMAL VOTE WAS REPORTED TAKEN ON THE PROPOSALS AND IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THEY WERE UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT THE REPORT WILL PRESENT REGULATIONS NOT PREVIOUSLY INCLUDED IN THE REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS. HOWEVER, IT WAS SAID THESE SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED FINAL AND IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT NO RULES CAN BE MADE UP TO APPLY TO ALL SITUATIONS.

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PREMIER SUPPORTS IRAN ENVOY AT UNO

Qavam's Endorsement Seen as Reply to Russian Attack on Ambassador.

NEW YORK, April 1 — (AP) The government of Iran gave unqualified support to its ambassador here today amid mounting speculation over Moscow's reaction to the request of the United Nations Security council for a full report on the Iranian issue.

Iran's statement, communicated directly from Premier Ahmed Qavam to Secretary-General Trygve Lie, apparently was in response to earlier Russian claims that Ambassador Hussein Ala was not familiar with the latest developments in the situation. Ala presented Iran's side to the council last week immediately after Russia's dramatic walkout.

Full Reply Awaited

Spokesmen made it clear that the statement was not Iran's answer to the council's appeal for a full report under the joint request to Moscow and Tehran. That reply, an official of the Iranian office said, probably would be received late tonight or early tomorrow.

There was no indication here or in Moscow as to Russia's next step in view of the Wednesday morning deadline on the bid for information. Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko remained in the city, but refused to answer any queries.

In his message, Premier Qavam said:

"Hussein Ala has been and continues to be fully accredited and qualified to represent Iran in the matter concerning Iran now before the Security council and in any other matters concerning Iran which may come before the Security council requiring Iranian representation. This accreditation will remain valid until further notice."

An Iranian spokesman said he thought that the statement was directed at those who said that Ala did not enjoy the full confidence of his government. The spokesman added that it would serve to strengthen Ala's position and dispel any possible doubts.

Next Session Wednesday

Despite Premier Qavam's surprise message, speculation continued to center around Russia's moves. Delegates reserved comment as they prepared for resumption of the sessions on Wednesday at 11 a.m.

Iranian Premier Backs Ala In Wire To U.N.

New York, April 1 (AP)—Premier Ahmed Qavam of Iran today gave unqualified support to Hussein Ala, his Ambassador here, in a cable direct to the United Nations Security Council.

In support of Ala, who presented the Iranian situation to the Council after Russia's dramatic walkout, the Premier said in his message:

"Hussein Ala has been and continues to be fully accredited and qualified to represent Iran in the matter concerning Iran now before the Security Council and in any other matters concerning Iran which may come before the Security Council requiring Iranian representation. This accreditation will remain valid until further notice."

Answer To Russians

The Premier's statement, sent to Trygve Lie, secretary-general, apparently was in reply to earlier Russian claims that Ala was not familiar with late developments in the situation.

The text of the cable was announced by the United Nations Department of Information.

This development came amid speculation over Russia's payment in full of her dues to the United Nations and subsequent hopes that the Council would soon be running on a full-team basis.

It has been one man short since Wednesday when Russian Delegate Andrei Gromyko walked out in protest against the Council's refusal to defer the Iranian question until April 10.

Hopeful Signs

Members of the other ten delegations could count three developments in favor of their hope that Russia might end what one official called a "temporary absence," and resume its place on the Council when that body reconvenes Wednesday. These were:

1. The news from Moscow, released here by Secretary General Trygve Lie, that Russia had paid in full her $1,723,000 assessment for the United Nations working capital. She was the first big power to do so.

2. Boris Stein, alternate Russian delegate, has been working steadily—and most congenially, other members said—on the Council committee drafting rules for the conduct of business.

3. Similarly, the Russians have taken part in meetings of the military staff committee, which is working on preliminary plans for an international force to keep the peace.

"Adds Up To The Good"

"All these are evidence that adds up all to the good," said one delegation official, who also expressed the opinion the Russians have not been happy in their self-chosen exile from the Council.

There is still the fact that Moscow, and Tehran, have not replied yet to the Council's request of last Friday for clarification of the Iranian occupation matter. The deadline is Wednesday.

Treaty With Iran In 1921 May Be Cited By Russ

New York, April 1 (AP)—A treaty signed by Russia and Iran 25 years ago may be produced in a "surprise witness" role before the United Nations Security Council investigation of current difficulties between the two countries is ended.

No reference was made to the February 26, 1921, "Treaty of Friendship between Iran and Russia" in the first round of discussions, climaxed by Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko's boycott of two sessions in which Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala was permitted to state his country's case.

Attention centered chiefly on the Soviet-British-Iranian pact of 1942 (guaranteeing evacuation of all foreign troops from Iran six months after the end of the war against the Axis).

May Be In Reply

Moscow's answer to Secretary Trygve Lie's request for complete information on the dispute, however, may include an invitation for the Council to examine the 2,000-word "Treaty of Friendship."

Russian quarters contend it has a direct bearing on two important aspects of the tangled situation: (1) The presence of Russian troops in Iran, and (2) the sanctity of treaties.

"The presence of Soviet troops on the territory of Iran is quite legitimate, in so far as such a right was granted to the Soviet Government by the Soviet-Iranian treaty of February 26, 1921," as well as the 1942 tripartite pact, Andrei Vishinsky, Russia's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, told the Security Council two months ago.

Copy Of Treaty

A copy of the 1921 treaty was produced from the Iranian Ambassador's files last night. The only reference to troops is contained in Article 6, which gives Russia "the right to advance her troops into the Iranian interior for the purpose of carrying out the military operations necessary for its defense" under these conditions:

"If a third party should attempt to carry out a policy of usurpation by means of armed intervention in Iran or if such power should desire to use Iranian territory as a base of operations against Russia, or if a foreign power should threaten the frontiers of Russia or those of its allies, and if the Iranian Government should not be able to put a stop to such menace after having been once called upon to do so by Russia."

Noted January 24

Vishinsky's January 24 communication to the Security Council noted "a danger of organized hostile action" to Russian oil fields at Baku, just north of the Iranian border.

He called attention to "the fact that propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union is growing stronger in Iran and is far from being discouraged by the Iranian Government."

The Iranians last night, however, cited an exchange of notes relative to the 1921 treaty in which Russia agreed that Article 6 was "intended to apply only to cases in which preparations have been made for a considerable armed attack upon Russia or the Soviet republics allied to her" and "in no sense intended to apply to verbal or written attacks directed against the Soviet by various Iranian groups."

No Russian Request

An Iranian spokesman further called attention to the absence of any request from Russia to put a stop to any menace that might exist within Iran's borders.

The second point—sanctity of treaties—was raised by the British Council delegate, Sir Alexander Cadogan, and is closely linked with the question of oil concessions which Iran charges Russia demanded as a condition to withdrawal of the Red Army.

Recent dispatches from Moscow have supported Russia's demand for Iranian oil with the contention that Iran violated the 1921 treaty by granting oil rights to the subjects of "third powers."

Although a spokesman for the United States delegation said American holdings in Iran now were inconsiderable, Iran in January, 1937, granted American companies the right to explore 200,000 square miles of land for oil. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company obtained its rights to Iranian oil in 1901.

The 1921 treaty restored to Iran concessions and property exacted by the Czarist regime, ousted by Communist revolutionaries in 1917, on Iran's promise under Article 13 "not to cede to a third power, or to its subjects, the concessions and property restored to Iran by virtue of the present treaty and to maintain those rights for the Iranian nation."

Byrnes Confers With Truman

Washington, April 1 (AP)—Secretary Byrnes conferred more than an hour today with President Truman on developments at the United Nations Security Council meeting in New York.

Leaving the White House, Byrnes declined to discuss details of the talk. He said he would return to New York immediately after lunch tomorrow.

He added that he had no information on whether U.N. officials had received answers to their request for further information on the Russian-Iranian issue from either of the parties.

No Emergency, He Says

If such answers had been received, he said, they went directly to the officials.

Byrnes emphasized that "no emergency calls me to meet with the President."

He said he discussed "many problems" with the Chief Executive in a conference similar to that which they hold weekly.

Asked if he had any information on reports from Iran of Russian evacuation plans in Tabriz, he replied, in lieu of an answer:

"8hank you very much."

Daily Phone Talks

Then he hurried out a side door of the White House in the direction of the State Department.

Byrnes said he had talked with the President by telephone every day while he was in N weoYrk for the Council meeting and that he talked to him by telephone Friday night while the President was aboard his yacht.

Russian Message Carefully Guarded

Limerick, Eire, April 1 (AP)—Two Russian couriers, who said they were carrying dispatches of utmost importance from Moscow to Washington, refused to leave an airliner during the refueling at Shannon Airport late Saturday night.

Airport authorities said regulations provided that all passengers leave planes during refueling, but after a conference with airline officials it was decided to let the cauriers remain aboard with their heavy bags during the 90-minute stopover.

The couriers, who gave their names as Leonid Konline and André Saviskonov, said they had been instructed not to leave the plane.

Russia Gives Strong Assurance She Will Retain Place in UNO

MOSCOW, April 1—(AP) Two foreign representatives in responsible diplomatic posts said today they have received strong though unofficial reassurances of the Soviet Union's intention to remain a working partner in the United Nations.

There also has been evidence of this intention in the daily Moscow press and in the opinions of prominent lecturers on public platforms

during the past few days.

One such lecturer, Alexander Leontiev, who is well known as a commentator on world affairs, said that the Soviet Union would throw all its weight toward obtaining a firm peace, security among peoples and application of democratic principles "in relations between countries, large and small."

Makes Five Charges

But this lecturer, whose remarks at the crowded Hall of Columns were published today in the Communist party newspaper Pravda, added these charges:

1. That a war of nerves was being directed against the Soviet Union.
2. That the foreign press was developing "an anti-Soviet campaign of slander, lies and untruths against Russia which at times approaches hysteria."
3. That there are propagandists for a new war abroad.
4. That an "imperialistic trend" is developing in contemporary world politics.
5. That certain quarters in the United States still were attempting to employ "atomic diplomacy" to bend the world to American will.

Leontiev, expressing what appears to be a widely-held Russian opinion, said there were two trends developing in the world—the groups who want to stand on international decisions and the groups who want to impose their will upon others. He left no doubt that in the latter classification he included the present position of the United States and Britain in the Security council meetings in New York.

Attacks U. S. Press

"The war was hardly over," he said, "when the reactionary American press came out with idle talk that the domination of international affairs in all corners of the hemisphere should belong to America and that she should 'consolidate' her moral leadership all over the world."

He added that there was no doubt as to the real meaning "of this American 'moral leadership'" since such discussions "usually are punctuated by references to the destructive force of the atomic bomb."

He repeated an assertion which has been made by other Soviet commentators: That Britain willingly would play the role of junior partner in a British-American combination for "directing the entire world."

"However," he added, "this ideal of domination of the world by the Anglo-Saxon race does not suit the rest of the people of the world at all and they are the ones who make up the overwhelming majority in comparison with whom the English-speaking people are only an insignificant minority."

Leontiev said that "a number of Stalin's statements bear witness" to the fact that he considers the United Nations "a serious instrument for preserving peace and international security."

"It is natural," he said, "that differences of opinion are going to emerge on a number of questions. There will be contradictions between great powers, but the problem is to surmount these hardships and to find joint agreement in decisions on international affairs."

Russ Reaffirm U.N. Faith

Moscow, April 1 (AP)—Russia's emphatic intention to remain a working partner in the United Nations with no thought of withdrawing is being reaffirmed in many quarters in Moscow every day.

Two foreign representatives in responsible diplomatic posts said today that they had received strong though unofficial reassurances within the last three days. Soviet spokesmen, press commentators and lecturers are taking a strong line on this question, generally basing their conclusions on Prime Minister Stalin's recent answers to questions by an Associated Press correspondent.

"Serious Instrument"

"The Soviet Union is paying great attention to the United Nations," declared the well-known lecturer on world affairs, Alexander Leontiev, in an address at the Hall of Columns. "The Soviet Union considers it a serious instrument for preserving international peace and security."

Speaking to a packed house, Leontiev—whose remarks were published in *Pravda* today—said:

"A number of Prime Minister Stalin's statements bear witness to this. Comrade Stalin pointed out in his answer to an Associated Press correspondent's questions that the strength of this international organization is based on the principal of equal rights of all states and not on the principle of the domination of any states by any others."

Differences "Natural"

"It is natural," Leontiev continued, "that differences in opinion are going to emerge on a number of questions. There will be contradictions between the great powers, but the problem is to surmount these hardships and to find a joint agreement in decisions on international affairs."

The lecturer said the Soviet Union was throwing all its weight toward securing firm peace and security between peoples and consistently urging the applying of democratic principles to relations between all countries, large and small.

Leontiev declared, however, that "a war of nerves is being directed against the U.S.S.R., that the foreign press is developing an anti-Soviet campaign, that there are propagandists abroad who are agitating for a new war."

He argued that an "imperialistic trend" is developing in world politics, and that certain quarters in the United States are still trying to employ "atomic diplomacy" to bend the world to American will.

But, he said, "the Soviet Union is looming as a tremendous obstacle in the way of the instigators of a new war."

Leaving no doubt that he included Britain and the United States in a group that he pictured as seeking to impose its will on others, Leontiev said, "The war was hardly over when the reactionary American press came out with idle talk that domination of world affairs in all corners of the hemisphere should belong to America, that she should 'consolidate' her moral leadership all over the world."

Leontiev said some American senators and representatives were in the classification who regarded Fascism as a "'reliable' barrier against Bloshevism" and who expressed a hope that Germany and Russia would bleed themselves to death.

Tabriz Evacuation Plans Seen

Tehran, April 1 (AP)—A United States Embassy spokesman said today that reports from Tabriz indicated that the Russian Army was making "ostentatious" preparations to evacuate that city, capital of the semi-autonomous Iranian province of Azerbaijan.

The spokesman said no actual movement of troops or materials had been reported in Tabriz but that "equipment and vehicles are being concentrated, apparently in preparation for evacuation."

An official Iranian source said the Russians had evacuated all highway check posts between Tehran and points immediately south of Tabriz, but that the self-proclaimed government or Azerbaijan had opened a new control station at Sharifabad, south of its previous frontier post of Khorramdarah.

U.S.S.R. Rejects Bid To Cereal Conference

London, April 1 (AP)—The Soviet Union has rejected an invitation to join eighteen nations in the emergency conference on European cereal supplies opening here Wednesday, conference officials said tonight.

There was no explanation of the Soviet refusal. A message requesting reconsideration has been sent to Moscow, a spokesman said.

Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, will speak at the opening session of the conference. The United States will be represented by Thomas C. Blaisdell, chief of the United States economic mission to Europe.

British Ruhr Report

London, April 1 (AP)—A spokesman for the Foreign Office said today that a committee of British experts had completed recommendations on the future of the German Ruhr and Rhineland and submitted them to the Government for study.

France wants the Ruhr, Rhineland and Saar internationalized. The French proposed a meeting of France, the United States, Great Britain and Russia to discuss the future of the German industrial areas.

The spokesman said Great Britain has no desire to postpone the May 1 Paris peace conference. Members of the British Cabinet, however, were considering a French note asking whether invitations to the conference should be issued.

BRITISH FROWN ON BULGAR CABINET

London, April 1 (A. P.).—A Foreign Office spokesman announced today that Britain will not recognize the new Bulgarian Government formed by Kimon Georgiev on the grounds that it does not meet the demand of British, Russian and United States Foreign Ministers at their Moscow Conference for inclusion of opposition elements.

Washington, April 1 (A. P.).—There was no official State Department comment on the new Bulgarian Government today, but a spokesman said that the Cabinet change "obviously is a move that the United States cannot accept in so far as diplomatic recognition goes."

Changes Are Announced In British Commands

London, April 1 (AP)—The War Office announced tonight the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey as commander in chief of the Middle East force.

Dempsey's place as commander of Allied land forces in Southeast Asia will be taken by Lieut. Gen. Sir Montagu Stopford, present commander in Java. Dempsey replaces Gen. Bernard Paget, whose new post has not been announced.

FIND SKELETON

LONDON, April 1. — (AP) Archaeologists digging in a bombed basement today uncovered what they called evidences of a second century Roman settlement. W. F. Grimes, keeper of the London museum, said fragments of Roman pottery were found from the soil of the basement of Billiter avenue in east central London. Grimes said the digging would continue.

Vichy Official Arrested

Hendaye, France, April 1 (AP)—Paul Baudouin, former under secretary in the Vichy Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was arrested here with his son as they tried to cross the border into Spain. No details were divulged immediately.

LEFTISTS GAIN IN ITALY

Win in 51 of 105 Communes Reporting in Sunday's Vote

ROME, April 1 (AP)—The Ministry of the Interior announced tonight that Leftist parties won in fifty-one of 105 communes reporting the first returns from yesterday's municipal elections. The elections, held in 1,560 communes, were the fourth in a series of weekly local balloting in Italy.

The Ministry said Leftists had won 755 council seats yesterday against 619 for right-wing and center parties.

Vatican Says Priests Executed In Slovenia

Vatican City, April 1 (AP)—A Vatican press bulletin today quoted the Vatican radio as saying 60 priests and seminarians have been executed in Slovenia.

Religious persecutions in Yugoslavia, the radio added, included suppression of religious schools and periodicals opposing the regime of Premier Marshal Tito, and the imprisonment of 60 clergymen.

CHEERS FOR FRANCO

Madrid, April 1 (A. P.).— Generalissimo Franco told a huge throng of demonstrators today that with unity, "Spain will be great and Spain will be free." He spoke from the balcony of the Royal Palace to a crowd estimated at 50,000 to 100,000 who shouted "Franco, Franco, Franco," and "Franco Yes, Russia No." The demonstration commemorated the seventh anniversary of the Franco victory in the civil war. Picked military units paraded for nearly two hours, but for the first time the Fascist-like Falange did not participate in the annual march.

"Thank you for your enthusiasm and unity," Franco said, "today, seven years after your victory, your enthusiasm means that the victory is permanent and it is permanent because it comes on the arms of Spanish youth."

Missouri Sails From Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR, April 1 (AP)—The battleship Missouri left Gibraltar this morning bearing the body of the late Turkish Ambassador to Washington, Mehmet Munir Ertegun, back to Istanbul. The Missouri was escorted by the destroyer Power.

ALLIES PUSH HUNT FOR REMNANTS OF NAZI ORGANIZATION

FRANKFURT, April 1—(AP) United States intelligence officers, pressing a manhunt for remnants of the powerful Nazi underground movement smashed in Sunday's spectacular mass raids, disclosed today the existence of several other subversive Nazi groups plotting against the Allies in occupied Germany.

While Sunday's raids broke the back of the most sinister Nazi group yet to reappear, intelligence officers indicated this was only the beginning.

Remnants Hunted Down

"Operation Nursery," meanwhile, continued. Counter-espionage agents, working night and day, hunted for remnants of the group headed by 32-year-old, one-armed Arthur Axmann, one-time leader of the Hitler Jugend (youth movement). About 20 per cent of the target suspects had left or fled their addresses before the agents struck Sunday.

Axmann's group, remnants of which were being sought both in Germany and Austria, probably was the most dangerous of all the German subversive movements, a high-ranking intelligence officer said, but he added that other groups existed which also based their long-range plans upon resurgence of Nazi ideology rather than upon active resistance.

The only open resistance, he said, came from restless gangs of youths such as those in the so-called Edelweiss movement, but "these groups are not so important as those who are planning to infiltrate into the German political scene and into public life."

Movement Spreads

Reports from the Canadian sector in northwest Germany said it was feared attempts to revive Nazism through a rebirth of the Hitler Jugend had spread to that area. One officer said he believed there were more Nazis in the cities of Oldenburg and Wilhelmshaven than last June, when the war ended.

Canadian intelligence officers, for the past month on the alert for signs of subversive organizations, were described as increasingly concerned.

The Associated Press learned that virtually all the funds which Hitler, in the last days of the Third Reich, handed over to Axmann for the purpose of keeping the National Socialist philosophy alive in Germany, had been seized.

The funds, in reichsmarks, were discovered, it was learned, after the arrests of Axmann and Willi Heidemann, 32, Hitler youth colonel who was the open leader of the underground movement. The two were arrested last December when the Allied crackdown began. Axmann had given custody of the cash to Heidemann for the purpose of carrying on the movement's work.

See More Nazi Resistance

U. S. Intelligence Officers Say Sunday Raids Are Only the Beginning.

(R. O'REGAN)

Frankfurt, April 1 (A. P.).—American intelligence officers said today that several Nazi subversive movements still were plotting against the Allies in Germany and that Sunday's roundup of nearly 1,000 Hitler Youth conspirators was only the beginning.

The officers said counter-espionage agents were working day and night to break up the last vestiges of Nazi resistance which came into the open with the weekend sweep of followers of captured Arthur Axmann, former head of the Hitler Youth Movement. The operation against the Axmann group is still going on, it was said, although only remnants of the group remain.

Virtually all the funds which Hitler, in the last days of Berlin handed over to Axmann to keep alive the Nazi philosophy, were seized when Willi Heidemann, Axmann's key henchman, was captured.

About 20 per cent of the target suspects in the weekend roundup had left or fled their addresses when the agents struck, however. No casualties were reported among the 7,000 Allied combat troops and counter-espionage agents who participated in the raids.

Gunfire is Reported.

Gunfire was reported in several of the 200 towns raided in western Germany and Austria.

United States Army Headquarters said that incomplete reports indicated the manhunt was "carried out without unusual incidents." Most of the suspects seized offered no resistance.

Intelligence officers still declined to give details of the capture last December of Arthur Axmann, 32 years old, one-armed former Nazi youth fuehrer, who has been identified as the leader of the movement aimed at reestablishing Nazism.

Axmann, who is being questioned at an American internment camp, fought in the battle of Berlin. Escaping on foot from the German capital, he went to Bavaria, where he had instructed all leaders of the Hitler Youth Movement and the German Girls Movement to organize werewolf sabotage.

This plan failed when Heidemann, 32, another accused leader to whom Hitler Jugend funds had been intrusted, decided that active opposition to the Americans was useless, and that a long-term project to bring back Nazism had a much better chance of success.

Heidemann, who is also under arrest, began his campaign to recruit leaders in the Bavarian village of Bad Toelz, which was headquarters for the United States Third Army until Saturday.

U.S., Britain Too Soft In Reich, Russian Says

London, April 1 (AP)—A Moscow radio commentator said tonight that a "lack of firmness" by British and American occupation forces in Germany was responsible for the resurgence of the Hitler Youth movement which brought about Sunday's mass raids against a Nazi underground movement.

Boris Isakov, in a broadcast heard in London, added: "If the Western Powers are not firm now, they might be plunged into another disaster of even greater dimensions."

SOVIET-AXIS PACT PRICE HELD HIGH

Ribbentrop Says Poland Split Under Moscow Accord

Nuernberg, April 1 (AP)—Joachim von Ribbentrop, former Nazi foreign minister, testified before the International Military Tribunal today that German attempts to persuade the Soviet Union to join an Axis three-power pact failed because Russia's price wor signing was too high.

Te also testified that an accord between Moscow and Berlin was reached August 21, 1939—less than two weeks before the Nazis march into Poland—under which Premier Stalin agreed that he "would never accuse Germany of aggression because of her actions in Poland."

Both Would Be Guilty

The agreement, made during negotiations for the Russian-German nonaggression pact in Moscow, provided that "if aggression were spoken of, both parties would be guilty," Ribbentrop added.

Ribbentrop declared that Russia's price for joining a three-power accord included a free hand in Finland, close relations with Bulgaria "which the Bulgarian Government did not want," certain rights in the Dordanelles, "which Mussolini opposed," and an outlet through the Baltic, which would have brought up the question of control of the Skagerak.

Agreed To Use Force

Referring to what he called the secret agreement and protocol for the partitioning of Poland, Finland and the Baltic States, which he testified was reached in Moscow before the outbreak of the war, Ribbentrop said:

"There was not the slightest doubt in the minds of Hitler or Stalin that if all the negotiations with Poland came to naught, the territory taken from our two countries by force of arms would be reunited to them by force of arms. In this manner the eastern boundaries [of Poland] would be turned over to the Soviet Union and the western territories to Germany."

German-Russ Pact On Poland Bared

Nuernberg, April 1 (AP)—Joachim von Ribbentrop, former Nazi foreign minister, testified before the international military tribunal today that Prime Minister Stalin agreed in Moscow in August, 1939, that he "would never accuse Germany of aggression because of her actions in Poland."

The agreement was that "if aggression were spoken of, both parties would be guilty," Ribbentrop said.

The accord, Ribbentrop continued, was reached August 21, 1939—less than two weeks before the Nazi march into Poland—in the course of negotiations for a Russian-German non-aggression pact and a secret protocol for partitioning Poland, Finland and the Baltic states.

Dispute Over Affidavit

The testimony was given after R. A. Rudenko, Soviet prosecutor, protested against admission of an affidavit by Friedrich Gaus, former Nazi foreign office negotiator, relating to the alleged secret protocol.

Rudenko accused the defense of "attempting to divert the attention of the tribunal from real issues" by dwelling on the reported Russian-German understanding prior to the outbreak of the war.

"I don't wish to speak about this affidavit because I attach no importance to it," he said, "but we are not here to investigate the policy of the Allied nations. We are here to investigate charges against war criminals."

To Get Back Land

The tribunal decided, however, that the affidavit could be admitted as evidence and that Ribbentrop could testify on the matter.

Ribbentrop said that at the time the alleged secret agreement was negotiated "there was not the slightest doubt in the minds of Hitler or Stalin that if all negotiations with Poland came to naught, territory taken from our two countries by force of arms would be reunited to them by force of arms. In this manner, the eastern boundaries (of Poland) would be turned over to the Soviet Union and the western territories to Germany."

Nazi efforts to induce Russia to join an Axis three-power pact failed, Ribbentrop said, because the Soviet's price for signing was too high.

Four Russian Terms

He listed the Russian terms as:

1. A free hand in Finland, which "we supposed would lead to the occupation of Finland."
2. Close relations with Bulgaria, which the "Bulgarian Government did not want."
3. Certain rights in the Dardanelles, which Mussolini opposed.
4. An outlet through the Baltic, which would have brought up the question of the Skagerrak.

Telegram From Moscow

The defendant said he had received a telegram from Moscow in December, 1940, which induced him to discuss with Hitler a possible compromise with the Russian demands. This compromise, he explained, might have brought such a concentration of power behind the Axis that Britain would have been compelled to sue for peace.

Questioned as to Hitler's military intentions toward Russia, Ribbentrop said the Führer once told him, "We, of course, don't know what is concealed behind that door and we one day may be obliged to break that door open."

Socialists In Western Berlin Spurn 'Front'

Berlin, April 1 (AP)—The Social Democratic party voted six to one yesterday in the western Allied occupation zones of Berlin against a merger with the Communists and appeared today to have blocked any projected formation of a Popular Front Government in Berlin.

The Russians at the last minute refused to allow the Social Democrats to vote on the merger in the Soviet zone, closing the polls with police aid. Several Allied correspondents were arrested while touring the Russian zone and held several hours without explanation.

In the American, British and French zones, the Social Democrats voted, 18,529 to 2,937, against merging with the Communists.

The Communists appeared to have little chance of effecting a merger now or when the central German Government is formed.

Way To Gain Power

In parts of eastern Europe where Russian influence is dominant, the Communists have had the aim of forming Popular Front governments with one-party slates. By this tactic, recently exhibited in Hungary, the Communists have been able to obtain key Cabinet positions giving them more influence in state matters than the number of their followers would indicate.

An American officer indicated the western Allied commanders in Berlin might ask a formal explanation why Russia banned the election in their zone of Berlin. There was still a possibility that the Russians might permit the referendum and that the vote in the Russian zone might overcome the topheavy majority piled up in the other three sectors, but this was considered remote. The Russians originally had agreed to the election but reneged on the day before the voting, objecting to the method of choosing election boards.

Soldiers Are Warned On Marrying Germans

Frankfurt, Germany, April 1 (AP). In a move to discourage further clandestine marriages between Americans and Germans, army headquarters warned today that such marriages would be punished by immediate discharge and removal from the occupation zone.

The directive declared that "marriage with Germans, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Romanians and any other enemy nationals by United States military personnel and by United States Allied and neutral civilians employed by the United States forces in Germany and Austria is strictly prohibited."

VAN ACKER AGAIN BELGIAN PREMIER

Brussels, April 1 (A. P.).—Achille van Acker is back at his post as Premier of a coalition government, which he formed yesterday at the request of Regent Prince Charles after unsuccessful attempts by Socialist Paul-Henri Spaak and the Social Christian (Catholic) party leader, Auguste de Schryver, had resulted in a standoff.

Van Acker, a Socialist, retains, in addition to the premiership, the post of Minister of Fuel. He has turned over once again to Spaak, who is President of the United Nations General Assembly, the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The new government, which commands eight votes more than a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, is represented in the Cabinet by six Liberals, six Socialists, four Communists and three non-parliamentary technicians.

Van Acker, who during his previous premiership was instrumental in causing the exile of King Leopold III, formed his first post-war Cabinet on February 11, 1945. A Social Christian party victory at the polls last February 18, however, caused him to resign.

COUNT DISPUTED IN GREEK ELECTION

Populist Party in Lead, Tally Is Challenged by Royalist Faction.

ATHENS, April 1—(AP) The Ministry of the Interior tonight suspended the counting of votes in Sunday's national elections after a leader of the rightwing Populist party, which claimed a victory at the polls, declared the government's figures were biased.

Constantin Tsaldaris, chief of the Royalist division of the Populists said he believed the government's figures were biased and that the Populists would announce their own figures. He did not elaborate.

510,445 Votes Counted

Before stopping the count, the ministry reported that 510,445 persons had voted in 1,550 of Greece's 3,200 voting stations.

The Populists received 269,498 votes in the latest count, the ministry announced; the National bloc 118,740; the middle-of-the-road Liberals, 72,390; and the Zervas party, 22,907.

The Communist and leftwing groups had refused to put up candidates or participate in the election and had urged a boycott of the voting as a protest against what they charged was a "Royalist coup" to return King George II to the throne of Greece.

Secretary-General Partsalides of the left wing EAM (National liberation front) told newspapermen tonight that the Allies who sent observers must denounce the elections.

Wants Troop to Go

He demanded the formation of a "democratic entente" government the holding of what he described as free and honest elections and the immediate withdrawal of British troops from Greece. He declared the presence of the British troops was not compatible with the holding of free elections.

Themistokles Sophoulis, leader of the Liberal party, offered Regent Archbishop Damaskinos his resignation as premier, in accordance with a previous pledge. He was persuaded, however, to remain in office a few days longer. The regent agreed with Sophoulis' suggestion that the executive committee of the Populist party be consulted on the formation of a new government.

There seemed little doubt, from the unofficial tabulations, that the Populist party would emerge in the final returns with a clear-cut majority of the 354 parliamentary seats.

George Papandreou, spokesman for the national bloc, said the voting indicated a "shattering defeat for communism." Sophoulis announced his satisfaction with the conduct of the elections.

The elections had been supported by the British, who had broadcast an appeal from London to all Greeks to participate. Moscow, on the other hand, had broadcast a charge that "the necessary foundations for free elections, lawfulness and order" did not exist in Greece.

American, British and French members of a commission observed the election. They said a report would be issued April 10. The Soviet Union had declined to send observers.

Populists Claim Red Defeat In Greek Vote

Athens, April 1 (AP)—Leaders of the Conservative Populist party claimed a victory today in Greece's elections and declared that the size of the vote was an overwhelming defeat for Communists and other Left-wing parties, who had waged a campaign for the voters to boycott the polls yesterday.

The election possibly paved the way for the eventual return to the throne of King George II.

Constantin Tsaldaris, chief of the Royalist division of the Popu-

ists, said "as a result of the majority with which the Populists carried the election, it (the party) will undertake to regulate the political situation with full respect to the expressed popular will and will be guided by national interests."

Regent In Agreement

Regent Archbishop Damaskinos agreed with a suggestion of Premier Sophoulis, who tendered his resignation, to consult the executive committee of the Populist party on formation of a new government.

Tsaldaris said the party would not insist upon having its own man as Premier, however, and indicated that broadened coalition government might be organized.

The Press Ministry announced that out of 2,208,855 votes cast in 499 precincts, the Populists received 155,487 votes; the National bloc—a coalition of National Unionists, Social Democrats and Venizelist Liberals—67,578 votes, and the middle-of-the-road Liberals 49,790 votes.

Clear-Cut Majority Indicated

Unofficial tabulations indicated, however, that the Populists would gain a clear-cut majority of the 354 parliamentary seats.

From 65 to 75 per cent of the total electorate balloted in comparatively heavy voting, it was estimated. Only 62 per cent participated in 1936, the last time the Greeks voted.

The Communist organ *Rizopastis* asserted, however, that this was not conclusive, and declared that the election had been "ridiculed." It said the number of abstentions exceeded 50 per cent in some districts.

Clashes between Communsts and Government forces resulted in twenty deaths, most of which occurred Friday and Saturday. Order prevailed in most sections of the country during the actual voting.

EAM Charges Fraud

An EAM spokesman said the elections had been dominated by "terrorism and unprecedented fraud" and were "such that no honest man who respects himself can admit they have the slightest validity."

"In spite of this, however, the elections have proved the strength of the Republican power, which has won," he added.

The Ministry of Public Order announced that seven gendarmes were killed Saturday night when 100 persons described as Communists attacked a gendarmerie station at the foot of Mount Olympus.

Other fatalities occurred in riots and fights in Meligala, Ambelokia, the Florina district, Western Thrace and Yanitza.

Allied Report Scheduled

The American-British-French mission observing the election announced in London it would issue a report April 10 on the fairness of the voting. Russia had declined to send observers.

Meanwhile, the EAM entered a protect against action by the Interior Ministry in extending the voting time in some precincts by three hours. The Mnistry explained that the extension was granted because some voters had feared Left-wing reprisals if they were recognized by daylight at the polls.

Tass Reports On Boycott

Moscow, April 1 (AP)—A Tass dispatch from Athens today asserted that "all democratic parties and organizations in Greece, including the General Federation of Trade Unions, boycotted the general elections" yesterday despite threats of force it said were made by "reactionaries" in an effort to have them take part.

"According to available information," the dispatch said, workers in state and private institutions were threatened with dismissal if they failed to vote.

Tass also quoted a Swiss radio broadcast reporting large-scale election clashes in Salonika.

Hoover Reports On Finn Food

Helsinki, April 1 (AP)—Herbert Hoover, head of an American commission investigating European food conditions, said today that Finland's food rations can be maintained at their present level until the end of June, but that thereafter there will be a shortage of 40,000 to 50,000 tons of grain until the end of September, when the new harvest is reaped.

Hoover said 800,000 Finns—400,000 evacuees from land ceded Russia, small-wage earners and Finns living in the area ravaged by the Germans—are in "urgent need of additional food."

About 500,000 children over the age of 2, he added, are "seriously undernourished."

"Worst In Poland"

Hoover, who arrived here yesterday by plane from Warsaw, said conditions in Poland were the worst he had seen thus far in Europe and that a study by American experts showed "over 2,600,000 children are terribly subnormal from undernourishment."

"The food situation in Poland has become suddenly and heart-breakingly bad, due to miscalculations," Hoover declared. "Breadstuffs and potatoes in stock and en route from overseas theoretically will last only until May 7 on reduced rations."

Hoover flew today to Stockholm, where he is expected to see what additional help, if any, Sweden can give other countries. He is scheduled to see King Gustav tomorrow before flying to Oslo.

Report On Palestine Challenged By Jews

Jerusalem, April 1 (AP)—A Jewish Agency spokesman today charged the Palestine Government made "misstatements and omissions detrimental to the Jewish case" in its report on the development of Palestine submitted to the British-American inquiry committee during its sessions here.

Moshe Shertok, political director of the agency, said in a letter to the inquiry committee that "a false balance was struck between Jews and Arabs, either to the discredit of the former or to the credit of the latter" in the Palestine Government report.

Zionist World Congress Aug. 7

JERUSALEM, April 1 (AP)—A Zionist world congress, the first since 1939, will be opened in Palestine Aug. 7, it was announced today by Dr. Bernhard Joseph, acting director of the political department of the Jewish Agency.

Rocks Hurled By Gandhi Foes

New Delhi, April 1 (AP)—Anti-Congress party demonstrators hurled rocks and shouted "Down with Gandhi!" today a few minutes after Mohandas Gandhi arrived in New Delhi for conferences with the British Cabinet mission on Indian independence.

Some of the rocks landed within 50 feet of the hut where the spiritual leader of the Congress partly seated himself in the middle of a white-sheeted floor bed and took no apparent notice of the demonstration. He remained mute in accordance with his routine of silence on Mondays.

At least four of the participants in the demonstration were injured slightly. They were taken into custody by police and armed guards.

The crowd that welcomed Gandhi was relatively small, made up mainly of rail workers and urchins who showered rose petals upon him as he stepped from a two-car special train to his waiting cream-colored limousine.

Gandhi went at once to the freshly whitewashed and decorated hut that had been prepared for him.

The demonstrators approached Gandhi's camp from across a brick-strewn commons. Police, volunteer guards and others quickly vaulted a low wall surrounding the camp and countercharged. The main body of the demonstrators fell back, except for isolated melees.

Gandhi is scheduled to see the Cabinet mission tomorrow.

OPPONENTS THROW ROCKS NEAR GANDHI

New Delhi, April 1 (A. P.).—Persons opposed to the Congress party staged a demonstration today a few minutes after the arrival of Mohandas K. Gandhi for conferences here tomorrow with a British Cabinet mission on self-determination for India. Rocks and half-bricks landed within fifty feet of a hut occupied by Gandhi. Four persons were injured slightly.

Gandhi arrived in a two-car special train from Bombay. He was met by Congress leaders and his son, Devades Gandhi, editor of the Hindustan Times of New Delhi. Children showered rose petals upon Gandhi as he stepped down from the car. He stepped at once into a cream-colored limousine drawn close to the railroad tracks and twelve minutes later entered a freshly whitewashed and decorated hut which normally serves as a school.

Gandhi, who keeps silence on Mondays, seated himself in the middle of a ten-foot square white-sheeted floor bed and took no apparent notice of cries of "Down With Gandhi!" as the rocks began to come through nearby trees.

Gandhi's secretary reported that the Indian leader "took no notice of it and will not."

Sjahrir Leaves Batavia For Report on Talks

British Officer Accompanies Him on Visit to Soekarno

BATAVIA, Java, April 1 (AP).—Premier Sutan Sjahrir, accompanied by a British officer, left by plane today for Jogjakarta to report to President Soekarno of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic on the negotiations with the Dutch on Indonesian demands for independence.

BATAVIA, April 1 (AP)—Sporadic violence that caused twenty-eight Allied casualties was reported today in a military communiqué for Java, Sumatra and the Celebes.

The communiqué said eleven Allied troops were wounded in an ambush of a British convoy en route from Batavia to Bandung and two Indian soldiers were wounded by snipers. In the Surabaya area of eastern Java artillery was used against Indonesian nationalist forces.

A Netherland soldier was killed in a clash in Celebes, and in Palumbang, Sumatra, one soldier was killed and eleven were wounded when a company was sent to rescue an ambushed patrol. Two soldiers were missing after the encounter.

Malay Sultans Boycott Governor's Ceremonies

Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, April 1 (AP)—Malay rulers today boycotted the installation ceremony for Sir Edward Gent, governor of the new Malayan Union, and Malays walked the streets with white bands around their heads—the usual Malay symbol for mourning.

The boycott was in protest against the new Malayan Union government program which Gent's installation inaugurated.

A message from the Malay sultans, explaining the boycott, said: "Since our representations to his Majesty's government against the proposals of the Malayan Union which proposals are not acceptable to us, still are pending, we do not wish to do anything which may prejudice our case."

2 LEFT LEADERS JAILED IN KOREA

Seoul, Korea, April 1, (A. P.).—Newspapers here today reported imprisonment of two Leftist leaders as rice demonstrations continued. Several hundred women demonstrated in front of the city hall, and a small mixed group stormed a district police station and demanded that more rice be made available.

Seoul papers reported that Kin Sung Sook, a chairman of the Leftist Peoples Front, and An Ki Sung, financial director of the Peoples Party, were sentenced to six months imprisonment by a military court on charges of provoking rice demonstrations during the recent political campaign.

A spokesman for the major political factions commented favorably on the latest communique of the United States-Soviet commission, which announced the program for unifying the country and setting up a government.

Meanwhile, at the request of the Koreans, who object to anything Japanese, traffic regulations were switched to provide for right hand American type driving rather than left hand Japanese style. Speed limits were reduced and the switch made without mishap.

U. S. Army in China Theater Ordered Deactivated May 1

Only 4000 Troops to Remain to Carry on With Advisory Group and Truce Teams —Wedemeyer Coming Home.

Shanghai, April 1 (A. P.).—Deactivation of the United States Army in the China theater May 1 was announced today by Lieut.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer upon instructions from the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington.

This will leave 3,000 to 4,000 American Army personnel in China to carry on with the Military Advisory Group headed by Gen. George C. Marshall and to serve on the cease-fire truce teams and aid with repatriation and similar residual duties.

Those figures were annouuced by Wedemeyer. He said only 6,000 American troops are in China now, though there were 65,000 at the wartime peak.

The 30,000 Marines under his command will revert to Navy control, Wedemeyer said. He did not indicate whether they might leave north China.

Marines Being Released.

However, the Marines are being demobilized rapidly. Major-Gen. Keller E. Rockey, commander of the Marines, told reporters in February that his troops were serving primarily as a stabilizing force because they had virtually completed their original task—securing ports and facilities to assist Chinese troop movements and helping disarm Japanese troops.

[From Tsingtao, Associated Press correspondent Olen Clements reported that the Sixth Marine Division was deactivated today and reactivated into the new Third Marine Brigade. He said this was in accordance with the Marine Corps post-war schedule. In addition, the First Division and the First Marine Air Wing are in North China.]

Wedemeyer is scheduled to leave Thursday for the United States. He plans to undergo a sinus operation and presumably will confer with President Truman and other officials in Washington. He said he did not know whether he would return to China. Lieut.-Gen. Alvin C. Gillem, jr. will serve as United States commander on Wedemeyer's departure.

Of the men to remain in China, Wedemeyer said, 750 will compose a Military Advisory Group with headquarters in Nanking to advise the Chinese military. The other troops will handle the disposal of surplus property, assist the repatriation of Japanese, move Chinese armies and equipment, serve in cease fire teams, staff the executive headquarters at Peiping and handle extraneous duties such as graves registration and search teams for missing personnel.

Awaits Reply From U. S.

Wedemeyer said he had asked the Joint Chiefs of Staff what authority he had to enter Manchuria to arrange for the removal of Japanese military and civilian personnel but had not received a reply.

Wedemeyer assumed command of the China theater October 28, 1944, succeeding Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell.

The presence of American troops in China has been pointed out repeatedly by Russians in recent discussions concerning withdrawal of Soviet forces from Manchuria.

Official Russian informants were quoted as saying their troops would be withdrawn before the United States forces left China. The gradual evacuation of Mukden, presumably as the first step in a Soviet withdrawal from all of Manchuria, was begun last month.

United States Army units went to China at the outbreak of the Japanese war, remaining there throughout. They were commanded through most of the hostilities by Stilwell, who was replaced by Wedemeyer following a disagreement with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The presence of American troops in China after the Japanese surrender was criticized last fall by Communist quarters, which accused them of interfering in China's internal affairs by aiding Government forces against Communist troops.

6th Marines Are Deactivated

Tsingtao, April 1 (AP)—The famed 6th United States Marine Division, which won distinction on Okinawa, was deactivated here today.

The 6th Division, less its 4th Regiment, which landed in Japan, came to Tsingtao last October to receive the Japanese surrender and to help the Chinese repatriate them.

The disbandment of the division and the activation of a new 3d Marine Brigade in accordance with an established postwar Marine schedule, Maj. Gen. Arch F. Howard, commander of the 6th and of the new brigade, explained. He said a new brigade commander was expected shortly.

1st Division Base

The Marine Corps still has the 1st Division, spread from Peiping to Chinwangtao, and the 3d Amphibious Corps and the 1st Marine Air Wing, at Tientsin, in the China force.

Brig. Gen. William T. Clement, of Richmond, Va., former assistant commander of the 6th Division, will continue in the same capacity with the new brigade.

was reported to have declared that the Soviets would not complete their withdrawal from the capital until Government troops arrived to take over.

Cease-Fire Teams

Telephone service was disrupted between the two points shortly after their conversation.

Another hope of avoiding further bloodshed in Manchuria was the presence in Mukden of four cease fire teams dispatched by the Sino-American executive headquarters of Mukden. However, they were still in Mukden awaiting further instructions.

The three truce commissioners Gen. Chang Chih-chung, Gen Chou En-lai and Lieut. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem were expected in Mukden today or tomorrow.

Communist news dispatches from Manchuria to Yenan indicated that further attacks on the Changchun Railway can be expected soon by their Manchurian forces.

Troop Movements Reported

The official *Emancipation* daily charged that immediately upon arrival in Mukden Government troops began "large-scale" operations along the railway north and south of the city. "An incessant stream" of Government troops is moving north to Tiehling and southward to Liaoyang, it added.

A headquarters source of the Northeast China Command disclosed that Government troops recaptured the important river port of Yingkow, on the Liaotung Peninsula, from Communists on March 29. The new American equipped 6th Army has been driving south from Mukden to Hsinmin in a coordinated offensive to clear Liaotung Peninsula.

The independent Chinese newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* reported the arrival of Government troops at the port of Yingkow, Szepingkai, Anshan and Haitseng.

China Asks Notice Of Red Withdrawals

Chungking, April 1 (AP)—China has requested Russia to give previous notice of Soviet withdrawal from various points in Manchuria and to permit Government troops to enter them beforehand to assure a smooth transfer of garrison duties, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told the People's Political Council today.

At the same time he blamed the Communists for the Manchurian situation. Chiang said no Communist troops were in the territory before Japan's surrender, but they entered the country after the Japanese collapse and hindered its occupation by Government forces.

Request Contained In Reply

The Generalissimo said the request to the Russians was contained in China's March 27 reply agreeing to Soviet withdrawal from Manchuria not later than April 30 as proposed in the Russian note of March 22.

Communist troops were reported surrounding Changchun, Manchurian capital which the Soviets are expected to leave soon.

Lieut. Gen. Tung Wen-ping, chief of the Chinese Military Mission in Changchun, telephoned Mukden's Mayor Tung Wen-chi yesterday and

Charges Strafing of School

Defense Says Doolittle Fliers Fired at Building

SHANGHAI, April 1 (AP).—As evidence that American flyers strafed schools in Tokyo on April 18, 1942, the defense in the Doolittle war-crimes trial today introduced a bullet-riddled board assertedly from the side of a schoolhouse, and a window pane bearing a bullet hole. The defense counsel, Lieutenant Colonel Edmond J. Bodine, of Douglaston, L. I., N. Y., said the schoolhouse from which they were taken was surrounded on three sides by rice paddies and therefore was near no military objectives.

Bodine also introduced written statements by Tokyo school teachers that the Doolittle airmen strafed their schools that day. A Nagoya woman wrote that she was wounded in the strafing.

Surviving Doolittle airmen declared they hit only military targets.

American Returns To Japan To Testify

Yokohama, April 1 (AP) — Navy Capt. S. A. Newman, of Pittsburgh, the only American officer who has returned of his own volition to testify at a war-criminal trial in Japan, picked out a prisoner from a group of defendants today and asserted:

"I was personally beaten by that man right there."

Newman was testifying at the trial of eight Japanese charged with atrocities at a prison camp.

Jap Coal Union Makes Protest

Tokyo, April 1 (A. P.).—The employees' union of the Japan Coal Company, which controls the Japanese coal industry, charged today the Japanese Government Coal Board with unfairness in its attitude, Kyodo News Agency reported.

Kyodo said the employees protested that although the Government had promised to consider the proposed "workers' management of production" plan, the board had virtually ignored the workers in its directives to the company. Under the plan, workers would operate industries in which strikes were called rather than permit the plants to close.

Jap Flag Display Delayed

Tokyo, April 1 (AP)—Supreme headquarters notified the Japanese Government today that it had no objection to display of the Japanese national flag April 3, anniversary of the death of the first Japanese Emperor, Jimmu Tenno.

Silkworm Eggs Sent To Russia

Tokyo, April 1 (AP)—Supreme headquarters today ordered the shipment of 57,400 sheets of silkworm eggs to Russia by air this week. In return, headquarters asked that the shipment of soybeans from Soviet-controlled territories as soon as possible on a reciprocal trade basis.

U.S. Planes Fast Becoming Junk

Clark Field, P.I., April 1 (AP)—Millions of dollars worth of American warplanes, lined up in neat rows along runways of an abandoned Japanese airstrip here, are rapidly being converted into junk by weather and looters.

Two correspondents spent hours yesterday without being stopped or questioned, wandering through the two-mile collection of planes, which range from Mustangs to Liberators.

Rapid demobilization not only deprived United States air forces of the personnel to keep the planes airworthy—it also reduced the number of men available to guard them on the ground.

They Take Their Pick

That meant that anything from fishing tackle to new machine guns was available to the first taker. Gunners' plexiglass bubbles have been removed from turrets, letting tropical rains ruin delicate instruments and equipment. Scores of rubber lifeboats have been ripped apart for the emergency rations they contained.

Radio receivers and transmitters were unguarded.

Looters also have been working over damaged and wrecked army automotive equipment near Manila. Tires, batteries, wheels and engines disappear nightly.

24 Japanese Subs Sunk by Demolition Charges, Raider Which Hit U.S.S. Indianapolis Among Them

ABOARD THE U.S.S. GOODRICH OFF SASEBO, Japan, April 1—(AP) Twenty-four Japanese submarines, including one which sank the cruiser Indianapolis just before V-J day, were sunk by the U. S. Navy today with demolition charges and gunfire.

The submarines, deemed unfit for salvage, sank in 900 feet of water off the once-great naval base of Sasebo.

Navy crews enthusiastically completed within three hours the job which they had dubbed "Operation Road's End."

The Japanese crews as a farewell gesture lashed cherry blossom to the periscopes of their vessels just before they moved out of Sasebo at dawn under their own power. The Americans let them stay there, but kept the guns of cruisers and destroyers trained on the doomed flotilla.

Sixty miles at sea, the Japanese were removed and American demolition experts went aboard and quickly planted TNT in the belly of each sub. One by one the explosions went off.

All eyes turned on the I-58, the raider which sank the cruiser Indianapolis with the loss of 800 American lives last July in the closing days of the war. A trail of flame flashed from bow to stern there was a tremendous blast, and the I-58 vanished beneath the waves.

The Navy saved the giant HI-402 until last. She was one of the long-range class which carried four planes. The destroyers used her for target practice to set off the explosives in a spectacular finale.

He said the defendant he picked out—Sergt. Kazumasa Maekawa—had beaten him about the head with a bamboo sword because he had forgotten to blow a whistle at the end of the prisoners' work period.

At another trial Satao Murata, former Japanese Army colonel, admitted having given the order to kill Private Everett L. Tyler, of Glen Easton, W.Va., after Tyler escaped.

"I was not in my right mind," Murata pleaded, because of the disgrace of having a prisoner escape.

Typhus Grips Osaka Area; 13,084 Hit

Osaka, Japan, April 1 (AP)—The worst typhus epidemic to confront the United States Army during World War II has broken out among Japanese civilians in the Osaka area.

An intensified campaign to eradicate the disease has been inaugurated by the 25th Division, which has responsibility for the twelfth prefecture and the city of Osaka.

Maj. Gen. Charles L. Mullins, Jr., commander of the 25th, said 5,971 cases were reported in Osaka alone and 7,113 in the twelfth prefecture. The death rate has been eight per cent of the reported cases.

Only Three GI Cases

Mullins pointed out that although the entire 4th Infantry Regiment has been thrown into the campaign, only three cases have broken out among GI's and all three have already been discharged from the hospital.

Mass dusting of the Osaka population and innoculation on a large scale has been under way for some time, Mullins said, with Americans supervising Japanese performing the work.

As many as 540,000 were deloused in one day at 30 points in the city, and at all six major railway stations. Japanese control teams used D.D.T. on all passers-by.

Typhoon Hits Marianas

PEARL HARBOR, April 1 (AP).—Widespread but minor damage was reported by the Navy today after the first typhoon of the season swept the Marianas Islands and headed for the Philippines. No deaths were reported. An auxiliary ship missing with seventeen men aboard was located 250 miles east of Guam with all hands safe.

On Guam, patients evacuated to caves in the hills were returned to hospitals without incident. A sixty-five-knot wind tore up sections of the roadway, but the Apra Harbor breakwater held. Several smaller craft were sunk and a floating drydock was blown from its moorings, but no major vessel was lost. The Air Facility suffered small damage.

Avila Camacho Calls For 'Peace And Work'

Mexico City, April 1 (AP)—President Manuel Avila Camacho opened the International Labor Organization's third inter-American conference here today by advocating a policy of "peace and work" for the postwar world.

"The dogma, 'victory and profits,' enjoyed without concessions by countries favored by nature and the prosperity of industrial and banking systems, will be substituted, day by day, by the nobler slogan, 'peace and work,'" he told the delegates from 21 American nations.

Canada Revokes Spy-Case Order

Ottawa, April 1 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King announced today in the Canadian House of Commons the revocation of the order-in-council under which persons were detained and questioned concerning the espionage plot in Canada.

King read a letter from the Royal Commission on Espionage stating that no further orders for detention and interrogation would be necessary under the order-in-council. Further similar orders, King said, would not be necessay.

The Prime Minister did not indicate whether this meant there would be no further arrests in connection with the investigation which already has brought 15 persons—14 in Canada and one in England—to court on charges of supplying secret and confidential war information to Russia.

Col. Cosgrave Retiring From Canadian Army

Ottawa, April 1 (AP)—Col. L. Moore Cosgrave, 53, who accepted the Japanese surrender for Canada aboard the U.S.S. Missouri last September, is retiring from the army, defense headquarters announced today.

Cosgrave will return to the Canadian Trade and Commerce Department, where he served as a senior official in civilian life.

U.S. PUSHES PEACE PARLEY

France Advised To Plan For Conference Opening May 1

Washington, April 1 (AP)—The United States has advised France to go ahead with issuance of invitations to the European Peace conference scheduled to open in Paris by May 1, it was learned officially tonight.

A State Department official said the United States had sent this reply in answer to a French request for an opinion on the subject.

The French note was said to have cited widespread predictions in this country and Europe that the 21-nation conference would have to be postponed because Big Five deputy foreign ministers have not completed projected peace treaties with Italy, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Finland.

Russia, Britain Also Asked

France also sounded out Russia and Britain. It is not known whether either has replied.

The United States reply said this Government saw no reason why

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France should not proceed with preparations on the assumption that the conference would open by the May 1 deadline fixed in the Moscow Big Three communiqué last December 27.

Secretary of State Byrnes is known to favor holding the conference on schedule even though the treaty drafts are not completed.

The conference will not write the final treaties with the former enemy states but will make recommendations for the final drafts which will be prepared by the big powers.

NEED FOR ELECTION IN JAPAN IS CITED

WASHINGTON, April 1—(AP) General Douglas MacArthur told the Far Eastern Commission that postponement of the Japanese elections, scheduled for April 10, "would certainly be misunderstood by the Japanese people and would have a profound adverse reaction upon the purposes and success of the occupation."

He also reported that "all parties in Japan, except the Communist party, overwhelmingly" favored the proposed constitution to be voted on then.

The Supreme Commander's message, received Friday, was made public at the State department today along with the communication which the commission sent on March 21 asking for his views. The commission voted Saturday not to recommend postponement, with delegates of Russia and New Zealand dissenting.

MacArthur made it plain to the 11-nation policy-making body that he regarded it as imperative that the elections be held on schedule. He said the only alternative to electing a new Diet (parliament) would be "government by imperial edict which denies to the Japanese people the right to participate in their own domestic affairs."

He explained that the present Diet was "completely unsatisfactory because of its war taint and its unrepresentative character, having been elected in 1942 under Tojo's control."

Under the purge which he began on January 4, about 90 per cent of the present Diet members and many other high officials have been removed from office, MacArthur added.

He declared that every candidate for the new Diet—there are more than 3,000 of them—had been screened for affiliation or association with "militarism and ultra-nationalism."

"The election laws are now sufficiently democratic to provide ample opportunity for a free expression of the popular will," MacArthur wrote.

"It is probable that the new Diet will be the most truly responsive body to the will of the people that has ever served Japan and will provide the basis for a much more representative cabinet."

If the election results were unfavorable, MacArthur said, the remedy was always in his power "to require the dissolution of the Diet and the holding of a new election under such provisions as are deemed necessary."

National City Bank To Reopen in Tokyo

Washington, April 1 (A. P.).—The State Department said today that the Tokyo branch of the National City Bank of New York would be permitted to reopen "for limited operations solely related to the needs of the occupation."

"The reopening of a bank was essential for military reasons," the department said in a statement, "and this action should not be considered a relaxation of the general ban on the entrance of private business interests into Japan at this time, made necessary by the lack of housing and food and by the generally unsettled conditions."

U. S. RESTORES MAIL TO REICH

Civilian Letter Service Was Cut Off in '39.

Washington, April 1 (A. P.).—Civilian letter service to Germany was reopened today for the first time since November 1, 1939.

The Post Office Department announced that letters weighing not more than one ounce and non-illustrated post cards will be accepted for transmission to Germany at all United States post offices, effective immediately. The change does not affect mail to United States troops in Germany. The rates for civilian mail are five cents for letters and three centts for post cards.

Communications are restricted to those of a personal or family nature. No financial, commercial or business communications may be sent. Inclosures of checks, drafts, securities or currency are prohibited.

Rules for Preparing Mail.

Air mail, registration, special delivery, money order and parcel post services are not available.

Communications should bear the name of the addressee, street and house number, town, postal district number, province and zone of occupation. Mail will be accepted, however, if the postal district number and the zone of occupation are not included as part of the address.

The Post Office Department specified that letters will not be accepted for mailing when addressed to general delivery. Envelopes must have no inner lining. They may carry no information other than the address of the sender and the addressee and necessary postal directions.

U. S. TO RETURN BASES ESTABLISHED IN CUBA

WASHINGTON, April 1—(AP) Cuban Ambaseador Guillermo Belt announced today that the United States will return all its Army installations in Cuba to the Caribbean republic on May 20.

Belt said he had been so informed by Secretary of State Byrnes in a note for the Cuban government.

Belt told a news conference this decision would bring to an end the "malicious campaign" of certain unidentified political groups in Cuba which, he said, were attempting to establish that the United States and Cuba were having difficulties over the return of the bases.

Communist and opposition groups in Cuba have been attacking the government over the presence of U. S. troops on Cuban soil and have charged that they intended to remain indefinitely. The Moscow radio has quoted them on the subject.

UNRRA HEAD CONFIDENT

LaGuardia Speaks After Talk With Anderson

Washington, April 1 (AP)—UNRRA Director General LaGuardia expressed confidence after a conference with Secretary of Agriculture Anderson today that the United States will meet its foreign food relief commitments this year.

"Fears along this line were dispelled during a discussion about the situation with the Secetary," sair the former New York mayor at a joint news conference held by the two.

Anderson said shipments of wheat and meats to the hungry areas are increasing and "show every sign of coming up to the goal."

6,000,000 Tons Of Wheat

The goal for wheat is 6,000,000 tons and for meat 1,000,000,000 pounds for the first half of this year.

LaGuardia declared that if the promised supplies are not forthcoming, "I'll be out picketing the Agriculture Department. I do not want to be the head of an international undertaking establishment."

Reports circulated that the Government will offer farmers certificates entitling them to any future price increase for wheat sold between now and July 1 for export needs, in order to get them to release the grain.

Plan For Wheat Later

Anderson said a plan for getting out the wheat will be announced later, but would not discuss it pending approval by other Government agencies.

President Truman directed Anderson to set up a committee of all Federal agencies concerned to assure fullest Federal aid to UNRRA.

He also asked Anderson to consider appointment of an advistory committee of citizens to help.

"I am anxious that our relationships with all international organizations have a firm foundation in wide public understanding and participation," the President wrote.

Conference Of Experts

Sir John Boyd Orr, director general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, announced that a conference of food experts will be held in Washington during the week beginning May 20 to consider steps for co-ordinating relief programs during the coming winter.

Participants will include representatives of UNRRA, the combined food board, other international organizations concerned with food and officials of nations concerned.

Truman To Report Upon Reconversion

Washington, April 1 (AP)—President Truman will make public a reconversion progress report at his weekly news conference Wednesday morning.

The White House press secretary said the President would formally release a report drafted by Reconversion Director John W. Snyder, and make a statement of his own.

GETS OPA POST

WASHINGTON, April 1—(AP)—The OPA today announced auuointment of Edward F. Phelps, Jr., of West Hartford, Conn., to direct the agency's food price division. Phelps, who has been acting head of the food price division, joined OPA four years ago.

Cavalry Turns Sentimental

Washington, April 1 (AP)—Military men heard with sentimental regret today that the War Department has decided to abolish the cavalry as a separate branch of the Army.

There was no official confirmation, but service publications report that a general army reorganization proposal awaiting President Truman's approval calls for merging the horse outfits with the armored force.

Trends in World War II were all in that direction. Cavalry reconnaissance outfits fought on several fronts, but they traveled in light tanks and armored cars rather than on horseback.

Horses In CIB Area

The 1st Cavalry Division fought on foot in the Pacific, and Negro troopers of the 2d Cavalry Division were employed in service units after the North Africa landing.

The horse cavalry did see some action, though, in the China-India-Burma theater. There the 124th Regimental Combat Team which stemmed from a Texas National Guard outfit operated. It remains the Army's only such unit.

The reorganization plan isn't expected to put the Army's remaining horses out to pasture. Rather, it is likely that horse cavalry units will be limited to a few outfits trained for specialized tactics in rugged terrain.

Would Be Final Chapter

Abolition of the cavalry as a separate branch would be the final chapter in a military history studded by such names as Robert E. Lee, George A. Custer and George S. Patton.

Lee resigned from command of the old 2d Regiment in 1861 as a lieutenant colonel to lead the armies of the South. The 7th was under Custer's command at the 1876 battle of the Little Big Horn. Patton took leave of horses, but employed cavalry dash in winning renown as the best-known tank commander of World War II.

To Rule on Veterans' Jobs

30.24-2011

Supreme Court Agrees to Decide Question of Seniority Rights.

Washington, April 1 (A. P.).—The Supreme Court today agreed to rule whether a veteran has so-called super seniority rights to his pre-war job.

The Federal Court of Appeals in New York city decided the selective service act does not give the veteran absolute job assurance over other workers who have greater length of service.

The New York court said that Congress intended that a veteran was to be assured of his job for a year, but that the place to which he was restored was to be subject to the same conditions as those affecting the old job.

The decision was given in a suit by Abraham Fishgold, a Brooklyn welder. It contended that he was entitled to return to regular work at the Sullivan Drydock & Repair Corporation yards even though that meant superseding a worker with greater seniority.

The Appeals Court reversed a United States District Court decision that the corporation violated the re-employment guaranty of the act by laying off Fishgold. The C. I. O. Marine and Shipbuilding Horkers union had appealed the District Court ruling.

Won't Rule on Voting.

The Supreme Court declined today to review lower Federal court rulings that Negroes are entitled to vote in Democratic primary elections in Georg'

The rulings were given on litigation begun by Primus E. King, a Negro, of Muscogee county, Ga., who was denied the right to vote in a recent primary. A United States District Court in Georgia said the denial violated King's rights under the Federal Constitution. The Federal Court of Appeals in New Orleans upheld the District Court.

Members of the Muscogee County Democratic Executive Committee, who were in charge of the primary, said King was denied a vote because of a party rule restricting the election to white electors. In petitioning for a review they said:

"The petitioners are honestly and sincerely of the opinion that under Georgia law, and under the Georgia system wherein a party voluntarily comes into being and is not created by law, they have a right to confine the right of suffrage in primaries to white citizens."

The Supreme Court gave no reason for its refusal to review.

Norman Thomas Asks Draft End

Washington, April 1 (AP)—Socialist Leader Norman Thomas called on Conrgess today to let the Draft Act die May 15, saying:

"While I fear the future as matters now drift, I am sure that we are not on the eve of war with the U.S.S.R."

In testimony prepared for Senate Military Committee hearings on the subject of extending selective service Thomas cited a previous assertion by Secretary of War Patterson that, without the draft, the Army might fall 170,000 men short of its needs by July 1, 1947.

"Weakness Of Case"

Saying, "We are grateful to Secretary Patterson for exposing by his own figures the weakness of his own case," Thomas added:

"A bewildered Administration is not merely trying to stampede Congress and the public for the sake of 170,000 men. It is trying to cover over its own lack of a proper foreign policy or of an interim military policy during the period of transition toward a peaceful world."

Speaking of "the fear of Russia, which the advocates of conscription cleverly exploit," Thomas declared:

"I also am afraid of Russia, or rather of Stalin and his blindly devoted world-wide Communist party. While I fear the future as matters now drift, I am sure that we are not on the eve of war with the U.S.S.R. No nation will so soon endure another world war."

Peace Program Urged

"The first step that must be taken to end fear of Russia is American leadership in a balanced program fit for peace. In the world of the atomic bomb there is neither peace nor security in anything less than complete national disarmment down to the level of forces necessary to maintain internal order.

"It is unreasonable, however, to think that we shall get world disarmament unless we also get a general liquidation of all forms of imperialism, Russian or colonial, political or economic."

V.F.W. Spokesman

John C. Williamson, a spokesman for the Veterans of Foreign Wars, asked a one-year extension of the draft as an interim measure. He said "failure of the volunteer system might weaken our position during these critical times."

MORE DELAY SEEN FOR MERGER BILL

Washington, April 1 (A. P.).—Prospects are dimming for an Army-Navy merger decision this year. Although Senate friends of President Truman say he is as determined as ever to have a unification law pass, Capitol Hill observers cite [illegible] reasons for saying the chances are slight.

An Easter recess has been set tentatively for April 18 to April 30. That would leave little more than two weeks to get the long-stalled merger legislation rolling.

On the Senate side, it is locked up in a military sub-committee with no indications of an early report to the full committee. From there the bill would have to go to the Senate floor for debate.

On the House side, Representative Manasco, chairman of the Executive Expenditures Committee, to which the House bill has been referred, told reporters that his committee will not consider the subject until the Senate acts.

After the Easter recess Congress will be confronted with its usual spring shower of appropriation bills—so it's doubtful whether much time could be found then for consideration of such a controversial matter as making a Siamese twin of the Army and Navy.

The Army is hotly in favor of the merger and the Navy bitterly opposed.

Would Honor Unknown Hero of World War II

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 1—The House today unanimously passed a bill authorizing the burial in Arlington National Cemetery of an unknown American hero of World War II.

The bill directs that "the remains of an American who lost his life while serving overseas in the armed forces of the United States" shall be buried in the memorial amphitheatre beside or near the tomb of the unknown soldier of World War I.

The bill, introduced by Representative Price of Illinois, was sent to the Senate.

Service Men's Ballots Changes Voted By House

Washington, April 1 (AP)—House passage sent to the Senate today legislation abolishing use of the short Federal ballot for absentee voting by service men overseas.

It continues the use of the Federal postcard application for state absentee ballots, however, and provides free airmail privileges for official postcards and ballot material.

Attorney Guarding A-Bomb Secret Kills Himself After Slaying Wife

WASHINGTON, April 1.— (AP)—Fear for the safety of atomic bomb secrets was advanced tonight as the possible cause of a triple tragedy which cost the lives of an attorney associated with the project and his wife and left their daughter gravely wounded.

The victims, all shot through the head in the bedroom of their home, were Paul P. Stoutenburgh, 45; his wife, Anna, 44, and their daughter, Mary 12. The husband and wife were dead when police, summoned by relatives, broke into the house; the little girl was given scant chance to survive.

Police Inspector Robert Barrett and Lieutenant Jerome Flaherty said Stoutenburgh apparently shot his wife and daughter and then himself. A pistol lay beside his body.

Relatives said he had developed a "phobia" about the atomic bomb, believing its secrets were getting out. His brother-in-law, Dr. James J. Greeves, told reporters Stoutenburgh had been worried for the last few months after recommendations he made to both the War and Navy departments on how to protect the secrets were "ignored."

Stoutenburgh, who had been in poor health, was a former Justice department attorney. During the war he was a lieutenant colonel and first assistant to Naval Capt. Robert A. Lavender, patents advisor in the Manhattan District atomic bomb project.

Carrier Shangri-La Reaches San Diego

San Diego, Cal., April 1 (AP)—The aircraft carrier Shangri-La, carrying aircraft to be used in connection with the atomic bomb tests at Bikini atoll, has arrived here from Norfolk, Va.

The Shangri-La, skippered by Capt. Edgar A. Cruise, will be the flagship of Rear Admiral Clifton A. F. Sprague, commander of all naval air facilities assigned to participation in the tests.

Barge With 17 Aboard Set Adrift By Typhoon

Washington, April 1 (AP)—Navy ships hastened tonight toward a barge with seventeen men aboard, adrift near Guam in the wake of a Pacific typhoon.

The three-deck barge, used as an auxiliary barracks ship, was being towed from Guam toward Eniwetok when it broke loose under the lashing of the typhoon. A plane located the barge. The Navy said the light cruiser Duluth and a fleet tug were 85 miles from the barge tonight.

A mobile floating dry dock also is adrift in the area, the Navy said with a patrol escort craft keeping watch. No one is aboard the dry dock.

BOMB-LOADED BARGE ADRIFT

Craft Breaks From Tug In Rough Seas Off Florida

Miami, Fla., April 1 (AP)—Coast Guard planes and a seagoing tug pressed a search until darkness tonight for a derelict ammunition barge loaded with 134 tons of bombs and depth charges which was being swept northward in the Gulf Stream off the Florida east coast.

A warning to all ships to steer clear of the unmanned barge was broadcast by Coast Guard headquarters here.

It was not known whether the craft had riding lights still burning, and Coast Guard officials said there was a chance that it was wandering "blind" in the darkness in the path of coastwise vessels.

Breaks Away From Tug

Seventh Naval District Headquarters said it was believed the ammunition was "in a safe condition" but indicated that old explosives such as those on board were tricky things.

The barge, which broke loose from its towing tug shortly after 4 A.M., today, approximately 40 miles east of Fort Pierce, Fla., was transporting the bombs and depth charges out to a depth of 600 fathoms to dump them when it was caught in high seas and forced to turn back.

Coast Guard officials said the ammunition was from deactivated airfields in northern Florida and was being dumped because it was unsafe—either because the powder had gone bad, the ammunition was out of date, or because the lot numbers had been lost and it was no longer possible to tell its age.

Fuses Usually Removed

"Usually all fuses are extracted," an official said, "and it is believed that there was no bag powder aboard."

The planes and tug continued their "ladder search" of the area, some 60 to 90 miles off the coast between Stuart and St. Augustine, Fla., until darkness and will resume the search at dawn tomorrow.

U.S.S. Honolulu's Skipper Convicted by Navy Court

PHILADELPHIA, April 1 — (AP) Comdr. William J. Lederer, U.S.N., 34, of New York city, commanding officer of the 10,000-ton cruiser Honolulu has been convicted by a naval court martial of "hazarding his ship on the high seas by inattention to conning" (steering), the Fourth, Naval district reported today.

Two deck officers were court martialed on similar charges in connection with the collision of the Honolulu with the submarine Argonaut in a heavy fog 100 miles off the Delaware Capes, Jan. 8.

They are Lt. Joseph J. Willenbring, U.S.N.R., who was tried and convicted March 16 and Lt. William M. Simpson, U. S.N.R., who was acquitted March 21, the Naval district said.

A seaman on the cruiser was killed and the ship's bow ripped open. The submarine suffered little damage.

Redeployment Schedule

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Some 5,700 returning veterans are due to debark from 11 vessels at three U. S. ports today. In addition two ships with 862 French war brides and 82 children, among them the 15,000th G.I. bride to land here, are expected on the east coast.

Ships, Units Arriving Today

At New York

George Elliot from Oahu, 230 miscellaneous troops.

Brazil from Le Havre, 414 French war brides and 47 children.

Zebulon B. Vance from Le Havre 448 French war brides and 35 children.

At San Diego

Three LST's with 182 miscellaneous Navy and Marine personnel.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following vessels: Bingham from Samar, 2,000 Navy; Gen. Oswald H. Ernst from Okinawa, 3,168 Army, 52 Navy; Birmingham from Sydney (due originally yesterday), 39 Army; Trinity Victory from Yokohama, two soldiers; Lcs 90 from Pearl Harbor, 13 Navy: Lcs 94 from Pearl Harbor, 12 Navy; LCS 92, eight Navy.

Ships which Arrived Yesterday

At New York

Stevens Victory from Antwerp (due originally Sunday), 1,000 troops, including 401st, 660th, 441st, 442nd, 3399th and 642nd Quartermaster Truck companies; 3208th Quartermaster Service company; Medical detachment of Second Field Artillery battalion.

Rensselaer Victory from Southampton. 1,009 troops, including 860th Ordnance Heavy Automotive Maintenance company; 46 Navy personnel.

President Tyler from Southhampton (due originally Friday), 521 war brides, one child.

Miscellaneous on following: Sea Marlin from Le Havre. 1,739; Hampden Sydney Victory from Bremerhaven, 960; Donald Holland from Antwerp, 14.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Middleton from Pearl Harbor, 80 Army; Argentine Reefer, two soldiers.

5,000 Service Men Getting Home

[By the Associated Press]

Almost 5,000 service veterans on seven transports are scheduled to arrive today at one East Coast and one West Coast port.

AT NEW YORK—Stevens Victory, from Antwerp, originally due yesterday: 1,000 troops, including 401st, 660th, 441st, 442d, 3,399th and 642d Quartermaster Truck companies; 3,208th Quartermaster Service Company; Medical detachment, 2d Field Artillery Battalion, and miscellaneous troops.

Rensselaer Victory, from Southampton: 1,009 troops, including 860th Ordnance Heavy Auto Maintenance Company, and 46 Navy personnel.

Miscellaneous troops on:

Sea Marlin, from Le Havre: 1,739.

Hampden Sydney Victory, from Bremerhaven: 960.

AT SAN FRANCISCO—Miscellaneous personnel on:

Middleton, from Pearl Harbor: 80 Army.

Birmingham, from Pearl Harbor: 39 Army.

Argentine Reefer: 2 Army.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, MONDAY, APRIL 1.)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, APRIL 1-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION SAID TODAY 503 GERMANS HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE LIST OF WAR CRIMINALS AND SLATED FOR ARREST.

TODAY'S ROSTER THE 28TH TO BE ISSUED, BOOSTED THE TOTAL LISTED WAR CRIMINALS TO 13,582.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, MONDAY, APRIL 1.)

GH453PES

APR 2 1946

london, april 1 - (ap) - the financial times said today the united states of rubber produced in british areas had been extended to june 30.

under the agreement, which was to have expired on march 31, rubber would continue to be sold for 20 1/2 cents a pound.

agreement for purchase by the united states of rubber produced in

ap1 Carrollton 02345 hc1 744pes

30.24-2013

PARIS, APRIL 1-(AP)-A [redacted] MEMBER OF THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND TESTIFIED TODAY HE BELIEVED THAT DR. MARCEL PETIOT, ON TRIAL FOR THE MURDER OF 27 PERSONS, WAS A TRUE MEMBER OF THE RESISTANCE WHO WAS PROTECTING SOME POLITICAL PARTY IN HIS REFUSAL TO OUTLINE HIS CONNECTIONS DURING THE WAR.

APR 2 1946

THE UNDERGROUND MEMBER, FRENCH LT. RICHARD HERITIE, A CELLMATE OF PETIOT IN A NAZI JAIL DURING THE OCCUPATION, TESTIFIED THAT THE ACCUSED DOCTOR HAD GIVEN HIM SECRET ADDRESSES FOR USE IN HIS ESCAPE FROM THE JAIL. HE ADDED:

"I THINK THAT ANY POLITICAL PARTY WHICH WAS KNOWN TO HAVE CONNECTIONS WITH PETIOT WOULD LOSE OUT IN THE COMING ELECTIONS AND THAT [redacted] PETIOT IS BEING SACRIFICED AND SACRIFICING HIMSELF FOR THIS CAUSE."

PETIOT, ACCUSED BY THE STATE OF LURING VICTIMS TO HIS HOME ON THE PROMISE OF HELPING THEM ESCAPE FROM NAZI-OCCUPIED FRANCE, HAS CLAIMED HE WAS [redacted] HEAD OF A RESISTANCE GROUP WHICH CARRIED OUT EXECUTIONS OF "COLLABORATORS."

MR HOOTS 1129APR 290P

ROME, APRIL 1-(AP)-A SPY MYSTERY INVOLVING A TINY RADIO DROPPED BY PARACHUTE WAS SOLVED ON THIS APRIL FOOL'S DAY BEFORE ROMANS COULD WORK UP A REAL CASE OF EXCITEMENT.

THE "SPY" WAS THE WEATHERMAN.

NEWSPAPERS WERE ASK TO ANNOUNCE THAT TH

NEWSPAPERS WERE ASKED TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE ITALIAN METEROLOGICAL SERVICE IS USING AMERICAN STRATOSPHERE BALLOON RECORDING EQUIPMENT--AND WILL ANYONE FINDING TINY RADIOS TURN THEM IN AT THE NEAREST POLICE STATION, PLEASE?

G1050AES

A122 (150)

ROME, TUESDAY, APRIL 2-(AP)-THE "FOUR OLD MEN" OF ITALIAN POLITICS ANNOUNCED FORMALLY TODAY THE FORMATION OF A NEW, MODERATE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION, BUT DID NOT COMMIT THEMSELVES ON THE QUESTION OF THE ITALIAN MONARCHY.

THE MANIFESTO--OVER THE SIGNATURES OF FORMER PREMIERS VITTORIO EMANUELE ORLANDO, IVANOE BONOMI AND FRANCESCO NITTI, AND PHILOSOPHER BENEDETTO CROCE--SAID THEIR CANDIDATES FOR THE JUNE 2 ELECTION TO THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY AND THEIR FOLLOWERS VOTING THE SAME DAY IN A PLEBISCITE ON RETENTION OF THE HOUSE OF SAVOY COULD FOLLOW THE DICTATES OF THEIR OWN CONSCIENCES.

"SINCE DIRECT CONSULTATION OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE HAS BEEN ENTRUSTED BY LAW TO THE REFERENDUM," THE MANIFESTO SAID, "OUR DUTY WILL BE TO ACCEPT ITS ANSWER."

LAST NIGHT THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR SAID LEFTIST PARTIES WON IN 51 OF 105 COMMUNES REPORTING THE FIRST RETURNS FROM SUNDAY'S MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. RIGHTIST AND CENTRAL GROUPS WON IN 35 COMMUNES AND INDEPENDENTS AND LOCAL PARTIES WON IN 19.

SN1023PES

ROME, APRIL 1-(AP)-- THE NEWSPAPER LA CAPITALE TODAY REPORTED SEVERE SCATTERED DISORDERS IN WHICH SEVERAL PERSONS WERE INJURED AS 1,560 COMMUNES VOTED YESTERDAY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS -- THE FOURTH SUCCESSIVE SUNDAY OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN ITALY.

APR 2 1946

THE PAPER SAID THAT BOMBS WERE THROWN AND SHOTS FIRED IN A CLASH BETWEEN COMMUNISTS AND "QUALUNQUISTI" AT BOVINO AND THAT POLICE HAD [redacted] DIFFICULTY IN RESTORING ORDER. A CLASH ALSO WAS REPORTED BETWEEN FOLLOWERS OF THE TWO PARTIES AT CANDELA IN SOUTHERN

ITALY.

THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR SAID RESULTS OF THE VOTING WOULD NOT BE KNOWN UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF THE WEEK.

APR BRIAS THRU 2ND 1205--JA-- 7HOA

ADD JATICAN PRIESTS

THE RADIO SAID THE SITUATION WAS EQUALLY GRAVE IN BOSNIA, WITH ONLY ~~NINE CLERGYMEN~~ SIX PRIESTS OF N ORIGINAL 28 REMAINING AT SARAJEVO.
CK1037PES

ADD

~~ARMS OF SPANISH YOUTH~~ I PROMISE YOU THAT WITH THE UNITY OF SPANIARDS WITH THE STRENGTH OF YOUTH AND WITH THE HEARTS OF SPANISH WOMEN, SPAIN WILL BE ONE, SPAIN WILL BE GREAT AND SPAIN WILL BE FREE."
GH1147AES

MADRID FRANCO XXX YOUTH

ABOARD THE U.S.S. MISSOURI IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, APRIL 1-(AP)-ADMIRAL H.KENT HEWITT, COMMANDER OF U.S. NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPE, SAID TODAY THE NAVY PLANNED TO SEND WARSHIPS TO SCANDINAVIAN PORTS SOMETIME THIS SPRING OR SUMMER TO PAY COURTESY CALLS.

THE TOURN, HE SAID, WOULD BE SIMILAR TO THE ONE IN WHICH THIS BATTLESHIP NOW IS PARTICIPATING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE MISSOURI NOW IS EN ROUTE TO ISTANBUL, WITH HEWITT ABOARD, BEARING THE BODY OF THE LATE TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, MEHMET MUNIR ERTEGUN, BACK TO HIS HOMELAND.

HEWITT SAID UNITS OF THE FLEET LATER WOULD MAKE COURTESY CALLS TO PORTS ALL OVER THE WORLD AS A GOOD WILL GESTURE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

HEWITT SAID THAT AS LONG AS THE U.S. ARMY HAD OCCUPATION TROOPS IN ITALY AND AUSTRIA THERE WOULD BE CONSIDERABLE AMERICAN NAVAL TRAFFIC IN THE MEDITERRANEAN TO SUPPLY THEM.

"WE WILL CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN A EUROPEAN FORCE FOR THAT PURPOSE UNTIL ALL THE OCCUPATION FORCES ARE GONE," HE SAID. "AT THE PRESENT TIME THE NAVY HAS SOME 6,900 OFFICERS AND MEN IN EUROPE, WHICH STRENGTH PROBABLY WILL PREVAIL FOR SOME TIME."

CONCERNING RUSSIAN-TURKISH RELATIONS, THE ADMIRAL SAID THAT THIS TRIP WAS NOT INTENDED TO IMPLY AMERICA WAS OFFERING BACKING TO TURKEY.

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE MISSOURI WOULD BE READY AT ALL TIMES TO STAND BY IN ANY PORT WHERE IT WAS NEEDED IF DISTURBANCES THREATENED AMERICAN INTERESTS.

"ALTHOUGH THERE IS NO PRESENT NEED," HE SAID, "I WOULD LIKE TO SEE MORE SHIPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. HOWEVER, UNDER THE PRESENT SITUATION WE COULD BE REINFORCED QUICKLY FROM THE ATLANTIC FLEET."

AFTER THE TOUR, HE SAID, THE MISSOURI WOULD JOIN THE ATLANTIC FLEET FOR MANEUVERS.

SN1150PES

herford, germany, april 1 - (ap) - the british military government said today coal production in the british zone in the six working days ending march 29 was 925,506 tons--over 150,000 tons less than produced during the week before food rations were cut on march 4.

apr goldsmiths 02125 hej 456pes

Frankfurt, Germany, April 1-(AP)-Another 9,628 American troops cleared European ports for home over the weekend, the U.S. army said today.

Some 636 replacement troops arrived in Germany making a total of 41,220 arrivals for March.

APR 2 1946

Latest units sailing home included the 3353rd and 3354th quartermaster truck companies; the 137th and 3047th ordnance companies; the 400th military police battalion; one company of the first armored division, the 620th ordnance company; company C of the 16th armored engineering battalion; the 67th field hospital unit; the second battalion of the 66th division; the 47th armored medical battalion, company D; the 1514th engineering water supply company; the 481st engineering pontoon battalion; the 253rd engineer battalion; company D of the 709th tank battalion; headquarters detachment

30.24—2015

of the 55th ordnance group; the 278th engineering battalion; and the 956th

motor ambulance company.

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APR 2 1946

BELGRADE, APRIL 1-(AP)-PREMIER MARSHAL TITO TOLD PARLIAMENT TODAY THAT ALLIED PLANES HAD FLOWN OVER YUGOSLAV TERRITORY AND THAT THIS CONSTITUTED A THREAT TO THE NATION'S PEACE AND SECURITY.

"OUR PEOPLE CAN NOT TOLERATE SUCH PROVOCATIONS," HE DECLARED.

HE SAID YUGOSLAVIA PROTESTED ON FEB.28 AGAINST PLANE FLIGHTS BUT RECEIVED NO ANSWER. (TITO APPARENTLY DID NOT SAY TO WHOM THE PROTEST WAS ADDRESSED).

HE SAID RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN OBSTRUCTED BY "FEW MISUNDERSTANDINGS."

"THE UNITED STATES ASKED THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT TO RECOGNIZED THE OBLIGATIONS OF PREVIOUS GOVERNMENTS," HE SAID. "AFTER SOME STUDY I AM ABLE TO SAY THAT YUGOSLAVIA RECOGNIZES ALL THESE OBLIGATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES AND I THINK THE LAST OBSTACLE TO UNDERSTANDING HAS BEEN OVERCOME."

G1003AES

ATHENS--FIRST ADD GREEK X X X THE POLLS. OAY

OFFICIAL RETURNS THROUGH 8 A.M. TODAY GAVE THE POPULISTS 50,593, NATIONAL BLOC 17,827 AND SOPHOULIS LIBERLALS 16,291.

THE COMMUNIST ORGAN RIZOSPASTIS CARRIED A HEAD LINE THIS MORNING PROCLAIMING "BEVIN'S ELECTION BEEN RIDICULED." THE LEADING ARTICLE SAID THAT DESPITE "TERRORIST TACTICS" ABSTENTION IN SOME SECTIONS HAD EXCEEDED 50 PER CENT.

AN EAM SPOKESMAN SAID THE ELECTIONS HAD BEEN DOMINATED BY "TERRORISM AND UNPRECEDENTED FRAUD" AND WERE "SUCH THAT NO HONEST MAN WHO RESPECTS HIMSELF CAN ADMIT THEY HAVE THE SLIGHTEST VALIDITY."

"IN SPITE OF THIS, HOWEVER, THE ELECTIONS HAVE PROVED THE STRENGTH OF THE REPUBLICAN POWER, WHICH HAS WON," HE ADDED.

M715AES

SOFIA, APRIL 1-(AP)-PROSPECTS THAT THE BULGARIAN CABINET MIGHT BE BROADENED TO INCLUDE TWO OPPOSITION PARTY LEADERS AS SUGGESTED BY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN FADED TODAY WITH THE FORMATION BY PREMIER KIMON GEORGIEV OF A NEW GOVERNMENT WHICH LEFT THE POLITICAL SITUATION VIRTUALLY UNCHANGED.

ONLY FIVE NEW MEMBERS WERE INCLUDED IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT, AND NONE OF THESE WERE REPRESENTATIVES OF OPPOSITION PARTIES. AN OFFICIAL BULGARIAN ANNOUNCEMENT SAID OPPOSITION LEADERS HAD BEEN EXCLUDED BECAUSE RUSSIA CONSIDERED THEIR TERMS FOR PARTICIPATION CONTRARY TO THE UNDERSTANDING REACHED BY THE BIG THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS IN MOSCOW LAST DECEMBER.

(THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL STATE DEPARTMENT COMMENT IN WASHINGTON, BUT A SPOKESMAN SAID THE CABINET CHANGE "OBVIOUSLY IS A MOVE THAT THE UNITED STATES CANNOT ACCEPT INSOFAR AS DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION GOES.")

MK628AES

BERN, SWITZERLAND, APRIL 1-(AP)-GERMAN CHURCHES IN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH ZONES HAVE COLLECTED 20,000 TONS OF FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR REFUGEES AND GERMAN CIVILIANS IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE, THE REV. EUGEN GERSTENMAIER, GERMAN DELEGATE TO THE RECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, SAID TODAY.

THE DELEGATE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE 11,000 TONS ALREADY HAD BEEN DISTRIBUTED.

HE SAID GERMAN CHURCHES HAD COLLECTED 30,000,000 MARKS ($300,000) FOR RELIEF IN THE VARIOUS ZONES.

THE REV.KONSTANTY NAJDER, CHAIRMAN OF THE POLISH RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD COUNCIL, TOLD THE NEWSMEN POLAND HAD "MORE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM NOW THAN BEFORE."

HIS ASSERTION DREW FROM THE REV.MANFREDI ROCHI, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE BAPTIST UNION OF ITALY, THE REMARK THAT SUCH FREEDOM DID NOT EXIST IN ITALY. HE SAID FASCIST LAWS AFFECTING RELIGION STILL WERE IN FORCE ALTHOUGH THE ALLIES HAD ABOLISHED RACIAL LAWS.

THE VERY REV.J.HUTCHINSON COCKBURN, DIRECTOR OF THE COUNCIL'S RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE, ANNOUNCED AMERICAN CHURCHES HAD CONTRIBUTED $1,000,000 FOR MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL AID TO EUROPE'S CHURCHES.

SN1142PES

CHUNGKING, APRIL 1-(AP)-SOME RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE REMAINING IN MANCHURIA [illegible] OF CHANGCHUN UNTIL CHINESE GOVERNMENT FORCES TAKE CONTROL AND THEREBY THWART CHINESE COMMUNISTS, THE CHIEF OF THE CHINESE MILITARY MISSION IN CHANGCHUN REPORTED TODAY.

WARTIME GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK TOLD THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL COUNCIL HE HAD ASKED THE RUSSIANS TO INFORM HIM IN ADVANCE OF WITHDRAWALS ANYWHERE IN MANCHURIA, SO THAT GOVERNMENT TROOPS COULD ARRIVE IN TIME TO TAKE CHARGE SMOOTHLY.

CHAING SAID THIS REQUEST WAS MADE MARCH 27 IN CHINA'S NOTE ACCEPTING THE RUSSIAN PROMISE TO EVACUATE MANCHURIA BY APRIL 30.

NEWS THAT THE RUSSIANS APPARENTLY WERE ACCEDING TO THE REQUEST WAS TELEPHONED BY THE GOVERNMENT COMMANDER AT CHANGCHUN TO THE MAYOR OF MUKDEN.

THE GOVERNMENT AIM OBVIOUSLY WAS TO PRECLUDE SUDDEN UNANNOUNCED SOVIET WITHDRAWALS WHICH WOULD PERMIT THE COMMUNISTS TO SEIZE CONTROL, AS HAPPENED NOTABLY IN THE CASE OF THE PORT OF YINGKOW.

CHINESE MILITARY SOURCES REPORTED FROM PEIPING TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT FINALLY HAD RECAPTURED YINGKOW FROM THE COMMUNISTS ON MARCH 29.

GM1002PCS NM

NIGHT LEAD ARMY DEACTIVATION

SHANGHAI, APRIL 1-(AP)-DISBANDMENT OF THE U.S. ARMY IN THE CHINA THEATER MAY 1 AND REVERSION OF THE MARINES CORPS INNORTH CHINA TO NAVY COMMAND WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY LT. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER.

THE MOVE WILL REDUCE U.S. ARMY PERSONNEL IN CHINA TO NOT MORE THAN 3,000 OR 4,000 MEN.

IT FOLLOWED RECENT RUSSIAN ASSURANCES THAT SOVIET OCCUPATION OF MANCHURIA WOULD BE TERMINATED BY APRIL 30.

THE CHINA THEATER COMMANDER SAID 750 OF THE REMAINING ARMY PERSONNEL WOULD FUNCTION AS AN ADVISORY GROUP WITH THE CHINESE MILITARY, WITH HEADQUARTERS IN NANKING. THE REMAINDER WILL ASSIST IN THE REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE, HANDLE THE DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS PROPERTY, MOVE CHINESE ARMIES AND EQUIPMENT, STAFF A LIAISON HEADQUARTERS AT PEIPING, AND HANDLE EXTRANEOUS DUTIES SUCH AS GRAVES REGISTRATION.

IN ANNOUNCING THAT THE 30,000 U.S. MARINES UNDER HIS COMMAND WOULD REVERT TO NAVY CONTROL, WEDEMEYER DID NOT SAY WHETHER OR WHEN THEY MIGHT LEAVE NORTH CHINA. THEY ARE, HOWEVER, BEING DEMOBILIZED RAPIDLY.

FROM TSINGTAO, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT OLEN CLEMENTS REPORTED THAT THE 6TH MARINE DIVISION WAS DEACTIVATED TODAY

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AND ITS REMNANTS REACTIVATED INTO THE NEW THIRD MARINE BRIGADE.
MAJ. GEN. ARCH F. HOWARD, WHO COMMANDED THE 6TH DIVISION,
BECAME BRIGADE COMMANDER BUT SAID A NEW COMMANDING OFFICER FOR THE THIR
WAS EXPECTED SHORTLY.

IN ADDITION TO THE THIRD BRIGADE, THERE ARE IN CHINA THE MARINE FIRST DIVISION, SPREAD FROM PEIPING TO CHINWANSTAO, AND THE FIRST MARINE AIR WING, AT TIENTSIN.

WEDEMEYER IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE THURSDAY FOR THE UNITED STATES. HE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW IF HE WOULD RETURN. HE PLANS TO UNDERGO A SINUS OPERATION AND PRESUMABLY WILL CONFER WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND OTHER OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON. LT. GEN. ALVAN C. GILLEM, JR., WILL SERVE AS U.S. COMMANDER AFTER WEDEMEYER'S DEPARTURE.

WEDEMEYER ASSUMED COMMAND OF THE CHINA THEATER OCT. 28, 1944, SUCCEEDING GEN. JOSEPH W. STILWELL. AT WARTIME PEAK, HIS FORCES INCLUDED SOME 65,000 U.S. TROOPS IN ADDITION TO 50,000 MARINES. SINCE THEN THESE FIGURES HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO 6,000 AND 30,000, WEDEMEYER TOLD NEWSMEN TODAY.

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THE PRESENCE OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN CHINA HAS BEEN POINTED UP REPEATEDLY BY THE RUSSIANS IN RECENT DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING THE WITHDRAWAL OF SOVIET FORCES FROM MANCHURIA. LAST AUTUMN CHINESE COMMUNISTS ACCUSED THE AMERICANS OF INTERFERING IN CHINA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS ALLEGEDLY BY AIDING GOVERNMENT FORCES AGAINST COMMUNIST TROOPS.

RUSSIAN SOURCES SOME WEEKS AGO WERE QUOTED AS SAYING THEIR TROOPS WOULD BE OUT OF MANCHURIA BEFORE U.S. FORCES LEFT CHINA. THE EVACUATION OF MUKDEN, PRESUMABLY THE FIRST STEP IN A GENERAL SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM MANCHURIA, WAS BEGUN LAST MONTH.

XA414PCS

YENAN, CHINA, MARCH 29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE MEDICAL NEEDS OF THIS CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS WERE UNDER SCRUTINY TODAY BY TWO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION.

THE TWO UNRRA MEN WHO ARRIVED TO CHECK THE DISTRICT WERE DR. LEO ELOESSER, SAN FRANCISCO SURGEON, AND DR. K.S. METZEL, AUSTRALIAN SPECIALIST IN INTERNAL MEDICINE. THEY WERE ACCOMPANIED FROM PEIPING BY DR. MAH AITEN, UNITED STATES PHYSICIAN ADVISER TO THE BETHUNE PEACE HOSPITALS IN THE COMMUNIST AREAS.

XA958ACS

ADD TSINGTAO - 6th Marines 4th brigade

COL. HARRY K. DUNKELBERGER OF WASHINGTON, D.C. WAS NAMED BRIGADE CHIEF OF STAFF WITH LT. COL. FREDERICK BELTON OF EUSTIS, FLA., AS ONE OF THE STAFF OFFICERS. LT. COL. LOUIS A. ENNIS OF LONG BRANCH, N.J., IS COMMANDER OF ARTILLERY SUPPORTING THE BRIGADE.

THE SIXTH DIVISION WAS ORGANIZED ON GUADALCANAL IN SEPTEMBER 1944 WITH THE FIRST PROVISIONAL BRIGADE, WHICH SAW SOME OF THE HARDEST FIGHTING AT GUAM, AS THE NUCLEUS. THE DIVISION FOUGHT WITH DISTINCTION AT OKINAWA.

TODAY'S DEACTIVATION WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE DISBANDING OF THE 15TH, 22ND AND 29TH REGIMENTS AND THE TRANSFER OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT IN NAME.

THE FOURTH MARINES, KNOWN AS THE CHINA REGIMENT BECAUSE OF ITS LONG SERVICE IN THE ORIENT--FROM 1927 TO 1941--ABSORBED THE LOW POINT PERSONNEL FROM THE DISBANDED UNITS.

COL. JOHN D. BLANCHARD OF WASHINGTON, D.C., IS THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE FOURTH MARINES. THE REGIMENT, ONE OF THE OLDEST IN THE MARINE CORPS, WAS PRACTICALLY WIPED OUT AT BATAAN, WHERE IT EARNED AN ARMY UNIT CITATION BEFORE THE SURRENDER IN 1942. THE ORGANIZATION WAS REACTIVATED IN 1944 WITH VETERANS OF FOUR TOUGH RAIDER BATTALIONS AS THE NUCLEUS AND WON A NAVY CITATION FOR OPERATIONS ON GUAM AND A PRESIDENTIAL CITATION FOR ITS WORK ON OKINAWA.

GG736ACS NH

TOKYO, APRIL 1-(AP)-TWO OFFICERS OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION WERE BURNED TO DEATH AND THREE OTHERS INJURED IN A FIRE WHICH DESTROYED THEIR QUARTERS AT ASAKA, 17 MILES NORTH OF TOKYO, TODAY.

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THEIR NAMES WERE NOT RELEASED.

CORP. JOE HULLICK OF STRATFORD, CONN., CAPTAIN ON ONE OF THE EIGHT FIRE COMPANIES WHICH FOUGHT THE BLAZE, SAID THE FIRE SPREAD SO FAR THAT SOME 35 OFFUCERS HOUSED ON THE SECOND FLOOR HAD TO LEAP FROM WINDOWS TO ESCAPE THE FLAMES.

XA959ACS

3024——2017

TOKYO, APRIL 1-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES EDUCATION MISSION ANNOUNCED TODAY PLANS TO PURCHASE HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN CHILDREN'S ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO JAPANESE CHILDREN "AS A SYMBOL OF THE MISSION'S CONCERN FOR JAPAN AND DEMOCRACY."

DR. LEON CARNOVSKY, ASSOCIATE DEAN OF THE GRADUATE LIBRARY SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, WILL HEAD THE COMMITTEE TO ASSEMBLE THE BOOKS. OTHERS ON THE COMMITTEE ARE DR. VIRGINIA GILDERSLEEVE, DEAN OF BARNARD COLLEGE, AND DR. T. V. SMITH, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PHILOSOPHY PROFESSOR AND FORMER ILLINOIS CONGRESSMAN.

THE JAPANESE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION WILL DISTRIBUTE THE BOOKS.

MD529APS.

TOKYO, APRIL 1-(AP)-A GUIDE BOOK FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYES OF THE U.S. ARMY IN JAPAN, WHICH WARNS THEM "DON'T TALK," HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE SUPREME HEADQUARTERS OFFICE OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL.

THE BOOKLET, ENTITLED "YOU IN TOKYO," ADVISES THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYES THAT "SUCCESS OF THE OCCUPATION MAY DEPEND ON WHAT YOU D O N ' T SAY. DON'T DISCUSS YOUR OWN OFFICE."

PY759APS

TOKYO, TUESDAY, APRIL 2-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURI-HOCHI REPORTED TODAY WHAT IT CALLED THE "FIRST ELECTION-CAMPAIGN-INTERRUPTION CRIME COMMITTED IN TOKYO." THE NEWSPAPER SAID FIVE PERSONS HURLED ROCKS AT SANZO NOZAKA, COMMUNIST CANDIDATE FOR THE DIET, WHILE HE DISCUSSED THE EMPEROR SYSTEM. THE HECKLERS WERE ARRESTED, THE PAPER ADDED.

OSAKA & TYPHUS + 24 PASSES-BY

CAPT.MC LEMORE BOUCHELLE, MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE 107TH MILITARY GROUP, SAID THE EPIDEMIC WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE SPREAD FROM A DEALER IN JAPANESE ARMY BLANKETS AND UNIFORMS WHO WAS HELD FOR INVESTIGATION IN THE OSAKA JAIL IN DECEMBER.

ALL TRAINS AND STREETCARS HAVE BEEN PLACED OUT OF BOUNDS FOR AMERICANS BECAUSE, THE MEDICAL OFFICER SAID, THE CROWDED CONDITIONS ARE IDEAL FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF BODY LICE, WHICH ARE CARRIERS OF THE DISEASE.

PY509APS

AND 40 K OAHU & WAR CRIMES + ESCAPE

A THIRD EIGHTH ARMY TRIBUNAL, HEARING THE CASE OF SHEGIO AKAMATSU, FORMER PRISON CAMP OFFICER, HEARD AN AFFIDAVIT FROM MAJ.LAMOYNE C. BLEICH OF 100 GRAY ST., BUFFALO, N.Y., THAT CAMP PRISONERS HAD BEEN FORCED TO WORK ON MILITARY OBJECTIVES.

CORP.FRANK J.DI PASQUALE OF 1935 23'5 8TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., TESTIFIED IN AN AFFIDAVIT, THAT AKAMATSU HAD CONTENDED THE MIZAU PORT DOCK NEAR THEIR CAMP WAS NOT A MILITARY OBJECTIVE.

APR 2 1946

GGKKKKKKKKKKKD96ACS

BY JOHN R.WARD

MANILA, TUESDAY, APRIL 2-(AP)-MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND FILIPINOS IN NORTH-CENTRAL LUZON ARE STARVING, AN AMERICAN OFFICIAL SAID TODAY. FIFTY ARMY TRUCKS HAVE BEEN DETAILED TO HAUL RICE TO THE AREA.

RICHARD W.BUNCH, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO HIGH COMMISSIONER PAUL V.MCNUTT, DISCLOSED THE SITUATION AFTER 12 EMACIATED PEASANTS WERE BROUGHT TO A MANILA HOSPITAL. ONE 35-YEAR-OLD WOMAN WEIGHED ONLY 49 POUNDS.

"FIRST THE JAPS AND THEN THE RATS ATE THEIR FOOD STORES," BUNCH SAID. "EVEN SEEDLINGS IN RICE PADDIES WERE DESTROYED. THE SITUATION BECAME SO ACUTE THE PEOPLE DID NOT EVEN HAVE THE STRENGTH TO WORK IN THE FIELDS FOR THE NEXT HARVEST.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE IS SERVING AS LIAISON BETWEEN THE PHILIPPINE WAR RELIEF AGENCY AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS. PLIGHT OF THE FILIPINOS IN REMOTE KIANGAN WAS REPORTED BY FATHER LOUIS DEBECK, CATHOLIC MISSIONARY WHO WROTE TO THE UNRRA APPEALING FOR AID. UNRRA OFFICIALS, THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT, RELIEF AGENCIES, THE PHILIPPINE RED CROSS AND THE U.S. ARMY HAVE TEAMED TO AID THE VICTIMS.

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THE PHILIPPINE RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, ASSISTED BY THE PHILIPPINE WAR RELIEF AGENCY, WILL DISTRIBUTE RICE, OTHER CEREALS, CLOTHING, MEDICINE, SEEDLINGS AND RAT POISON IN THE KIANGAN AREA.

"THE SITUATION IS DESPERATE," BUNCH SAID. "IT HAS COME SO CLOSE TO PURE AND SIMPLE EXTINCTION FOR THESE PEOPLE THAT THE FIRST FOOD WILL SIMPLY REBUILD SUFFICIENT STRENGTH IN THEIR MUSCLES SO THAT THEY MAY WORK THE LAND AGAIN."

HE ESTIMATED THAT MORE THAN FOUR MILLION POUNDS OF RICE WOULD BE NEEDED TO SUSTAIN THE PEOPLE UNTIL THE NOVEMBER HARVEST.

MM1002PPST

MANILA, TUESDAY, APRIL 2-(AP)-TWO FILIPINOS WERE IN JAIL TODAY AFTER DIVING INTO MANILA BAY AND COMING UP WITH 200 GOLD-FILLED WATCH CHAINS--WHICH THEY TRIED TO PEDDLE ON THE BLACK MARKET. MANY FILIPINOS HID THEIR VALUABLES FROM THE JAPANESE BY DROPPING THEM IN THE BAY.

--DASH--

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1-(AP)--A COMMITTEE OF FORMER GI'S WHO HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED FROM THE ARMY IN AUSTRALIA SENT A LETTER TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY REQUESTING HIS INTERVENTION TO PERMIT THEM TO BUY ARMY SURPLUSES HERE.

THE COMMITTEE'S SECRETARY, FORMER TECH. SGT. HUBERT H. WALDON OF BLOOMINGTON, IND., SAID THE VETERANS NEEDED AUTOMOBILES, TRUCKS, CRANES, BULLDOZERS, TRACTORS, RADIOS, AIR COMPRESSORS AND OTHER SUCH EQUIPMENT TO HELP THEM EARN A LIVING IN AUSTRALIA.

THE CLUB TREASURER IS FORMER MASTER SGT. ROBERT MCKINNEY, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

JR653AES

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 1-(AP)-PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO OF MEXICO FORMALLY OPENS THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION'S THIRD INTERAMERICAN CONFERENCE TODAY.

THE TWO-WEEK CONFERENCE WILL DELVE INTO ACTIVE WORK TOMORROW WITH

AN OVERFLOWING AGENDA. AMONG MATTERS DUE FOR DISCUSSION ARE IMMIGRATION, INFLATION AND INDUSTRIALIZATION IN THE AMERICAS, ALONG WITH THREE TECHNICAL TOPICS -- INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, FACTORY INSPECTION AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND 19 LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS ARE REPRESENTED. DECISIONS REACHED WILL BE SENT TO ILO HEADQUARTERS IN MONTREAL FOR COORDINATION INTO THE WORLD PICTURE, THEN FORWARDED TO THE GOVERNMENTS AND INTERESTED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

W355AES

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 1 (AP)-LUIS QUINTANILLA, MEXICAN ENVOY TO THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, PLANS TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON SOON, THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY,

QUINTANILLA HAD BEEN CALLED TO MEXICO TO EXPLAIN A STATEMENT HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE MADE FOR THE WASHINGTON POST CRITICIZING A PROPOSED "ENGLISH-SPEAKING AXIS" AGAINST "OUR GREAT SOVIET ALLY."

APR 2 1943

GG2a7PCS

HAVANA, APRIL 1-(AP)- ELABORATE CEREMONIES [redacted] PLANNED IN CONNECTION WITH THE RETURN TO CUBA OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR BASE AT SAN ANTONIO DE LOS BANOS AND THE U.S. NAVAL AIR BASE AT SAN JULIAN.

THE FORMAL TRANSFER OF THE WARTIME AIR BASES [redacted] CUBA WILL TAKE PLACE [redacted] THE 44TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ISLAND REPUBLIC.

U.S. EMBASSY SOURCES SAID THE BASES WILL BE RETURNED "WITH CERTAIN FIXED INSTALLATIONS." MOST MOVABLE MILITARY EQUIPMENT, THEY ADDED, WAS IN THE PROCESS OF BEING SHIPPED TO THE UNITED STATES.

IT WAS LEARNED THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT WILL MAINTAIN THE BASES FOR USE BY A "SMALL NUMBER OF CUBAN AIRCRAFT." AND THAT NO U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL WILL BE RETAINED TO ASSIST THE CUBANS.

WB/9? LPA

OTTAWA, APRIL 1-(AP)-U-BOATS OPERATED 290 MILES UP THE ST.LAWRENCE RIVER NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE SAGUENAY NAVAL HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY. A STATEMENT GAVE FOR THE FIRST TIME A DETAILED SUMMARY OF THE TORPEDOING OF 26 SHIPS AND THE SINKING OF 22.

THE ATTACKS RESULTED IN A LOSS OF 60,000 TONS OF ALLIED SHIPPING TOGETHER WITH VITAL WAR CARGOES. ALL BUT THREE ATTACKS OCCURRED IN THE CONCENTRATED ASSAULT IN THAT AREA IN 1942.

DEFENSE PREPARATIONS, WHICH SAW THE GASPE PENINSULAR BRISTLE WITH NAVAL, GROUND AND AERIAL DEFENSE AND STUDDED WITH RADAR DETECTION DEVICES, HAD REACHED SUCH STRENGTH THE FOLLOWING YEAR THAT THERE WERE FEW ATTACKS, THE NAVY SAID.

IT WAS RECALLED THAT A U-BOAT COMMANDER RETURNING FROM A RAID UP THE ST.LAWRENCE IN 1942 BROADCAST FROM A GERMAN RADIO STATION THAT HE HAD LURKED CLOSE ENOUGH TO THE COAST TO BE ABLE TO SEE COUPLES DANCING AT A BIG SUMMER HOTEL.

TODAY'S NAVAL RELEASE SAID U-BOATS REACHED THE SAGUENAY AND IT IS POSSIBLE THE U-BOAT COMMANDER MIGHT HAVE SEEN A HOTEL DANCE AT TADOUSSAC. THIS WOULD MEAN THAT UNDERSEA CRAFT PENETRATED TO A POINT NEARLY 90 MILES ABOVE RIMOUSKI AND ALMOST TO RIVIERE DU LOUP.

APR 2 1943

A TORPEDO MISSED A MERCHANT SHIP AND EXPLODED ASHORE AT CAP DES ROSIERS NEAR GASPE VILLAGE.

RG221PRS

WASHINGTON, APRIL 1-(AP)-THE HOUSE AGAIN WENT ON RECORD TODAY AS FAVORING A PEACETIME NAVY OF 500,000 MEN, AND A MARINE CORPS OF 100,000 MEN.

THE ACTION WAS TAKEN IN TURNING DOWN A SENATE BILL AND SUBSTITUTING A HOUSE MEASURE PASSED LAST DECEMBER. THE PREVIOUSLY PASSED HOUSE

30.24——2019

BILL IS YET TO BE ACTED ON BY THE SENATE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE SAID DURING BRIEF FLOOR DISSUSSION OF THE BILL THAT THE SENATE MEASURE WOULD NOT PROVIDE FOR SUFFICIENT OFFICERS AND MEN TO PERMIT ORDERLY DEMOBILIZATION OF THE FLEET.

THE SENATE PROVISION CALLS FOR A PEACETIME STRENGTH OF 232,000 MEN, AS IN EXISTING LAW, WITH A TOP OF 500,000 DURING AN EMERGENCY. THE MARINE CORPS, UNDER THE SENATE BILL, WOULD BE LIMITED TO 46,400 MEN IN PEACETIME AND 100,000 IN TIME OF EMERGENCY.

THE BILL NOW GOES BACK TO THE SENATE.

VH1125PES

(140) WASHINGTON,APRIL 1-(AP)-PRESIDENT AND MRS.TRUMAN ARE PLANNING A GARDEN PARTY FOR DISABLED WAR VETERANS AT THE WHITE HOUSE THE AFTERNOON OF MAY 23.

WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY CHARLES G.ROSS ANNOUNCED THE PLANS TODAY. HE SAID THE PARTY WOULD BE SIMILAR TO THOSE OF PRESIDENT AND MRS.WOODROW WILSON ON AUGUST 27,1919, AND PRESIDENT AND MRS.FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT ON MAY 22,1941.

ROSS SAID THAT TENTATIVE PLANS CALL FOR INVITING VETERANS FROM HOSPITALS IN THE WASHINGTON VICINITY.

IF RAIN INTERFERES MAY 23, HE SAID, THE PARTY WILL BE HELD THE NEXT DAY.

THE FIRST GARDEN PARTY OF THIS KIND, HELD BY THE WILSONS, WAS ATTENDED BY 800 VETERANS, CABINET MEMBERS, AND HIGH RANKING ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS, ROSS SAID.

IN RESPONSE TO NEWS CONFERENCE QUESTIONS, ROSS SAID NO PLANS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR AN EASTER EGG ROLLING ON THE WHITE HOUSE LAWN.

HY1130AES

APR 2 1948

WASHINGTON, APRIL 1-(AP)-A LONG FIGHT TO CLARIFY THE STATUS OF MEN WHO SERVED ON THE REVENUE CUTTERS ALGONQUIN AND ONODAGA DURING THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR GAINED GROUND TODAY WITH HOUSE PASSAGE OF A BILL DECLARING THEM NAVAL VETERANS.

THE CREWS ENLISTED FOR SERVICE ON THE CUTTERS AFTER THEIR CONSTRUCTION AT CLEVELAND. THE VESSELS WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE NAVY BY THE PRESIDENT BUT THEY FAILED TO GET INTO ACTION BEFORE THE WAR ENDED.

RETURNED THEN TO THE REVENUE SERVICE, THE CREWS WERE IN DOUBT AS TO WHETHER THEY WERE VETERANS OF THE WAR OR EMPLOYES OF THE TREASURY.

LEGISLATION TO CLARIFY THEIR STATUS WAS INTRODUCED IN THE 72ND AND SEVERAL SUCCEEDING CONGRESSES BUT FAILED OF ENACTMENT. THE BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE TODAY AND SENT TO THE SENATE WAS INTRODUCED BY REP. BOLTON (R-OHIO).

AB1016PES

WASHINGTON,APRIL 1-(AP)-THE NAVY SAID TODAY A COURT OF INQUIRY WHICH INVESTIGATED ALLEGED IRRIGULARITIES IN THE HANDLING OF MATERIAL IN HAWAII HAS REPORTED BACK TO THE INSPECTORS GENERAL OFFICE.

DETAILS OF THE REPORT, NOW UNDER REVIEW, WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

REAR ADM.A.K.DOYLE WAS DESIGNATED BY SECRETARY FORRESTAL TO GO TO THE ISLANDS IN CONNECTION WITH THE INQUIRY, WHICH WAS ORDERED AFTER HEARINGS BY THE SENATE WAR INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

LT955PES

WASHINGTON,APRIL 1-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES WILL APPOINT NEW AMBASSADORS TO ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL LATER THIS WEEK, A STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THIS COUNTRY HAS HAD NO AMBASSADOR IN BUENOS AIRES SINCE SPRUILLE BRADEN RESIGNED LAST SEPTEMBER TO BECOME ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS. FAILURE TO FILL THE POST WAS WIDELY INTERPRETED BY DIPLOMATS AS A MEANS OF EXPRESSING THIS GOVERNMENT'S DISAPPROVAL OF THE PERON REGIME.

ADOLF A.BERLE, JR., RESIGNED AS AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL SEVERAL WEEKS AGO TO RESUME HIS PRIVATE LAW PRACTICE.

LT1010PES

KANSAS CITY, KAS., APRIL 1-(AP)-DR.THEODORE JORGENSON, RESEARCH PHYSICIST FROM THE ATOMIC BOMB PROJECT IN LOS ALAMOS, N.M., DECLARED TODAY THAT "A WORLD ARMAMENT RACE HAS BEEN UNDER WAY FOR SIX MONTHS AND WE ARE HEADED STRAIGHT FOR ANOTHER WAR UNLESS THE ATOM BOMB CAN BE PLACED UNDER THE CONTROL OF AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION."

DR. JORGENSON MADE HIS STATEMENT AT A MEETING OF 200 CIVIC AND BUSINESS LEADERS INVITED TO A CONFERENCE ON ATOMIC ENERGY SPONSORED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

DR. LYLE B. BORST, CHIEF OF THE EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICIST SECTION OF THE OAK RIDGE, TENN. PROJECT, DESCRIBED THE BOMB AS "BREATHING OVER OUR NECKS."

PROMINENT SCIENTISTS ATTENDING ALSO INCLUDED DR. HARRISON S. BROWN, OF THE TENNESSEE PROJECT AND DAVID L. HILL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO BOMB PROJECT.

APR 2 1948

P134PCS

DAYTON,O.,APRIL 1-(AP)-A PILOTLESS REMOTELY-CONTROLLED LOCKHEED P-80 WILL BE GIVEN A SERIES OF POWER DIVE TESTS AT MUROC ARMY AIR FIELD, CALIF., THIS SUMMER TO PROVE THE MAXIMUM SPEED AT WHICH THE JET-PROPELLED PLANE CAN BE FLOWN SAFELY, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY'S AIR MATERIAL COMMAND AT NEARBY WRIGHT FIELD ANNOUNCED TODAY.

"BY USING A PILOTLESS P-80 REMOTELY CONTROLLED FROM THE COCKPIT OF A 'MOTHER' P-80, AND THUS ELIMINATING DANGE TO THE PILOT, THE PLANE CAN BE PUT THROUGH PACES NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED," SAID MAJ. GEN.W.CHIDLAW, AMC DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL.

BESIDES PROVING THE P-80'S MAXIMUM SPEED, HE ADDED, "THE RESULTANT INFORMATION WILL BE OF USE IN THE DESIGN OF FUTURE HIGH SPEED PLANES."

AMC REPORTED THE PLANES TO BE USED IN THE TESTS, PLANNED IN MAY OR JUNE, NOW ARE BEING OUTFITTED WITH THE CONTROL EQUIPMENT AT THE BELL AIRCRAFT CORP. AT NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

THE SERIES OF TESTS WILL START WITH DIVES AT AN OBLIQUE ANGLE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, BUILDING UP TO THE FINAL DIVE WHICH WILL BE ABSOLUTELY PERPENDICULAR FROM AN EXTREMELY HIGH ALTITUDE.

A GROUND CONTROL UNIT, LOCATED IN A TRUCK, ALSO WILL BE USED IN THE TESTS. THIS UNIT WILL CONTROL LANDINGS AND TAKE-OFFS AND BY MEANS OF A TELEVISION SET, WHICH WILL SHOW THE PILOTLESS PLANE'S INSTRUMENT PANEL, THE GROUND ENGINEER CAN INFORM THE PILOT OF THE "MOTHER" SHIP ON THE EXACTTHNUCALMVNM

"MOTHER" SHIP ON THE EXACT TECHNICAL OPERATION OF THE ROBOT.

THE GROUND UNIT ALSO WILL CONTAIN A TELEMETERING DEVICE TO REGISTER AND RECORD LOADS IMPOSED ON THE DIVING PLANE'S STRUCTURE.

SIMILAR RADIO CONTROL UNITS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED IN P-59S AT WRIGHT FIELD TO INSTRUCT PILOTS IN THE TECHNIQUE OF RADIO CONTROL OPERATION.

MR630AES

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N.Y., APRIL 1-(AP)-THE NASSAU DAILY REVIEW-STAR SAID TODAY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD MOVE ITS HEADQUARTERS FROM HUNTER COLLEGE TO THE SPERRY GYROSCOPE PLANT AT LAKE SUCCESS IN LONG ISLAND'S NASSAU COUNTY.

THE CHANGE WILL BE MADE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, THE PAPER QUOTED AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES AS SAYING.

THE UNITED NATIONS HAS BEEN MEETING AT HUNTER, WHERE ITS AGREEMENT WITH THE CITY EXPIRES MAY 15. IT WAS REPORTED THAT CITY AND UN OFFICIALS WERE IN CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK CITY TODAY.

THE DAILY REVIEW-STAR REPRESENTED CITY OFFICIALS AS BEING AT ODDS WITH UN REPRESENTATIVES OVER THE ENTIRE SETUP AND DESIRING TO RETURN THE HUNTER BUILDINGS TO THE COLLEGE, WHICH HAS PROTESTED THEIR CONTINUED USE BY THE WORLD ORGANIZATION.

DR. STOYAN GAVRILOVIC, CHAIRMAN OF THE UN PERMANENT SITE COMMITTEE, SAID HE HAD NO WORD ON CHANGING THE INTERIM SITE, BUT THAT THE SPERRY LAYOUT WAS CONTAINED IN HIS COMMITTEE'S ORIGINAL REPORT ON TEMPORARY SITES.

IN COMMENTING ON REPORTS THAT THE NASSAU SITE ALSO MIGHT BE MADE THE PERMANENT HOME OF THE UNITED NATIONS, HE SAID:

"THAT WOULD REQUIRE ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AND TO ME WOULD APPEAR UNLIKELY. THE ASSEMBLY HAS APPROVED THE WESTCHESTER-FAIRFIELD AREA WITH ITS 1,000 SQUARE MILES FOR THE PERMANENT HOME. ALL THAT REMAINS NOW IS FOR THE COMMITTEE TO SELECT THE ACTUAL SITE WITHIN THESE DEFINED BOUNDARIES."

UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS HAVE SAID IT WOULD REQUIRE FROM THREE TO FIVE YEARS TO PREPARE A PERMANENT HOME. MEANWHILE, THERE HAS BEEN NO DEFINITE ANNOUNCEMENT AS TO THE "PERMANENT" INTERIM SITE.

THE UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION OFFICE ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

"PENDING EXPIRATION OF THE HUNTER COLLEGE LEASE, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IS EXPLORING ALL AVAILABLE POSSIBILITIES. THUS FAR NO DECISION HAS BEEN REACHED REGARDING STAYING OR LEAVING HUNTER COLLEGE."

A SPOKESMAN ADDED THAT IF A CHANGE SHOULD BE MADE, THE SPERRY SITE WOULD BE ONE OF THOSE CONSIDERED.

THE DAILY REVIEW, ETC. PICKING UP FOURTH GRAPH.

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...ATION."ADD UNO INTERPRATIVE(IOWRN)X++INCTION

WHILE BRITISH SOURCES CLAIM RUSSIA DID NOT SPECIFICALLY RESTORE OIL CONCESSIONS TO IRAN, SOVIET QUARTERS REMIND THAT RUSSIA CANCELLED THE TOPHEAVY DEBT IRAN OWED CZARIST RUSSIA AND DIRECT ATTENTION TO ARTICLE EIGHT.

"RUSSIA LIKEWISE RENOUNCES ITS CLAIMS TO THE RESOURCES OF IRAN WHICH WERE SPECIFIED AS SECURITY FOR THE LOANS IN QUESTION," IT PROVIDES.

THOSE ARE THE CONFLICTING VIEWS. IN THE EXCHANGE OF NOTES WHICH FOLLOWED THE TREATY, IRAN PROTESTED ARTICLE 8 AND HOPEFULLY REQUESTED ITS REVISION.

SO FAR AS THE RECORD SHOWS, IT WAS NEVER DONE. THE RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE IN TEHRAN, ON DECEMBER 12, 1921 WROTE AS FOLLOWS:

"MY GOVERNMENT, WHOSE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE IRANIAN NATION IS ENTIRELY FRIENDLY, HAS NEVER SOUGHT TO PLACE ANY RESTRICTION UPON THE PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY OF IRAN. I MYSELF FULLY SHARE THIS ATTITUDE, AND WOULD BE PREPARED, SHOULD FRIENDLY RELATIONS BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, TO PROMOTE NEGOTIATIONS WITH A VIEW TO A TOTAL OR PARTIAL REVISION X X X ON THE LINES DESIRED BY THE PERSIAN GOVERNMENT, AS FAR AS THE INTERESTS OF RUSSIA PERMIT."

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THE COUNCIL WANTS TO KNOW, IN EFFECT, WHETHER THE RUSSIAN TROOPS WERE A TOOL TO PRY OUT OIL CONCESSIONS, OR STATED MORE FORMALLY, IS RUSSIA'S FULFILLMENT OF HER ANNOUNCED INTENTION TO REMOVE THESE TROOPS DEPENDENT ON NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN IRAN AND RUSSIA?

PERSONS FAMILIAR WITH THE VIEWS OF SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES AND SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN OF GREAT BRITAIN SAID THESE TWO LEADERS IN THE RUSSIAN-OPPOSED MOVE TO BRING THE QUESTION OF IRAN BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL ARE SATISFIED THEIR STAND IS SOUND.

A5 NO DAY~~XXX~~ WEDNESDAY

THEY WERE SAID TO FEEL THAT "THE RIGHT THING HAS BEEN DONE" AND THAT THEY SHOULD PURSUE THE COURSE THEY HAVE TAKEN. BYRNES ARGUED ESPECIALLY IN THE COUNCIL THAT TO IGNORE IRAN NOW MIGHT COST THE UNITED NATIONS THE CONFIDENCE OF OTHER SMALL POWERS.

THREE OF THESE SMALL NATIONS ARE THE ONLY ONES BESIDE RUSSIA TO HAVE PAID IN FULL THEIR SHARE OF THE UNITED NATIONS' WORKING CAPITAL. THEY ARE BELGIUM WITH $332,750, THE NETHERLANDS WITH $357,000 AND NORWAY WITH $169,000.

THE UNITED STATES WAS ASSESSED $6,153,000 OF WHICH IT HAS PAID $500,000. BRITAIN HAS PAID $300,000 OF HER $3,692,750 ASSESSMENT.

IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY OFFICIAL STATEMENT AS TO RUSSIA'S INTENTION OF COMPLYING WITH THE REQUEST FOR MORE INFORMATION ON IRAN, EVEN THE DATE OF HER FUNDS-PAYING ANNOUNCEMENT CAME IN FOR SCRUTINY. A CABLE TO SECURITY GENERAL LIE FROM ANDREI VISHINSKY, DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SAID THE TRANSFER WAS MADE MARCH 31. IT WAS TWO DAYS EARLIER THAT THE COUNCIL INITIATED ITS INQUIRY ON IRAN.

PERSONS COUPLING THESE DATES SPECULATED THAT RUSSIA WOULD HARDLY HAVE PAID UP AT THIS TIME IF THE COUNCIL'S COURSE ON THE IRANIAN QUESTION HAD OFFENDED HER. MOST WERE INCLINED TO WAIT FOR OFFICIAL NEWS, HOWEVER.

GROMYKO AS LATE AS LAST NIGHT WOULD NOT ANSWER REPORTERS' QUESTIONS AS TO WHETHER HE WOULD ATTEND THE WEDNESDAY MEETING WHICH WILL END THE WEEK-END COUNCIL RECESS. HE SAID WITHOUT ELABORATION THAT HE HAD SPOKEN WITH LIE "A COUPLE OF DAYS AGO."

BYRNES IS SAID TO HAVE THE DEFINITE FEELING THAT THE COUNCIL REQUEST FOR INFORMATION AFFORDS RUSSIA A GRACEFUL WAY OUT OF ITS BOYCOTT POLICY ON IRANIAN DISCUSSIONS IN THE COUNCIL NOW.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE SPENT THE WEEK-END IN WASHINGTON, WORKING ON DEPARTMENT MATTERS. HE MAY SEE PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR A FULL PERSONAL REPORT ON THE COUNCIL'S WORK -- IF MR. TRUMAN THINKS IT IS NEEDED -- BEFORE RETURNING FOR THE WEDNESDAY SESSION.

RECENT DISPATCHES FROM MOSCOW HAVE SAID THE RUSSIANS FIND IT DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND WHY THE UNITED STATES IS SO CONCERNED ABOUT SOVIET TROOPS IN IRAN WHEN IT MAINTAINS TROOPS IN CHINA, ICELAND AND ELSEWHERE. SOVIET OBSERVERS SAID THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN SEEMED TO BE VIOLATING THE PRINCIPLE OF "EQUALITY AMONG NATIONS."

AMERICAN OFFICIALS HERE POINT OUT THAT U.S. TROOPS IN FOREIGN LANDS ARE THERE IN ACCORDANCE WITH TREATIES AND IN NO CASE HAS THE COUNTRY CONCERNED ASKED THAT THEY BE REMOVED.

IRAN, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAS APPEALED FOR PROMPT REMOVAL OF RUSSIAN TROOPS. HER AMBASSADOR, HUSSEIN ALA, HAS STATED FORMALLY THAT THEY ARE UNWELCOME AND AVERS THEIR PRESENCE MEANS THAT "INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY ARE THREATENED."

JR 10AES

ADD N.Y. NL UNO(HAUCK) ***11a.m

SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES CONFERRED WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR AN HOUR IN THE CAPITOL TODAY, PRESENTING A FULL REPORT ON THE UNITED NATIONS MEETINGS. HE WAS DUE BACK HERE TOMORROW AFTERNOON.

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IN LONDON AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS CONVINCED RUSSIA WOULD SEEK TO MAKE THE UNITED NATIONS WORK AND HAD NO INTENTION OF QUITTING THE WORLD ORGANIZATION. RUSSIA'S INTENTION OF REMAINING A WORKING PARTNER ALSO WAS BEING REAFFIRMED IN MANY QUARTERS IN MOSCOW.

MEANWHILE, THE NASSAU DAILY REVIEW-STAR OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L.I., SAID THAT THE UN WOULD MOVE FROM HUNTER COLLEGE IN THE BRONX TO THE SPERRY GYROSCOPE PLANT AT LAKE SUCCESS IN LONG ISLAND'S NASSAU COUNTY. THE UN AGREEMENT WITH THE CITY FOR USE OF HUNTER EXPIRES MAY 15.

THE PAPER SAID CITY OFFICIALS WERE AT ODDS WITH UN REPRESENTATIVES OVER THE ENTIRE SETUP AND WANTED TO RETURN THE HUNTER BUILDINGS TO THE COLLEGE, WHICH HAS PROTESTED THEIR CONTINUED USE BY THE WORLD ORGANIZATION.

THE UN INFORMATION OFFICE SAID: "PENDING EXPIRATION OF THE HUNTER COLLEGE LEASE, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IS EXPLORING ALL AVAILABLE POSSIBILITIES. THUS FAR NO DECISION HAS BEEN REACHED REGARDING STAYING OR LEAVING HUNTER COLLEGE."

DR. STOYAN GAVRILOVIC, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS PERMANENT SITE COMMITTEE, SAID HE HAD NO WORD ON CHANGING THE INTERIM SITE BUT REITERATED THAT ANY DEVIATION FROM THE APPROVED PERMANENT LOCATION IN THE WESTCHESTER-FAIRFIELD AREA WOULD REQUIRE ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS HAVE SAID THAT IT WOULD REQUIRE THREE OR FIVE YEARS TO PREPARE A PERMANENT HOME FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT LAKE SUCCESS ALSO MIGHT BECOME THE PERMANENT LOCATION.

DR. GAVRILOVIC CALLED ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT THE SPERRY LAYOUT WAS CONTAINED IN THE COMMITTEE'S ORIGINAL REPORT ON INTERIM SITES.

THE WAR-BUILT PLANT HAS MORE THAN 2,000,000 SQUARE FEET OF SPACE AND IS ONLY 17 MILES FROM THE HEART OF NEW YORK CITY.

THE ORIGINAL PLAN CALLED FOR HOUSING THE SECRETARIAT AT SPERRY WITH MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO BE HELD IN MANHATTAN, POSSIBLY AT THE CENTER THEATER IN ROCKEFELLER CENTER. THE PLAN INCLUDED PROVISIONS FOR UTILIZING MANY OF THE LARGE ESTATES ALONG THE NORTH SIDE OF THE ISLAND.

THE U.S. DELEGATION WAS UNDERSTOOD EARLIER TO HAVE SUPPORTED A PLAN TO REMAIN AT HUNTER COLLEGE AND USE THE NEARBY KINGSBRIDGE ARMORY, STATE-OWNED GUARD BUILDING, AS A PLACE FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSIONS WHICH ARE TO OPEN HERE IN SEPTEMBER.

DR.YUEN-LI LIANG OF CHINA, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON RULES AND PROCEDURE, SAID HIS COMMITTEE VIRTUALLY HAD COMPLETED ITS INTERIM REPORT AND HOPED TO PRESENT IT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON THURSDAY.

DR.LIANG (CORRECT) SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT HIS COMMITTEE WOULD COMPLETE THE DRAFT TOMORROW BUT WOULD NOT OFFER IT SOONER AS HE UNDERSTOOD "THE MEETING WEDNESDAY WAS SPECIFICALLY DESIGNATED TO HEAR THE REPLIES ON THE IRANIAN QUESTION."

HE SAID THE REPORT INCLUDED 18 SPECIFIC RULES IN ITS PRESENT FORM, MOST OF THEM DEALING WITH THE APPLICATION OF CHARTER PROVISIONS.

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Red Troops Prepare To Get Out of Iran; UNO Resumes Today

APR 3 1946

THOUSANDS ARE SEEN AT CASPIAN CITY

GOODWIN

Three Empty Ships Wait In Narrow Harbor With Steam Up

Tehran, April 2 (AP)—Thousands of Soviet troops concentrated at the Caspian port of Bandar Shah, 160 miles northeast of Tehran, appeared today to be making busy preparations to leave Iranian soil.

A view of the Asterabad Province area from a plane showed much activity on crowded wharves, in temporary bivouacs and in a regular Soviet Army camp.

Some 300 Red Army soldiers were aboard a ship early in the day and in the narrow harbor, three empty 500-ton freighters with steam up waited to enter the single slip and be loaded with cargo or with troops, who stared upward at the circling American plane above them.

Farther west, a small Russian garrison at Sari, however, showed no apparent signs of preparation for evacuation. When the plane dipped over the area, a number of troops were drilling in an open space, and horses were at pasture.

One Oil Well Seen

The air trip disclosed only one oil well at Bandar Shah—one of the northern cities which Russian engineers are rumored to have been exploring for the past three years. The well appeared to be in operation.

At Sari, however, the single oil well sighted from the plane appeared to have been abandoned.

A Kurdish chieftain arrived in Tehran yesterday from Saujbulagh, seat of the government of Kurd leader Ghazi Mohammed's "independent republic of Kurdistan." The chieftain said Russian troops were withdrawing from the Miyandaub area of western Iran and "returning to Tabriz" in Iranian Azerbaijan, where Soviet-supported separatists have proclaimed an autonomous state.

Miyandaub is about 75 miles east of the junction of the frontiers of Iran, Iraq and Turkey, and about 25 miles south of Tabriz.

Miyanduab is situated about 75 miles east of the junction of the frontiers of Iran, Iraq and Turkey and is approximately the same distance south of Tabriz.

A source close to the Government declared, meanwhile, that Said Zia ed-Din, right wing leader who was arrested last month, had been "permitted" to leave by plane for Palestine.

Zia ed-Din had been held incommunicado since his arrest, which was ordered by Premier Ahmed Qavam. Rumors that the rightist had been exiled were denied by Prince Firouz, Political Undersecretary of State and Director of Propaganda.

RED TROOPS BOARD TRANSPORT IN IRAN

GOODWIN

Tehran, April 2 (A. P.).—Approximately 300 Russian soldiers, apparently on their way out of Iran, went aboard ship today at the Caspian port of Bandar Shah in Asterbad province.

A Kurdish chieftain who arrived from Saujbulagh, seat of the Ghazi Mohammed "Independent Republic of Kurdistan," said Russian troops also are withdrawing from the Miyandaub area in western Iran and "are returning to Tabriz," Azerbaijan capital.

The wharves, bivouacs and the regular Army camp at Bandar Shah appeared from a plane to be stirring with activity. In the narrow harbor, three empty 500-ton freighters with steam up awaited the departure from the single slip of a loaded cargo transport, jammed with troops staring unsmilingly up at an American plane which circled repeatedly above them.

Byrnes, British Delegate Discuss Iran Case

NEW YORK, April 2—(AP) Secretary of State Byrnes tonight held a last minute conference with Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British delegate to the United Nations Security council, in preparation for Wednesday's meeting called to hear Russian and Iranian replies to Iran's charges of delayed withdrawal of Soviet troops from her territory.

Cadogan called on Byrnes at the latter's Savoy-Plaza hotel headquarters in New York for a 15-minute review of the situation.

Will Push Iran's Case

Officially there was no report of their conference but diplomatic observers said the two statesmen agreed to keep the Iranian question to the fore of council proceedings whether or not Iran and the Soviet reply had been received by the 11 a.m. opening time set for the council Wednesday.

At 9:55 p.m. the United Nations secretariat announced that Secretary General Trygve Lie had been informed by the Iranian delegation there would be no Iranian reply to the council's questionnaire tonight.

At the same time the spokesman said no word one way or the other had been received from the Russian delegation.

The secretariat, the spokesman said, was closing for the night but would open early Wednesday morning prepared to handle the replies if they arrive.

Asked by a reporter shortly before midnight whether he would attend the Wednesday meeting of the Security council, Soviet Ambassador Adrei Gromyko siad "No." He did not elaborate. Gromyko has refused to attend any council meeting at which the Iranian question was discussed.

As Byrnes arrived by plane in New York, delegates still clung to a slender hope that Russia would send a statement in time to avert a showdown. This hope was bolstered by news reports from Tehran that Soviet troops had actually started leaving Iran.

Awaits Statements

Meanwhile, Byrnes awaited receipt of the requested Russian and Iranian statements before determining what course of action he would take.

Sources close to the Mexican delegation said they understood that the Big Three—the United States, Russia and Great Britain — are seeking to reach an agreement on the Iranian case directly.

They were of the opinion that should such an agreement come, the Security council probably would defer discussions on the Iranian question until additional information became available from Russian and Iranian sources.

There was no confirmation of these reports from other sources.

There still was no indication here, however, whether Russia would send any kind of statement by the 11 a. m. deadline set by the council last Friday when it decided to seek information directly from the Moscow and Tehran governments.

Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko continued to maintain silence on Russia's plans. Asked if he would attend tomorrow's session, he said "I don't know."

No Message Received

The office of Tygve Lie, secretary-general, said no word had been received either from Russia or Iran. A spokesman for Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala declared, however, that Iran's statement was expected at any moment.

Lie's office said the council would meet tomorrow as scheduled regardless of whether the statements were received. A spokesman added that if the Russian delegate persisted in boycotting the council's meetings while Iran is on the agenda, the council presumably would hear the Iranian case without representation from Russia.

Some top diplomats said that even a statement from Russia might not break the crisis. Unless the assurances given were acceptable to Iran, they said, the Iranian representative might continue to press for keeping the case actively before the council.

On the other hand, if Moscow should send a statement which was satisfactory to Iran the case might be shelved, at least temporarily, to await developments.

In view of last night's message from Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam to the secretary-general backing up Ala's aggressive presentation of Iran's case last week, delegates believed the Iranian ambassador would continue to oppose any sort of compromise or delay.

Ala was expected to be present at the council table when the delegates face the problem tomorrow.

The secretary general's office indicated that the text of the Soviet and Iranian replies—when they are received—will be made public as soon as Council members have read them.

TRUMAN ASSURES BYRNES ON IRAN

Diplomats Doubtful if Message from Soviet will Break Crisis

APR 3 1946

(HIGHTOWER)

By The Associated Press

New York, April 2.—Secretary of State Byrnes turned back toward United Nations headquarters today from a White House conference believed to have given him renewed assurance of President Truman's vigorous support in grappling tomorrow with developments in the Iranian crisis.

Expectation among top diplomats here is that these developments, even though they may include a message from Russia replying to Security Council inquiries about Iran, probably will not break the crisis but merely advance it to a new stage.

This is based on the belief, privately expressed by these authorities, that Iran's demands upon the Council very likely will not be substantially changed by Premier Ahmed Qavam in his reply to the same inquiries. Qavam yesterday sent Secretary General Trygve Lie a note reaffirming the position of Ambassador Hussein Ala as his fully authorized spokesman here.

Insistent on Pushing Case

Ala has been insistent on keeping the Iranian case actively before the Council. If Qavam now planned to agree to have the case shelved or delayed pending withdrawal of Russian troops and further direct negotiations with Moscow, diplomatic authorities doubted the premier would have been at such pains to endorse Ala.

The Anglo-American policy in preparation for tomorrow's Council session, presumably confirmed by Byrnes' talk with Mr. Truman yesterday, is reliably reported to be this:

If both Russia and Iran say that Soviet troops are being withdrawn from Iran and are not being used to influence the Iranian Government in considering Russian demands for oil concessions and the like, the council should accept the answers as satisfactory and shelve the case temporarily. Moscow and Tehran would then continue with direct negotiations, being asked only to report to the Security Council at some future stage.

Other Possibilities

If the Russian answer is equivocal, however, or if the Iranian Government does not give the situation a clean bill of health, Byrnes and Sir Alexander Cadogan of Britain plan to seek continued active consideration of the case by the Security Council.

There is also the possibility that Russia may not answer at all the Council's message of last Friday asking about the withdrawal of Soviet forces and whether their removal is in any way dependent on the parallel negotiations for Russian concessions from Iran. At the other extreme is the chance that Moscow might reverse Ambassador Andrei Gromyko's instructions, directing him to return to the Council and join the discussion on Iran.

IRAN IS CALLED PAWN OF WEST

APR 3 1946

Soviet Magazine Says Britain And U.S. Exaggerate

Moscow, April 2 (AP)—The magazine *New Times* asserted today that Iran was a pawn in a political game of some British and American interests and accused United States and British consuls in Tabriz of having used "dexterous imaginations" in reports of Soviet troop movements.

The current issue of the influential foreign-policy organ in other articles charged the Western powers with failing to fulfill a Nazi purge in Germany, spoke of a possible renewal of "imperialistic aggression," and reiterated the claim that a basis of Soviet foreign policy was an attempt to achieve international collaboration for peace.

Referring to the reports of troop movements in Iran, the semi-monthly publication scoffed at what it said were the versions of British and American representatives in Tabriz, capital of the self-proclaimed autonomous state of Iranian Azerbaijan.

Quotes Iranian Paper

"It remains to be wondered at only how easily in some cases such lightweight capital goes into circulation on the foreign diplomatic and newspaper stock market," the magazine said in its international notes.

The article singled out what it called "the reactionary Iranian newspaper *Mikhan*" as an example of the effect the Iranian situation has had upon "some Iranian reactionaries."

The newspaper, said the *New Times*, "recalled that the whole coast of the Persian Gulf in ancient times was Iranian and wrote in a serious tone that it would 'be useful if the Soviet republics of Azerbaijan, Turkmen and Tadjikistan should join their motherland Iran.'"

"Pawn In Political Game"

"It would be hard for the citizens of the Soviet Union," the Soviet writer continued, "to imagine Iran as their motherland and the Iranian followers of Hitler as their godfathers. Soviet citizens understand that Iran serves merely as a pawn in the complicated political game of some English and American interests."

These comments coincided with a Moscow announcement that Iran would send a new ambassador to the Soviet Union. The present Ambassador, Mahdid Ahy, who has been seriously ill for several months, was expected to go to southern France to recuperate.

Another *New Times* article said that the American, British and French zones in Germany were far behind the Soviet zone in rooting out nazism.

Reaction Seen Supported

A foreign press review by D. Orlov said there still were in the British zone "more than 300,000 German soldiers and officers not fully disarmed," and that "reactionary tendencies among the Germans in the American zone are strengthened by some German circles enjoying the support and acknowledgment of the occupation authorities. The situation in the French zone is no better than in the American and British."

"The practice (in the British, French and American zones) clearly is not in accord with the Berlin decisions about a political purge in Germany," the article said.

Maj. Gen. Michael Galaktionov, in another article, said that despite the defeat of Germany and Japan [illegible] follow [illegible]

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"It does not follow to forget the possibilities of a renewal of imperialist aggression." He attacked Prime Minister George A. Drew, of Ontario, for asserting there was a possibility of a Soviet invasion of Canada.

Says Russia Seeks Peace

Commenting on the "position of the Soviet Union in international matters," the *New Times* said it was "dictated exclusively in the interest of the peaceful construction of the Soviet people, concern over the security of our homeland and attempts to develop and strengthen international collaboration in the interest of all peoples, small and large, with the aim of making peace sound in the whole world."

The editorial said that "the most ardent reactionaries" of Britain and the United States, ignoring the interests of their own nations, were "trying to undermine further development of collaboration between democratic countries." It added that the people of all lands hope the United Nations "in all its activities shall be based on the principle of equal rights of states and not on the principle of the rule of one power over the others."

RUSSIANS SEE IRAN AS PAWN

Soviet Magazine Assails U. S.-British Interests.

Moscow, April 2 (A. P.).—The Russian magazine New Times' current issue asserts that "Soviet citizens understand Iran serves merely as a pawn in the complicated political game of some English-American interests."

The article states that some Iranian reactionaries are growing "giddy" as certain foreign circles persistently pull the Iranian question onto the stage of international discussion.

The magazine cited the Iranian newspaper Mikhan as an example, saying that publication had "recalled that the whole coast of the Persian Gulf in ancient times was Iranian and wrote in a serious tone that "it would be useful if the Soviet Republics of Azerbaijan, Turkmen and Tadzhik should join their motherland, Iran."

The ... nes asserted it would ... citizens of the Soviet ... agine "Iran as their motherland and the Iranian followers of Hitler as their godfathers."

The magazine accused United States and British consuls in Tabriz of having used "dexterous imaginations" in reports of Soviet troop movements.

The current issue of the influential foreign policy organ, in other articles, charged the western Powers with failing to fulfill a Nazi purge in Germany; spoke of a possible renewal of "imperialistic aggression," and reiterated the claim that a basis of Soviet foreign policy was an attempt to achieve international collaboration for peace.

Referring to the reports of troop movements in Iran, the semi-monthly publication scoffed at what it said were the versions of British and American representatives in Tabriz, capital of the self-proclaimed autonomous state of Iranian Azerbaijan.

"It remains to be wondered at only how easily in some cases such lightweight capital goes into circulation on the foreign diplomatic and newspaper stock market," the magazine said in its international notes.

Shift in Envoys Reported

MOSCOW, April 2 (AP)—It was reported today that Iran would send a new Ambassador to Moscow to replace Majid Ahi, who has been seriously ill for several months.

SOVIET SHUNS GOOD PARLEY

Rejects Cereal Conference Bid but is Asked to Reconsider

London, April 2—(AP)—Barring word to the contrary from Moscow, the Soviet Union will not be represented when delegates from 18 nations convene here in emergency session tomorrow to discuss the European cereal supply problem.

A conference spokesman announced last night that Russia had rejected without explanation an invitation to attend. She has been asked to reconsider, the spokesman added.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin will be the first speaker at the conference. The United States would be represented by Thomas C. Blaisdell, chief of the U. S. Economic mission to Europe.

BEVIN NAMED CHIEF OF CAIRO DELEGATION

LONDON, April 2 — (AP) Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told the House of Commons today that the government had named him head of a British delegation which will go to Cairo to negotiate for revision of the 1936 British-Egyptian treaty.

Bevin said he would be unable to go to Cairo himself for "the opening stages" of the discussions. A Foreign office spokesman said Bevin's statement "implied that he may go to Cairo later on."

Some Egyptian political factions are demanding that the new treaty provide for withdrawal of British troops from the entire Nile valley and that the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan be incorporated into Egypt.

Food-Outlook Warning In British White Paper

London, April 2 (AP)—A British White Paper warned today that if crops should be poor this year it "would spell disaster" for an already hungry world.

"It should be emphasized," the paper said, "that the present difficulties are unlikely to disappear with the next harvest."

The paper assumed that Europe's production would rise about 15,000,000 tons, but added that "this would not result in a corresponding reduction" of needs of imported grain because consumption "cannot be held indefinitely at its present extremely low level."

Three U. S. Soldiers Sentenced

LIVERPOOL, England, April 2 (AP)—Three United States Army Air Force privates were sentenced to prison terms at hard labor today after a court-martial convicted them on charges of robbing a British private. The prosecution charged the robbery was committed with aid of two girl decoys. William D. Norris of Anderson, S. C., was sentenced to five years and Allen T. Hall of Lockhart, S. C., and Dominick P. Rogone of Albany, N. Y., to two years each. All were ordered dishonorably discharged from the Army.

Hope For Early Accord On Treaties Expressed

Paris, April 2 (AP)—French officials expressed confidence today that the deadlock between Russia, Britain and the United States over writing the European peace treaties could be broken by a four-power meeting of foreign ministers in time to hold the peace conference in Paris as scheduled on May 1.

In London, however, authoritative British and American sources said they saw little hope of compromise before May 1 unless Russia modified peace settlements demands, including heavy reparations from Italy, cession of Tripolitania to Russia, and an agreement on future control of the strategic Dodecanese.

The Council of Deputy Foreign Ministers has been meeting in London trying to draft peace treaties for Italy, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Finland for submission to the Paris conference.

PETIOT AIDED GESTAPO, FRENCH COURT IS TOLD

PARIS, April 2—(AP) Dr. Marcel Petiot, on trial for the murder of 27 persons, was accused today of being part of a nationwide "secret terrorist organization close to the Gestapo."

Charles Henry, counsel for one of the 27 families of the alleged victims, charged in his summation that no evidence had been presented which proved Petiot's organization was the resistance group he had claimed it to be.

"Neither the prosecution nor the defense has accounted for all the facts in this case," Henry said, charging that the main function of Petiot's organization had been to mulct wealthy Jews on promises of aid in escaping Nazi-occupied France.

Petiot, accused of luring victims to his home during the Nazi occupation, dozed in the prisoner's dock.

WIDOW OF FINANCEER WILL RETURN TO U. S.

LE HAVRE, France, April 2 — (AP) The widow of Serge Stavisky, whose credit and other financial dealings shook France and led to his suicide early in 1934, waited today to board an Army transport Thursday and sail to the United States as an American flyer's bride.

Now Mrs. Russell Cook, the former Arlette Simon was in America ten years ago as a night-club entertainer, following her acquittal of complicity in the $10,000,000 fraud connected with her husband's Credit Municipal bank of Bayonne, France. Her marriage to Capt. Russell Cook, of San Juan, Puerto Rico, took place in Paris last November.

Leftist Parties Hold Lead In Rome Voting

Rome, April 2 (AP)—Leftist parties held a slight lead over right wing and center factions tonight in returns from 837 of the 1,560 Italian communes which elected municipal councilmen Sunday.

Leftist groups won a majority of council seats in 379 communes, rightist and center parties in 353 and independents and local organizations in 1905.

The latest count showed leftists won 6,566 council seats, the right and center 6,140 and independents and locals 1,744.

N.Y.-Rome Air Service Opens

Rome, April 2 (AP)—The Transworld Airlines plane, "Sphinx" landed at Ciampino Airport at 11.30 A.M. today, establishing the first regular postwar commercial air service between New Work and Rome.

POPE TO SPEAK ON FOOD CRISIS

Plans Radio Message to World on Sunday.

Vatican City, April 2 (A. P.).—The Vatican News Service said today that Pope Pius XII would broadcast a message to the world on the food problem at 10:30 A. M. Eastern standard time Thursday. The address will be in Italian. The Vatican press office announced that the Pope also would address the Barcelona Eucharistic Congress Sunday at an hour yet to be fixed.

Poland's Plight Serious.

Stockholm, April 2 (A. P.).—Herbert Hoover said today that of the countries he has visited on his European food survey, the situation in Poland was perhaps the most difficult, and that conditions in Finland were very difficult.

He told a news conference, however, that after a crisis of four months, a new harvest would provide a breathing spell.

He paid tribute to Sweden for her great service to humanity during and since the war and commended the nation for having withdrawn an proposed purchases of food abroad until the next harvest so as not to be a drain on the world supply.

Hoover, serving as a special envoy for President Truman, will visit Oslo next. He cancelled a proposed visit to Copenhagen so he could attend the European Food Conference opening in London tomorrow.

Oslo, April 2 (A. P.).—Herbert Hoover arrived at Gardemoen airfield near Oslo this afternoon from Stockholm.

U.S. NAVY UNITS TO VISIT SCANDINAVIAN PORTS

Adm. Hewitt says Missouri is set to Stand by where Needed

Aboard the USS Missouri in the Mediterranean, April 2—(AP)—Units of the US Navy will pay courtesy calls to Scandinavian ports this spring or summer, and later will pay similar calls to ports all over the world, says Admiral H. Kent Hewitt.

Hewitt, commander of US Naval Forces in Europe, said that the Missouri's present trip to Istanbul was not intended to imply that the United States was offering backing to Turkey. The battleship, with Hewitt aboard, is bearing the body of the late Turkish Ambassador to Washington, Mehmet Munir Ertegun, back to his homeland.

Hewitt declared, however, that the Missouri would be ready at all times to stand by in any port where she was needed if disturbances threatened American interests.

"Although there is no present need," he added, "I would like to see more ships in the Mediterranean. However, under the present situation, we could be reinforced quickly from the Atlantic Fleet."

Bodies of Two G. I.'s Taken From River

Liege, Belgium, April 2 (A. P.).—Belgian police have recovered from the River Meuse the bodies of two American soldiers last seen driving with a girl in a jeep here February 26. The drowned men were Benjamin Linlank and George L. Baker, both of the 716th United States Engineers. The jeep was found in the river bed.

It has not been determined whether the girl, whose identity was not established, also drowned.

SWISS STUDY JOINING U. N.

Berne Insists on Recognition of Nation's Neutrality Policy

BERNE, Switzerland, April 2 (AP)—Foreign Minister Max Petitpierre told the National Council today the Swiss Government would consider the question of Switzerland's participation in the United Nations Organization, but said action was dependent upon general recognition of this country's traditional neutrality policy.

M. Petitpierre added that Switzerland would do all possible to facilitate use of the League of Nations facilities in Geneva by the U. N.

INVASIONS FORCED BY ALLIED PLANS, RIBBENTROP HOLDS

NUERNBERG, April 2—(AP) The attorney for Joachim von Ribbentrop charged today that Britain and France had planned to violate the neutrality of Belgium and Greece and that German actions against those countries therefore did not constitute aggressive war.

Allied prosecutors sought to prevent the defense for the former Nazi foreign minister from introducing captured French general staff files allegedly showing French and British plans to occupy Belgium and to land expeditions at Salonika, in Greece, soon after the outbreak of war.

Will Decide Today

The International Military Tribunal, trying von Ribbentrop on war crimes charges is scheduled to rule on the question tomorrow.

French Prosecutor Auguste de Champetier de Ribes led the fight to exclude the French staff files which the Germans claimed they captured in 1940, and which later were published in White Books intended to justify German attacks against Belgium, the Netherlands and Balkan countries.

He contended their introduction would be a waste of time because whatever staff plans were made, "it is still to be found that both France and Britain actually did respect the neutrality of Belgium."

As for alleged French plotting to land in Greece, the French prosecutor argued that the documents in question were dated 1939 and that, since France surrendered in 1940, Hitler could have had no reason to fear any such plans when he attacked Greece in 1941.

Answers Questions

Von Ribbentrop denied that any of Germany's conquests constituted aggression. Answering questions from Soviet Prosecutor Roman Rudenko, he said that:

"German action in Czechoslovakia was in line with the principle of self-determination of peoples laid down by Wilson in 1919."

"Germany could not tolerate Polish provocation any longer."

"Our intervention in Scandinavia was a preventive measure because of the imminent landing of British forces."

"Action against Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg was because the Fuehrer decided not to await

an attack on the heart of Germany, the Ruhr, but to attack first."

"The putsch by Germany's enemies in Yugoslavia in granting bases to our enemies in Greece justified intervention by Adolf Hitler."

Germany attacked Russia because "the Fuehrer feared a pincers by Russia, England and the United States."

Earlier, von Ribbentrop insisted that his Foreign office had always sought to soften Nazi- anti-Semitic measures for Euurope, but he admitted he had complained to Mussolini because of Italian mercy to Jews in southern occupied France.

RECORDS REFUTE VON RIBBENTROP

Nazi Admits He Scolded Mussolini for Showing Mercy to Jews

Nuernberg, April 2—(AP)—Joachim von Ribbentrop angrily admitted before the International Military Tribunal today that he had unbraided Benito Mussolini because of Italian mercy to Jews in southern occupied France.

Earlier he testified that his German foreign office always sought to soften Nazi anti-Semitic measures in Europe.

Confronted with captured German records which depicted him in the role of a special anti-Semitic envoy to foreign governments, the former German foreign minister conceded that the documents were substantially correct.

"I knew of the Fuehrer's plan to resettle European Jews in east territories, or later in Madagascar or North Africa," von Ribbentrop said.

Jews Helped Allies

"Because a large-scale espionage system was discovered among Jews in France who helped British and American Intelligence, the Fuehrer asked me to get Mussolini's assurance that the Jews would be stopped. The Italians had been working against certain measures taken against Jews by the French government under German influence. A lot of unpleasant matters had occurred."

Hitler's complaint was delivered to Mussolini four months before the Duce was overthrown. The Italian chief of state, according to documents presented by Edgar Faure, French prosecutor, tried to soothe the Germans by attributing the whole thing to Vichy efforts to sow seeds of dissension in the Axis.

"We in the foreign office had to act in behalf of the German anti-Semitic policy," von Ribbentrop testified under Faure's early cross-examination, "but we always tried afterward to alleviate it."

Opposed Executions

The former foreign minister said that opposition by himself and Dr. Werner Best, German ambassador to Denmark, persuaded Hitler to tur nto other agencies for carrying out an order to execute saboteurs in Denmark in 1943.

"You considered it normal to belong to a government whose head was a murderer?" Faure inquired.

"I told the Fuehrer I was against the measure so he had it handled by other sources," the witness responded.

Questioned about an affidavit by a German police commander Luther, which related that Best said von Ribbentrop knew of the extermination of Jews, von Ribbentrop cried: "Absolute imagination, completely untrue."

Then he confirmed having carried out Hitler's order to approach the Hungarian, Bulgarian and Danish governments to get the evacuation of Jews to the east started.

NEW SOVIET COMMANDANT

BERLIN, April 2.—(AP)—Maj. Gen. Smirnov was succeeded today as Russian commandant in Berlin by Maj. Gen. A. G. Kotikov. Gen. Smirnov introduced his successor at the meeting of the Allied kommandantur before leaving for Moscow and a new assignment.

Release For Fritz Kuhn, Ill, Likely In Germany

Frankfurt, German, April 2 (AP). Fritz Kuhn, former head of the German-American Bund in New York, may be released soon from internment in Germany, the United States army's intelligence division said today.

"Kuhn is an ill and spiritually broken man and there is little indication that releasing him, while continuing him under surveillance, will present a security problem," an announcement said.

Greeks Seek Coalition

Athens, April 2 (AP)—Leaders of the Right-wing Populist party, apparent victors in Sunday's elections, sought tonight to form a broadened government in conferences with representatives of the National Bloc coalition, which opposes an immediate plebiscite on the return of King George II to the throne.

Preliminary conferences indicated there would be some difficulties in the way of formation of a coalition by the dominantly royalist Populists, but Constantin Tsaldaris, leader of the royalist division of the party, remained hopeful of a solution.

He said, however, that in any event the Populists tomorrow formally would notify regent Archbishop Damaskinos that a new government would be formed—even if from the ranks of the Populists alone.

Populist leaders have indicated they would request a plebiscite on the monarchy immediately.

British Support Conference

An unofficial spokesman for the party said British Ambassador Sir Clifford Norton had invited the Populist executive committee to confer with him, but that the committee was hesitant because such a conference might be construed as a manifestation of British interference in internal Greek affairs.

The Populists were requested by the regent to form a government following the resignation of Premier Themistokles Sophoulis, middle-of-the-road Liberal leader. Sophoulis told a news conference that any Populist attempt to hold a plebiscite on the King's return within two months would be prejudicial to Greek national interests. Earlier Tsaldaris had indicated the matter might be settled within two months.

Ballot Counting Halted

Vote counting has been halted by the Interior Ministry, following Tsaldaris's charge that the figures were biased. At last count from 1,550 of 3,200 voting stations, the Populists had 269,498 votes; the National Bloc, 118,740; the Liberals, 72,390.

Communists and other Left-wing groups who had protested the parliamentary elections at this time and refused to participate, claimed the vote would have no validity.

Tsaldaris conferred with former Premiers Sophocles Venizelos and Panayotis Kanellopoulis, and Jean Politis, former Foreign Minister. He said his talks with the representatives of the National Bloc were "very encouraging."

Gen. Stialanos Gonatas, formerly a leading member of the Liberal party who had left the Liberals to run on the Populist ticket, conferred tonight with Tsaldaris.

Willing To Participate

He told newsmen he would participate in a coalition government with the Populists. The newspaper *Hellenicon Aima*, of the Monarchist party, said also that Gonatas and Tsaldaris reached an agreement that the Greek Parliament would determine the date of the plebiscite.

Sophoulis at his new conference said the Leftist elements should have participated in the election as a show of their strength. He rejected the possibility of another national election in the near future because of Leftist abstention from Sunday's voting. He added that even if the abstentions were higher than a normal 35 per cent, there would be no unusual significance because of current abnormal conditions.

He said he was satisfied the elections were conducted fairly in the Athens and Piraeus areas, but that he had received some unfavorable reports from the provinces.

RIGHTISTS TO FORM NEW GREEK REGIME

Populist Party Accepts Request to Organize Another Cabinet

Athens, April 2—(AP)—The right wing Populist Party, leader in Sunday's parliamentary elections, today accepted a request by Regent Archbishop Damaskinos to form a new government.

Announcement of the acceptance followed a meeting this morning between the Regent and four leaders of the party, which numbers many persons who favor the return of King George II to the Greek throne.

Themistokles Sophoulis, a middle-of-the-road Liberal, resigned yesterday as Premier, but was asked by Damaskinos to remain in office for a couple of days.

Vote counting in the election was halted last night by the Interior Ministry after Constantin Tsaldaris, chief of the Populist Party's Royalist Division, said that the Government's figures were biased. Tsaldaris said the Populists would announce their own figures.

Latest Figures

The last totals announced by the Ministry, from 1,550 of Greece's 3,200 voting stations, gave the Populists 269,498 votes; the National Bloc, 118,740; the middle-of-the-road Liberals, 72,390; and the Zervas Party, 22,907.

Meanwhile, Communist and other left wing groups, who had protested against the holding of the parliamentary elections at this time and had refused to enter candidates, asserted that the elections had no validity and were conducted in conditions of terror.

Sophoulis said at a press conference that any Populist Party attempt to hold a plebiscite within two months on the question of the return of the king would be prejudicial to Greek national interests. Tsaldaris had indicated that this matter might be settled within two months.

Rejects Another Election

In answer to a question by a reporter from a Communist newspaper, Sophoulis rejected the possibility of another national election in the near future. The reporter based the question on what he called large abstention of left wing elements.

Sophoulis said the leftists should have participated in the election to show their strength. He added that even if the abstentions were higher than the normal 35 per cent there would be no unusual significance because of abnormal conditions.

He added that he was satisfied the elections were conducted fairly in the Athens and Piraeus areas, but had received unfavorable reports from some other provinces.

Former Premier Sophocles Venizelos, Liberal leader who went over to the Populist forces last fall, told a reporter that he and his followers would not participate in the new government if the Royalist faction insists on holding an immediate plebiscite unless the allies agreed.

'Elimination' Claimed By Romanian Paper

Bucharest, April 2 (AP)—The opposition newspaper *Liberalul* said today that members of the Liberal and Peasant parties placed in the Romanian Government by the Moscow accord of last December have been "effectively eliminated."

The paper, representing the Liberal party, said "representatives of the Liberal and Peasant parties were not consulted on any question and important decrees and bills are not sent to them for study, and often not even sent to them for signature."

In December the foreign secretaries of the United States, Great Britain and Russia agreed that the Romanian Government should be broadened and called for "free and unfettered elections" in this country. Subsequently, members of opposition parties were chosen for some government posts.

Red Astronomers Study Atomic Energy in Stars

Russian Observatories Are Being Re-equipped

MOSCOW, April 2 (AP).—Academician V. Fesenkov, writing in "Izvestia," said today that Soviet astronomers are busy studying atomic energy in the cosmos from new and reconstructed observatories equipped with the newest instruments and apparatus.

Astronomers have recently discovered indications that atomic energy is released not only from within the depth of the sun but also from close to its surface, the article in the government newspaper said.

The Semiez observatory, in the Crimea, discovered before the war that the sun and stars shine because specific reactions occur between different elements in their interior which give off atomic energy, Fesenkov continued.

Russia's oldest observatory, at Pulkova, near Leningrad, is being reconstructed, the writer said, adding that the State Optics Institute has finished a huge lens for a new refractor. Pulkova, Fesenkov said, will devote itself to compiling a catalogue of weak stars as a basis for research in the realms of geophysics and geodesy.

An important new observatory will be constructed near Yerevan, in Armenia, where a special new astrophysics commission will engage in intensive study of the structure of the galaxy of the heavens, he said.

Smith to Present His Credentials.

Moscow, April 2 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, new United States Ambassador to Russia, will present his credentials tomorrow at the Kremlin to President Nikolai M. Shvernik.

Haifa And Tel Aviv Blasts Reported

Jerusalem, April 2 (AP) — Heavy detonations were heard late tonight in the Haifa and Tel Aviv areas, and it was believed an attempt had been made to sabotage the Haifa-Acre road bridge or the Haifa-Acre railway line.

It was reported from Rehoboth, southeast of Tel Aviv, that all telephone communications between Haifa and Acre had been cut by a heavy explosion. No official announcement of the incident yet had been made.

An explosion occurred in Rehoboth at the same time, gunfire and explosions were reported in the area farther south, and one unconfirmed report said an attack had been made on the police station at Jibneh, near the Palestine-Egypt railway line.

Police imposed a night curfew for all highway traffic. It was learned that earlier in the evening a band of armed men stole several trucks in Tel Aviv.

IBN SAUD WARNS U. S. AND BRITAIN

Cairo, April 2 (A. P.).—The newspaper Al Kotla reported today that King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia had told three members of the British-American committee of inquiry that " I hate to see the day which would oblige me to become an enemy" of Great Britain and the United States "in order to defend Palestine, our sister country."

"I would like to emphasize to you that if Jewish immigration to Palestine and the selling of Arab land to Jews continue, the British and American governments will have to face the hate not only of the Arab world, but also of all Moslems in India, China and other countries of the world," the newspaper quoted Ibn Saud as saying.

The three committee members visited the King in Saudi Arabia March 19, the report said. The newspaper said Ibn Saud declared it was "strange" that President Truman proposed the immigration of 100,000 Jews to Palestine "while refusing to permit Jews to enter his country."

The King declared that President Roosevelt told him "he was convinced that Palestine was not the place for the Jews," the account said.

R. A. F. Planes Aid Ambushed Convoy

Batavia, April 2 (A. P.).—The British announced today that R. A. F. Mosquitos, summoned to the aid of a convoy ambushed en route from Batavia to Bandoeng, had made two strafing runs over the area and dispersed ambushing Indonesian forces. The column reached the British base at Tjaindjoer in mid-afternoon without further opposition.

Dalmia Reported Buying 'Times of India' Control

English-Language Newspaper Is Country's Largest

BOMBAY, April 2 (AP).—One of India's wealthiest industrialists, Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia, was reported reliably today to have purchased the controlling interest in the English-language newspaper "Times of India," the country's largest newspaper.

Edmund George Pearson, chairman of the board of Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd., owners of the paper, announced that a large interest had been sold but did not name the purchaser, the number of shares or the price. The price was reported to be nearly 20,000,000 rupees (nearly $6,000,000).

British-owned and controlled throughout its 108 years, "The Times of India" was edited by Sir Francis Low who won his knighthood for his achievements in the editorial office. The circulation is about 66,000.

Bennett, Coleman & Co. also

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published an illustrated weekly, a magazine and "The Daily Evening News." Pearson said the sales agreement specified that the present policies and the staff of nearly 1,800 would remain unchanged.

Says Communism Wanes in Korea

Seoul, April 2 (A. P.).—Students in Russian-occupied northern Korea have lost faith in announced Communist policies, Pai Kil Han, a refugee student, said today. He told a public meeting that the students now favor establishing Korea as a self-governing nation at once, with full economic and political independence to be gained later.

MANCHURIA QUIET AS REDS EVACUATE VITAL RAIL CITY

CHUNGKING, April 2. — (AP) Withdrawal of Russian troops from the vital rail junction of Harbin, Manchuria, is in progress, a semi-official dispatch reported tonight.

While the city outwardly was calm, this report added, an undercurrent of uneasiness was noticeable, believed due to rumors that Chinese Communists only awaited the Russian evacuation to move into Harbin.

Telephone communication between Harbin and Changchun, Manchurian capital about 100 miles to the south, has been broken for three days.

Another semi-official dispatch reported the last units of Soviet troops are expected to leave Changchun about April 10. It said the Russian authorities there are prepared to give the Chinese a week's advance notice of their withdrawal, as recently requested by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

Minor disturbances within Changchun were reported as the People's Political council, ending a 13-day conference, appealed to all political groups to put China's welfare above party interests. The council urged cooperation of all in task of pacifying and rehabilitating the country.

The council's powerful steering committee remained in session to draft final recommendations to the National Assembly and to polish the suggested draft of a national constitution for presentation to the assembly when it convenes May 5 in Nanking.

A dispatch from Yenan said Communist headquarters had protested to the United States that government troops were pouring into Manchuria for "civil war operations" and requested that American forces cease transporting them there.

The Communists alleged that national troops were "going all out to precipitate larger scale hostilities against Communist and local popular forces in Manchuria before the arrival of the cease-fire field terms in order to frustrate efforts to end hostilities."

The Central Daily News reported that government troops had entered the Manchurian port of Yinkow, north of Dairen. Possession of this port obviously would facilitate the government's plans to move five more armies into the northern territory.

8 Chungking Planes Fly Over Red China Capital

Unexplained Flight Adds to Civil War Fears in Yenan

YENAN, China, April 1 (Delayed) (AP).—Eight Chunking government war planes made an April Fool's visit to this Communist capital today which was anything but a joke to the populace.

The fighters appeared suddenly over the city at noon and buzzed low over the rooftops in an operation entirely lacking in humor for the thousands already jittery from increasing press reports of Central government intentions to reopen the civil war. Many fled precipitately to caves and air-raid shelters.

Whether the planes were merely putting ona show of force or were making aerial photographs was not known. Communist leaders were not advised of the flight, which was the first appearance of Nationalist planes since the cease-fire orders were dropped in January.

FIRE ENGINES LIBERATED

U. S. Apparatus Was Taken by Japs in Hong Kong, Given to Emperor

Tokyo, April 2—(AP)—Two American-made fire engines, seized by the Japanese in Hong Kong and presented to Emperor Hirohito as special fire-fighting equipment for the Imperial Palace grounds, will be returned to the British Government.

The machines were found in nearly perfect condition by a British representative on the Palace grounds.

36,155,228 Japs Qualified to Vote

Tokyo, April 2 (A. P.).—The Kyodo news agency reported today that 36,155,228 voters were qualified, as of March 31, to cast ballots in the forthcoming elections for the Diet. Six of the fifty-three electoral districts have a total of more than 1,000,000 registered voters.

U. S. WANTS 500 TEACHERS

Offers High Salaries, Low Living Costs for Work in Japan

Tokyo, April 2—(AP)—High salaries, low living costs and the chance to see a foreign country are inducements with which the Army hopes to lure 500 civilian teachers from the United States to Japan and Korea.

Colonel R. G. Gard, chief of the information and education section of the Pacific forces, said the teachers are needed to conduct a training program for enlisted men, starting in July. Training would range from the literacy level through junior college in academic, commercial and trade subjects.

8th Army To Send 3,300 Home

Yokohama, April 2 (AP)—Approximately 3,300 enlisted men in the 8th Army who will have 29 months of service by the end of June have been ordered to report at replacement depots Saturday for shipment to the United States, Col. A. E. Shanze, 8th Army adjutant general, said today.

HOMMA EXECUTED BY FIRING SQUAD FOR LUZON CRIMES

Jap General Dies Near Manila, Scene of Atrocities

MAKES NO STATEMENT

Former Philippines Commander Stoical, Calm as Death Comes.

MANILA, Wednesday, April 3.—(AP) Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma, conqueror of Bataan and Corregidor and originator of the death march which killed 17,200 American and Filipino captives, was executed before dawn at Los Banos, 20 miles south of Manila, by a U. S. Army firing squad.

The execution took place about 1 a. m., Manila time (noon Tuesday, Eastern Standard Time), in the same area in which Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita was hanged in disgrace.

The Army's official announcement was not made until several hours after the former Japanese Philippines commandant's death.

Makes No Statement

Calm and stoical, Homma declined to make any final statement.

Executed by hanging within a half-hour after Homma's death was Lt. Gen. Hikortaro Tajima, convicted of the atrocity-slaying of three American naval fliers on Batan island, off the northern tip of Luzon, in May, 1944.

Like Homma, Tajima made no final statement.

Homma, convicted Feb. 11 of ordering the Bataan death march and condoning other atrocities in the Philippines, died bound to a post.

A black hood covered his head, and over his heart was a four-inch round white target at which the 12 rifles were aimed.

At least one of the rifles and perhaps as many as four contained blanks. The men who fired will never know which of their shots had been harmless.

Army precision marked the grim, nearly-silent drama.

Guard Escorts Homma

The firing squad stood 15 paces from the post as the guard marched up in double ranks, escorting Homma. He strode erect, his arms bound behind him. A chaplain walked nearby.

Not far away, the crew of an ambulance stood quietly waiting to receive the body.

The voice of the officer in command broke the stillness. He was reading the charge, finding and sentence.

Then Homma was tied to the post and the hood placed over his head. A moment later, the medical officer put the target over the heart of the stocky Japanese.

The officer in charge raised his right arm. Twelve men unlocked their rifles. They took aim as the arm dropped to a horizontal position. The arm snapped to the officer's side as he barked, "fire!"

There was a sharp crack of rifles. Homma was dead.

The conqueror of Bataan and Corregidor surrendered to American occupation forces in Tokyo shortly after General MacArthur ordered his arrest as a suspected war criminal.

Trial Opened Jan. 3

Homma went on trial in Manila Jan. 3, was convicted and sentenced to be shot. Soon after his conviction the U. S. Supreme court turned down an appeal from the death sentence.

While on trial, Homma sent a message to Wataru Narahashi, chief Japanese cabinet secretary, a friend of long standing, saying:

"I know I cannot escape the death sentence. I have failed to fulfill my task with justice and charity. Now I do not blame anybody. What I think now is I want to go—the earlier the better—in the place where Japanese soldiers fell and where American soldiers sleep.

"I must apologize to God for all my sins."

Refused to Intervene

MacArthur refused to intervene in Homma's case, just as he had done when the case of Japanese Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki came before him. Yamashita, who succeeded Homma in the Philippines, was hanged.

In upholding the commission's death decree for Homma, MacArthur declared he could "find no circumstances of extenuation."

MacArthur declared that "of all fighting men of all time, none deserved more the honors of war in their final hour of final agony" than the gallant men of Bataan and Corregidor.

"The callousness of the denial never has been exceeded," MacArthur declared of the general who backed MacArthur's outnumbered forces onto Bataan in the early days of the war in the Pacific.

"If this defendant," MacArthur summed up, "does not deserve his judicial fate, none in jurisdictional history ever did.

"No More Heinous Crime"

"There can be no greater, more heinous or more dangerous crime than mass destruction, under the guise of military authority or military necessity, of helpless men incapable of further contribution to the war effort."

Homma was in command when Japanese landed on Luzon, Dec. 10, 1941, and watched as his victorious troops overwhelmed Corregidor May 6, 1942.

Homma denied knowing the long trek from Bataan to northern Luzon had been a march of death, but admitted responsibility for the actions of his subordinates.

Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma, who died before a firing squad today was not the popular conception of a Japanese general.

His fluent English—which he spoke with a pronounced British accent— and his suave manner with foreigners set him apart from the run of Japanese militarists. A man of wide acquaintance with British and American ways, he once described himself as a general who "did not like war."

Homma first came into the world news spotlight in 1939 as commander-in-chief of Japanese forces at Tientsin. It was understood that he had been sent to North China as a "reliable" commander to control the rabid young officers who were back of the blockade of the British concession and were humiliatiing British subjects and other westerners by stripping them naked at the blockade barriers.

Homma played no great role, however, in Japan's military operations in China. His big chance to distinguish himself came when he was ordered to invade the Philippines late in 1941.

The first Japanese landings were made Dec. 10, but the American and Filipino resistance was greater than either Homma or the high command had bargained for. It was not until May 6, 1942, that the fortress of Corregidor fell and Homma could report he had conquered the islands.

Later he admitted that his own troops were in a pitiful state, that Corregidor's exhausted defenders knocked out 28 of the 50 boats used in the final assault on the rock and that, if they had been able to counterattack, they might have wrecked his whole campaign.

But the starving, exhausted remnants of Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright's garrison could not counterattack. Corregidor fell, but the months it took Homma to achieve that goal irked the Japanese high command. He never again was entrusted with an important command. In August, 1942, he was retired from the army.

Uruguay Approves Payment

Montevideo, April 2 (AP).—The Uruguayan Senate approved and sent to the President today a resolution appropriating $500,000 for an additional payment of the UNRRA.

Young Japs In Brazil Form Terriorist Band

Rio de Janerio, April 2 (AP)—Sao Paulo police said today that a band of youthful Japanese terrorists, refusing to believe Japan defeated, had drafted a murder list of 100 of their elders whom they considered traitors and already had killed two.

A large Japanese colony lives in Sao Paulo.

The latest victim was Tachyaburo Nomura, prominent industrialist and former publisher of the leading prewar Japanese newspaper, *Brazil Asahi*. He was shot dead and his son barely escaped. A prominent Japanese business man, Ikuta Mizobe, was killed in Bastos two weeks ago and his death was laid to the band.

Shigetsumura Furuya, Japanese Ambassador to Argentina twenty years ago and a long-time resident of Sao Paulo, told police that terrorists fired five shots at him before he escaped.

Latin America Prices Soar

Lack of Controls Causes War-Time Rises Above U. S. and Canada

MEXICO CITY, April 2 (AP).—Edward J. Phelan, of Montreal, director of the International Labor Organization, declared today that failure to establish effective price control and rationing caused war-time price advances in Latin America far above those in the United States and Canada.

"Except in Argentina, Uruguay and Venezuela," Mr. Phelan said in a report to the labor organization's third inter-American conference, "the cost of living as measured by the official index rose from 1939 to 1944 by more than 50 per cent, and in the majority of the countries more than 70 per cent. In the United States and Canada, the living cost increased by 26 and 17 per cent, respectively."

Finish Japan School Study

27 U. S. Educators Suggest Changes Changes to MacArthur

HONOLULU, April 2 (AP).—Twenty-seven leading American educators arrived at Hickam Field today after completing their survey of Japan's educational program and leaving with General Douglas MacArthur their recommendations for changes.

Dr. George P. Stoddard, New York State Commissioner of Education and head of the mission, said that the war had destroyed about 65 per cent of the schools in the largest Japanese cities.

"The main obstacle in the path of re-educating Japan for democracy," he said, "is Japan's tendency to work from the top down. Food and a democratized system of education will bring Japan back."

CANADIAN CAPTAIN WILL FACE TRIAL

OTTAWA, April 2—(AP) Magistrate Glenn Strike said today that Capt. David Gordon Lunan would

be formally committed to trial tomorrow on charges of communicating secret information to Russia.

The magistrate said he was of the opinion a prima facie case for commital of Lunan existed on the basis of evidence Lunan gave before the Royal commission investigating espionage activities in Canada.

After consulting with defense counsel, Strike adjourned the case until tomorrow, explaining that this procedure was followed to facilitate arrangements for bail.

Lunan, a former Canadian army captain who was connected with the Canadian Information Service, received a preliminary hearing last Thursday.

Strike also adjourned until tomorrow the preliminary hearing of charges against E. W. Maserall who, like Lunan, had been linked with espionage activities. The Canadian investigation on charges of supplying secret and confidential military information to Russia.

U.S. WILL DEFEND GEN. MIHAILOVIC IN TREASON TRIAL

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WASHINGTON, April 2. — (AP) The United States today rose to the defense of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, Chetnik resistance leader now held for a treason trial by the Yugoslav government.

The State department disclosed it has asked that American army personnel connected with Mihailovic during the war be permitted to testify in his behalf.

It made public a note sent to the Yugoslav Foreign office Saturday, lauding the Chetnik leader's contributions to the Allied cause.

Mihailovic became a fugitive after the rise to power of his rival, Marshal Tito. His capture by Yugoslav government forces was announced by Radio Belgrade on March 24. Yugoslav authorities have indicated he will be charged with collaboration with the Germans.

Dr. Ivan Subasic, Yugoslav foreign minister, said during the United Nations meeting at San Francisco last year that Mihailovic "will be shot." He would be given a "fair trial," Subasic said, "but we have enough legal evidence to convict him."

The State department note related that many American army fliers were rescued and returned to Allied lines "through the undaunted efforts" of General Mihailovic's headquarters in liaison capacity.

"A number of these individuals and others in the United States who were closely associated with General Mihailovic possess first hand information which cannot but have a bearing upon the charges of enemy collaboration which the Yugoslav authorities have indicated they will bring against General Mihailovic," the note said.

The department acknowledged that since his dismissal as war minister of the exiled Yugoslav government in May, 1944, Mihailovic had been "a controversial figure" politically. It asked for an expression of Yugoslav views.

U. S. MAY SOFTEN ARGENTINE POLICY

WASHINGTON, April 2 — (AP) Widespread speculation of a softer United States policy toward Argentina was dampened today by the reported designation of George Messersmith as the new ambassador to Buenos Aires.

Diplomatic officials who asked not to be named, said Messersmith, Ambassador to Mexico, would be appointed to the Argentina post and William Pawley, now ambassador to Peru, would move to the Brazilian embassy at Rio de Janeiro.

Messersmith is known to be among those in State department circles who believe the United States should insist that Argentina live up to her international obligations.

First interpretation of the State department's announcement last night that this country shortly would send an ambassador to Buenos Aires after a five months delay, was that it portended a more moderate attitude toward Argentina. This was based primarily on the overwhelming electoral vote by which Col. Juan Peron was elected recently to the Argentine presidency. Peron had been strongly attacked in the State department's "Blue Book" as a leading Argentine conspirator against the United States during the war.

Diplomatic officials say the reason for sending an ambassador now is to obviate any possibility that the question of recognition might arise in connection with Peron. By having the envoy accredited to the present government, they say, he would merely continue on when Peron became president.

The date of Peron's inauguration has not been set but there are reports it might occur on June 4, the third anniversary of the revolution that brought him into power as "strong man" and vice-president.

Secretary of State Byrnes yesterday sent the two names to the Brazilian and Argentine Foreign offices for confirmation before President Truman sends their nominations to the Senate. This is normal diplomatic procedure.

LA GUARDIA BEGINS TALK WITH ARGENTINA

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP) — Fiorella H. La Guardia, director general of UNRRA, announced tonight that he is opening negotiations with the Argentine Government to enlist its aid in relieving the world food situation.

He disclosed that he had learned officially that Argentina would "be pleased" to receive his representative. He said the Francis B. Sayre, diplomatic advisor to the UNRRA, was in Montevideo and would go to Buenos Aires.

"I am happy to announce that I have been informed by the Argentine Embassy that the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina has notified the Embassy in Washington that the Government would be pleased to receive my representative. Fortunately, Mr. Francis B. Sayre, diplomatic advisor of UNRRA is in South America. I spoke with him today by telephone in Montevideo. He is now on his way to Buenos Aires and expects to reach there early tomorrow.

"I am sure that when the Argentine Government hears of conditions we will get a satisfactory response. So many lives depend upon it that I am quite confident their cooperation will not be withheld."

U. S. HAS NEW PLAN TO GET WHEAT NOW

Washington, April 2 (A. P.).—Director-General Fiorello H. LaGuardia of UNRRA said today that the Government is about ready to announce a new plan designed to expedite wheat shipments abroad.

As he outlined it to reporters after a White House visit, the plan will permit farmers to collect later for wheat delivered now and thereby benefit from any price increase. Instead of immediate cash, he explained, the farmers would receive a non-interest bearing certificate that could be redeemed later at the prevailing market price for wheat. Thus, he said, farmers now holding their wheat for higher prices would be induced to release it to feed hungry Europeans without losing expected higher returns.

LaGuardia conferred with President Truman and Reconversion Director John W. Snyder. He told reporters he got a "great deal of encouragement from the President."

Blum Denies Loan Might Aid Inflation

Says France Would Not Buy Scarce U. S. Goods

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—Former French Premier Leon Blum gave assurance today that any American credits extended to France would not be used to buy scarce United States goods and thus increase inflation.

"Prosperity, like peace, is indivisible," Mr. Blum told a press conference. He urged that United States economic aid be given Europe's needy countries "for the welfare of us all."

Because no reporter asked it, Mr. Blum apologetically posed this question himself: "Will possible United States credits to France have reprecussions on America's economy?"

Speaking through an interpreter, Mr. Blum then explained that he had observed some concern on this matter in the American press and particularly in recent declarations by Elder Statesman Bernard Baruch and Treasury Secretary Fred M. Vinson.

"If it is feared that France will buy American goods in short supply and thus aggravate scarcities, let me say that our economic plans are to purchase only surplus materials," Mr. Blum said.

As for the fear that European prodding for more American production might eventually bring on an over-production slump similar to that in 1929, Mr. Blum suggested that the European market alone would be more than eager in the next five years to absorb any surpluses.

Mr. Blum stressed the great need for food, coal, and credits, the latter for purchase of industrial machinery and raw goods if France is to attain its production goals and "take her place in international trade co-operation."

Uses Soviet Weather Reports

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—The Navy forecasts Pacific Ocean weather by listening in on Russia's meteorological broadcasts, Captain H. T. Orville, of the Navy's Weather Service, said today that termination of the plan which gave the United States a Navy aerological mission in Siberia had created no serious difficulties. Monitor stations at Adak, in the Aleutians, Guam, Japan and Shanghai now pick up the Russian weather radio broadcasts, take from them the data needed for use by surface or air craft in the Pacific and incorporate the material in the Pacific weather plot.

ADMIRAL SPRAGUE PUSHES WORK ON ATOMIC BOMB TEST

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 2.—(AP) Rear Adm. C. A. F. Sprague, commanding Navy air facilities assigned to the Bikini atomic bomb task force, said today he expected the "Crossroads" experiment to take place as now scheduled, about July 1.

"Our preparations are going forward on that basis," Sprague added at a news conference aboard his flagship, the carrier Shangri-La.

He declined to speculate on the results of the test, including any comparison with the Pacific tidal waves.

Sprague disclosed that the first carrier launching of the F6F "Hellcat" drone planes—which will be sent through the atomic cloud after that bomb explodes—will be from the Shangri-La in training runs off San Diego.

Sprague, a veteran of many Pacific battles and a carrier division commander with Admiral Halsey's raiding fleet at the end of the war, said his present assignment was "less strenuous" but he felt "just as important."

Helicopters will be among the photographic and observation craft to participate in the experiment from the decks of the Shangri-La and escort carrier Saidor.

Senators drafting atomic energy controls decided today to limit the Army and Navy say-so strictly to the military field.

The action erased sweeping language of the so-called Vandenberg amendment which would have put the military's hand upon all atomic energy matters related to "defense and security" and apparently closed a bitter controversy at the Capitol.

McMahon Accepts Revision

The Special Atomic Energy committee adopted the revision unanimously. Chairman McMahon (D-Conn), who had voted against the original, said the alteration removes "most of the objectionable points."

Scientists, who opposed the original provision are satisfied with the substitute, according to Dr. Thorfin R. Hogness, chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago, who said he had consulted a number of them.

Dr. Hogness told a news conference he had conferred with General Dwight D. Eisenhower last Wednesday and had relayed the views of the chief of staff to Vandenberg, and that the senator then agreed to change the wording of the amendment.

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) proposed the substitute. He had offered the original provision as a compromise between those who wanted complete civilian control and those who thought the military should have some voice.

But McMahon and others, including Secretary of Commerce Wallace and scientists, contended the language was so broad that a contemplated "military liaison board" would be able to stifle research on grounds of security and extend its activities into industrial and other fields never before considered within the military sphere in this country.

The new amendment would set up a "military liaison committee" somewhat like the liaison board originally proposed. But it would be concerned only with atomic energy matters which "relate to military applications," including specifically the development and manufacture of bombs, allocation of fissionable material for the military research and "control of information relating to the manufacture or utilization of atomic weapons."

5-Man Civilian Commission

Control over all atomic energy matters would be vested in a five man civilian commission as originally proposed. The military liaison committee could appeal the commission's actions when they relate to "responsibilities of the Departments of War or Navy derived from the Constitution, laws and treaties."

Appeal would be to the Secretaries of War and the Navy instead of directly to the President as the original Vandenberg amendment provided. Then the civilian secretaries, if they saw fit, could appeal to the President for final decision.

The committee would consist of representatives of the War and Navy departments appointed by the Secretaries of War and Navy. The number would be left up to them.

Vandenberg expressed hope that the new provision will be accepted unanimously "on the outside as well as inside" the committee.

"We all have a common objective in view," he told reporters. "There is no disagreement at all on that—namely, that there shall be complete fundamental civilian control of atomic energy and the military shall have the right of consultation only in matters affecting national security. It speedily developed that the only difference involved was one of language."

McMahon said he believes the new amendment "tends to put the military in its relation to this problem in focus." But he would have preferred, he added, to put the Secretaries of State, War and Navy on the civilian commission.

McMahon said he hopes the committee can complete the bill this week for presentation to the Senate. Some revisions of the section dealing with dissemination of atomic energy information are to be released tomorrow.

McMahon's Committee Revises Atomic Energy Bill, Limits Army-Navy Controls to Military Phases

WASHINGTON, April 2—(AP)

Purple Heart Leader Would Bar Bomb Test

New York, April 2 (AP)—Harold H. Hamilton, national commander of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, today urged President Truman to cancel the proposed atomic tests and "thus eliminate the

chances of further destruction in the Pacific."

In a telegram to the President, Hamilton said, "An act of God has thrown destruction across the Pacific where soon the atomic tests are to add man's own spectacle of strength and havoc. These proposed tests pose questions to which no living man has the answer."

"Test Plans Going Forward"

San Diego, Cal., April 2 (AP)—Rear Admiral C. A. F. Sprague, commanding navy air facilities assigned to the Bikini atomic bomb task force, said today he expected the "crossroads" experiment to take place as now scheduled, about July 1.

"Our preparations are going forward on that basis," Sprague added at a news conference aboard his flagship, the carrier Shangri-La.

Hargrove Urges 'Bill of Rights' To Protect Enlisted Men in Army

WASHINGTON, April 2—(AP) Novelist Marion Hargrove declared today that a soldier should be protected by a bill of rights just like the one in the Constitution which protected civilians.

As the Army now operates, he said, any enlisted man who tries to gain his rights immediately is labeled a "guard house lawyer or trouble maker."

"He soon finds himself in a helluva lot more trouble than he started in with originally," Hargrove told reporters after appearing before a closed session of the Army gripe board.

The author of "See Here, Private Hargrove" was sharply critical of what he called the Army "caste system", which, he said, put the accent on social privileges.

But other witnesses said they liked the Army pretty much as it was. One of these was a former colonel, another a tech sergeant.

The ex-colonel, Frederick Bernays Wiener, now in the solicitor general's office, urged that more time and care be spent in the selection of officers.

"We have to teach officer candidates that they are responsible for their men, that being an officer is not just wearing costume jewelry, drinking whisky and necking nurses," he declared.

Wiener, 39 years old, with handle bar mustaches, contended that although inequities existed in the Army, they were no greater than those in civilian life.

A tech sergeant for five years, Peter Ginnity, Fitchburg, Mass., insisted that not only was the Army ok as it was but also that the whole hearing was harmful.

He maintained that too much unjust criticism had hurt Army discipline and added that no real conflict existed between enlisted men and officers.

"Some of the loudest gripes I heard were not at officers but at other enlisted men," he said. "Why pick on the officers? A non-com squad leader can be just as tyrannical as any officer."

HOUSE GROUP DELAYS VOTE ON DRAFT LAW

WASHINGTON, April 2 — (AP) The House Military committee today put off a showdown vote in extension of the draft law until after a couple more days of public hearings for the opposition starting tomorrow.

Chairman May (D-Ky) said groups to be heard probably would represent organized labor, educators and churchmen. The committee agreed to go into session Friday on its decision.

Committee members told reporters today's action in re-opening the hearings was not to be construed as reflecting strong sentiment against a renewal of the draft, which will expire on May 15 unless Congress acts. They generally predicted an extension, but not for one year as requested by the Army.

SENATE APPROVES 5-STAR ADMIRALS

WASHINGTON, April 2 — (AP) The Senate today approved permanent five-star rank for four naval officers who held it on a wartime basis.

They are Fleet Admirals William D. Leahy, Ernest J. King, Chester W. Nimitz and William F. Halsey.

The Senate also confirmed the appointment of Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, commandant of the Marine corps, to the permanent grade of general.

The five-star officers will receive in retirement the same pay and allowances they drew on active duty.

Permanent five-star rank also is proposed for four Army officers who held the wartime grade of general of the army. They are generals Dwight D. Eisenhower, George C. Marshall, Douglas MacArthur and H. H. Arnold.

President Truman has said that he expects the admirals and generals to act as an advisory board to him on military matters.

MARINE CORPS UNVEILS NEW SERVICE UNIFORM

WASHINGTON, April 2 — (AP) The Marine corps plans a new service green uniform for men and officers, featuring a battle jacket.

The corps announced today that the uniform would become regulation sometime in September although existing type uniforms would continue in use, chiefly overseas, until stocks are exhausted.

Modifications will be made in dress blues, four pockets on the tunic ship pockets in the enlisted uniform. This will make the garb identical with the officers' dress blues except for the traditional red piping on enlisted uniforms.

Marine officers have worn battle jackets in some instances, but this will be the first time for enlisted men.

House Votes Bill to Lift Immigration Bars, Permit Entry of Stowaways, Two Wives

WASHINGTON, April 2. — (AP) The House voted unanimously today to lift the immigration bars on behalf of two Italian orphan boys who stowed away on United States troopships.

It did the same for the Japanese wife of an American newspaperman and for the American-born wife of an Italian diplomat.

Legislation approved and sent to the Senate would give all four the status of immigrants who entered the United States for permanent residence and citizenship.

Youngest of the two Italian stowaways is 12-year-old Giovanni (John to the GI's who adopted him as a mascot during the Italian campaign) Camera, who arrived in New York on a troop ship last February 1. The lad now is in custody of Claren Thompson of Waxahachie, Tex., one of the GI's who found him wandering around in Italy.

The other Italian, 19-year-old Anthony (Tony) Di Ini, showed up in Boston last December 13 when the troopship Vassar Victory docked.

He told immigration officials he was picked up by American doughboys at Salerno in October, 1943, and served as a patrol guide for units of the 34th Division.

The Japanese wife is Mrs. Masuyo(Marjorie) Sudo Cromley, 31, research worker at the Imperial Japanese college in Tokyo.

The wife of Raymond A. Cromley, a Californian now in the army on leave as a correspondent for The Wall Street Journal, Mrs. Cromley is not now eligible for permanent residence in this country because she is a native of Japan. The only way to permit the husband, wife and their seven-year-old son to leave together, the committee said, is to enact special legislation.

The diplomat's wife is Virginia Harris Casardi, 37-year-old native of Columbia, Mo., who lost her citizenship when she married an Italian diplomat in 1935. She returned to this country last year under an army authorization. The legislation will permit her to remain permanently.

EXTENSION OF OPA

WASHINGTON, April 2. — (AP) The American Retail Federation ended its annual conference tonight in disagreement over the issue of extending OPA and price controls.

After an afternoon of argument behind closed doors the federation decided to submit the question to a poll of its 32 state and 19 national affiliated retailers' organizations.

The resolutions committee itself was split when it reported to the final meeting of the two-day session.

A group headed by George V. Sheridan, executive director of the Ohio State Council of Retail Merchants, proposed a nine-month extension of OPA.

Discussion was hardly begun before another group proposed a six-month extension.

Other resolutions proposed liberalizing OPA's pricing policies, but persons who attended the session said the debate quickly became so confused with counter-motions and amendments that it was difficult to tell who supported what.

Federation officials said the poll, to be taken promptly before Congress acted on the extension of OPA, would establish the views of the federation's 500,000 large and small merchants.

The group also failed to agree on a resolution endorsing the proposed British loan and dropped the subject.

RETAILERS TO POLL STATE GROUPS ON

The seven-member committee acted without a formal vote. Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) said the three Republicans had made no objections to reporting the measure, with the amendments, to the full committee.

Taft added that the Republicans reserved all rights to propose changes in the full committee.

Chairman Barkley (D.-Ky.) told reporters he believed that the subsidies were "in to stay" so far as the Senate was concerned. If they are approved by the Senate, the House could take a new vote on them.

Taft had objected to giving Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt "blanket authority" to spend $600,000,000 in subsidies to stimulate production of scarce building materials.

In line with his objections, a number of restrictions were added on how the subsidy money might be spent.

SENATORS RESTORE HOUSING SUBSIDY

WASHINGTON, April 2 — (AP) A Senate Banknig sub-committee restored to President Truman's emergency housing legislation today what he called its "very heart" —$600,000,000 for building material subsidies—which the House had cut out.

It also put back price ceilings on existing homes and unimproved land, another key provision which Mr. Truman asked but was denied by a House coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats.

Giant Aircraft Carrier Coral Sea Christened

Newport News, Va., April 2 (AP)—The aircraft carrier Coral Sea, one of the three largest warships in the world, was christened in her graving dock at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company today by Mrs. Thomas C. Kinkaid wife of the Admiral of Pacific fame who now commands the Eastern Sea frontier.

The giant vessel, a sister ship of the Midway and the Franklin D. Roosevelt, is of 45,000 tons standard displacement, but will displace 60,000 tons at full load.

Search For Derelict Bomb Barge Is Futile

Miami, Fla., April 2 (AP)—The Coast Guard reported tonight that another day's search for a derelict ammunition barge adrift in the Gulf Stream off the Florida east coast with 134 tons of bombs and depth charges aboard, had been futile and that planes would resume the search tomorrow.

The barge broke loose from its tug early Monday and no reports of its whereabouts have been received. It is believed to be drifting northward in the Gulf Stream, without lights and a menace to navigation.

UNO SITE GROUP PLANS COUNTY DRIVE

NEW YORK, April 2—(AP) Major Coulter Huyler, chairman of the Greenwich, Conn., Committee for the United Nations, tonight announced formation of the Greenwich chapter of the American Association for the United Nations.

Huyler said that move was the beginning of "an intensive effort to inform the people of Fairfield and Westchester counties concerning the background, purposes, structure and functions of the United Nations."

Explaining that the permanent home of the United Nations would be located within the two counties, Huyler said this fact "has stimulated a widespread desire to become thoroughly familiar with what the UNO is and what it means to humanity."

The organization, he said, would avoid any mention of the site or any controversy about it.

Huyler said local groups would be sought in Bridgeport, Stamford, Greenwich, Danbury, Darien, Norwalk, Ridgefield, Westport, New Canaan and Wilton in Fairfield county; and Bedford, Armonk, White Plains, Rye, Scarsdale, Mamaroneck, Larchmont, New Rochelle, Port Chester and Peekskill in Westchester county.

The association was formerly known as the League of Nations association.

Redeployment

30.24—2027

Schedule

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

More than 16,000 service personnel aboard 10 vessels are scheduled to arrive at three U. S. ports today.

Two West Coast ports await debarkation of 6,305 returnees from five ships while at New York 9,328 men aboard five vessels are due.

West Coast arrivals: San Diego, two ships, 1,962 men; San Francisco, 4,843 personnel, three vessels.

Ships, Units Arriving Today At New York

India Victory from Antwerp. 992 troops, including 360th Military Police company; 299th Anti-Aircraft Artillery battalion.

Wooster Victory from Le Havre, 863 troops, including 74th Chemical Smoke Generating battalion; Cannon company of 66th Infantry regiment.

Sea Devil from Le Havre, 2,062 troops, including 482nd Engineer Maintenance company; 3038th Quartermaster Bakery company; 453rd Military Police Escort Guard company; 189th General hospital; 391st Quartermaster Truck company; 3831st Quartermaster Truck company; Headquarters and Headquarters Company of 66th Infantry regiment.

Le Jeune from Le Havre, 4,431 troops, including 838th Anti-Aircraft Artillery battalion; 817th Tank Destroyer battalion.

Westerly Victory from Antwerp, 1,016 troops, including Medical battalions of 68th and 142nd Anti-Aircraft artillery.

At San Diego

Miscellaneous on following: PC 800, 14 Navy; attack transport Comet, 1,948 Navy and Marines.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Admiral W. L. Capps, 97 Navy, 4,715 Army; LST 841 from Pearl Harbor, 29 Navy; Edward P. Alexander, two Navy.

Ships Which Arrived Yesterday At New York

Rushville Victory from Southampton, 1,015 troops, including 3121st Signal Service company; 255th Military Police (Post, Camp & Station) company.

Miscellaneous troops on following: Frank Park from Le Havre, 20 (due originally Sunday); George Elliot from Oahu, 230.

Brazil from Le Havre, 414 French war brides and 47 children.

Zebulon B. Vance from Le Havre, 448 French war brides and 35 children.

At San Diego

Three LST's with 182 miscellaneous Navy and Marine personnel.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following vessels: Bingham from Samar, 2,000 Navy; Gen. Oswald H. Ernst from Okinawa, 3,168 Army, 52 Navy; Birmingham from Sydney (due originally Monday), 39 Army; Trinity Victory from Yokohama, two soldiers; LCS 90 from Pearl Harbor, 13 Navy; LCS 94 from Pearl Harbor, 12 Navy; LCS 92, eight Navy.

PARIS--~~FIRST~~ ADD PETIOT X X X PRISONER'S DOCK.
HENRY CHARGED THAT FROM JEWISH VICTIMS PETIOT'S ORGANIZATION "COLLECTED FROM 100 TO 150 MILLION FRANCS ($840,000 TO $1,260,000) AND PROBABLY MORE, BECAUSE IT IS CERTAIN THERE ARE VICTIMS OF PETIOT WHO HAVE NOT BEEN DISCOVERED."
FD443PES

London, April 2--(AP)--Henderson Stewart, Liberal National member of parliament, today in the House of Commons demanded a report on the "mutiny" of Basuto troops under British command in Palestine last November.

Stewart, whose party is a small group close to the Conservatives, asked War Secretary J. J. Lawson to cancel the six to nine months sentences imposed on the men by court martial. He said that British troops "fired over 100 rounds at the sentenced men while in jail" and that four Basutos were killed.

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He referred to the magnificent war record of the Basuto company concerned.

Stewart demanded a report on the entire incident of the shooting and was told by Lawson that such a report had not been received.

The Basutos are Africans from Basutoland, a British territory north of the Cape Colony.

apra glennwilliams 01522 rch 1210p.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HAVE SAID THEY FAVORED HOLDING THE CONFERENCE MAY 1. RUSSIA HAS NOT INDICATED HER POSITION.
UX914PES

Paris, April 2--(AP)--Thomas B. McCabe, U.S. foreign liquidation commissioner, today urged passage by Congress of the Fulbright bill to convert Army surplus property abroad into exchange scholarships for American and foreign students.

Holding a press conference with U.S. Under-secretary of War Kenneth C. Royall as the two neared the end of their globe-circling investigation of surplus property disposal, McCabe said the Fulbright bill was "a very constructive bill and has our complete endorsement."

He added that he had authorized the Paris office to extend "substantial credits" to the French government to enable France to continue the purchase of surpluses.

APR 3 1946

apra dynan 02004 rch 319p.

30.24——2029

ROME, APRIL 2-(AP)-LEFTISTS MAINTAINED THEIR ADVANTAGE OVER RIGHTISTS TODAY IN RETURNS FROM ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF THE 1,560 COMMUNES WHICH ELECTED MUNICIPAL COUNCILMEN SUNDAY. RETURNS FROM 403 COMMUNES GAVE LEFTIST GROUPINGS 3,163 SEATS AGAINST 2,580 FOR RIGHTISTS AND CENTRISTS.

R1101AES

ROME, APRIL 2-(AP)-WITHOUT COMMITTING THEMSELVES ON THE QUESTION OF THE ITALIAN MONARCHY, THE "FOUR OLD MEN" OF ITALIAN POLITICS FORMALLY ANNOUNCED TODAY THE FORMATION OF THEIR NEW, MODERATE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION.

THE FOUR--FORMER PREMIERS VITTORIO EMANUELE ORLANDO, IVANOE BONOMI AND FRANCESCO NITTI, AND PHILOSOPHER BENEDETTO CROCE--SAID THEIR CANDIDATES IN THE JUNE 2 ELECTION FOR THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, AND THEIR FOLLOWERS VOTING THE SAME DAY IN A PLEBISCITE ON RETENTION OF THE HOUSE OF SAVOY, COULD FOLLOW THE DICTATES OF THEIR OWN CONSCIENCES.

"SINCE DIRECT CONSULTATION OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE HAS BEEN ENTRUSTED BY LAW TO THE REFERENDUM," THEIR MANIFESTO SAID, "OUR DUTY WILL BE TO ACCEPT ITS ANSWER."

THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT LEFTISTS HAD WON IN 51 OF THE FIRST 105 COMMUNES REPORTING THE RESULTS OF SUNDAY'S MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, THE FOURTH IN A SERIES OF WEEKLY LOCAL BALLOTS IN THE NATION.

JP730AES

APR 3 1946

ROME, APRIL 2-(AP)-REPORTS FROM FLORENCE SAID TODAY THAT PRISONERS RETURNING FROM RUSSIA HAD LEFT THEIR TRAIN, TORN DOWN RED FLAGS OVER THE SOCIALIST PARTY HEADQUARTERS NEAR THE STATION, AND THEN HAD MARCHED THROUGH THE CITY STRIPPING LEFTIST POLITICAL MANIFESTOS FROM WALLS.

DISPATCHES FROM PALERMO SAID THAT SICILIAN BANDITS, WHO HAVE BEEN RELATIVELY QUIET FOR THE LAST FEW WEEKS, HAD MADE A DARING ATTEMPT TO HOLD UP A PASSENGER TRAIN.

A CLEVERLY CONSTRUCTED STRAW MAT, PLACED ALONGSIDE THE TRACK, CAUSED THE ENGINEER TO STOP THE TRAIN, THE DISPATCHES SAID, AND 30 BANDITS THEN OPENED FIRE FROM A NEARBY HILL, WOUNDING THREE POLICEMEN. THE BANDITS WERE DRIVEN OFF AFTER A HALF-HOUR BATTLE.

AT MILAN, SEVERAL THOUSAND UNEMPLOYED PERSONS DEMONSTRATED TO DEMAND THAT WOMEN ABANDON WAR-TIME JOBS.

A SIMILAR CROWD AT FOGGIA DESTROYED THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNALUM-QUISTA PARTY, WOUNDED THREE CARABINIERI IN AN ATTACK ON POLICE HEADQUARTERS, AND THEN MARCHED TO ARMY HEADQUARTERS TO APPEAL FOR BREAD AND WORK.

SEVERAL THOUSAND FORMER SERVICE MEN AND UNEMPLOYED PERSONS ASSAULTED COMMUNIST PARTY HEADQUARTERS IN NAPLES. PAPERS AND FURNISHINGS WERE TAKEN INTO THE STREET AND BURNED. THE PROVINCIAL LABOR BUREAU AND SOCIALIST DISTRICTS ALSO WERE ATTACKED. TROOPS GUARDED ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN NAPLES AND STOPPED THE DEMONSTRATORS FROM GATHERING IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY.

B1190AES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, APRIL 2-(AP)-ANOTHER 5,338 AMERICAN SOLDIERS SAILED HOME FROM EUROPEAN PORTS IN THE LAST 24 HOURS.

UNITS SAILING INCLUDED HEADQUARTERS C COMPANY AND COMPANY A OF THE 16TH ARMORED ENGINEERING BATTALION OF THE FIRST ARMORED DIVISION; THE 20TH FIELD HOSPITAL UNIT; THE 703RD MEDICAL SANITATION COMPANY; THE 3355TH, 3356TH, 3357TH, 3688TH, 3984TH AND 4223RD QUARTERMASTER TRUCK COMPANIES; THE 471ST QUARTERMASTER GROUP HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT; THE 530TH ORDNANCE TRUCK MAINTENANCE COMPANY; THE 191ST MILITARY POLICE COMPANY; HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENTS OF THE 512TH AND 102ND QUARTERMASTER BATTALIONS; THE 958TH QUARTERMASTER SERVICE COMPANY; THE 698TH ENGINEERING PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTION COMPANY AND THE 182ND MILITARY POLICE BATTALION.

JK1043PES

HEIDELBERG, APRIL 2-(AP)-LT.GEN.GEOFFREY KEYES, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY, HAS ASSUMED TEMPORARY COMMAND OF THE THIRD ARMY DURING THE ABSENCE OF LT.GEN.LUCIAN K.TRUSCOTT. GEN. TRUSCOTT LEFT BY PLANE SUNDAY FOR WASHINGTON, WHERE HIS WIFE IS ILL.

V321PES

ANTWERP, APRIL 2-(AP)-THE LAST UNITED STATES SOLDIER TO BE REDEPLOYED THROUGH THE "TOP HAT" CAMP HERE LEFT TODAY ON THE VASSAR VICTORY FOR NEW YORK. HE WAS SGT. GEORGE SIEBOLD OF ROCHESTER, N.Y. THE CAMP COMMANDER, A COLONEL, DROVE HIM TO THE DOCKS.

THE VASSAR VICTORY IS CARRYING 36 OFFICERS AND 897 ENLISTED MEN HOME.

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WCBAES

The Hague, April 2-(AP)-Aneta reported today that a special court trying collaborators had sentenced to death Prof. J. Schrieke, German-appointed secretary general of the Netherlands justice department during the occupation. He was accused of sending members of the Dutch rural police to fight with the German army in Russia and of executing sentences imposed by the Germans at concentration camps.

APR 3 1946

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WARSAW, APRIL 2-(AP)-AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN WHOSE PROPERTIES ARE INVOLVED IN THE NATIONALIZATION OF POLAND'S BASIC INDUSTRIES ARE COMING TO THIS COUNTRY TO INSPECT THEIR HOLDINGS BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT FORMALLY TAKES OVER.

THE FIRST ARRIVAL WAS ROY LEE ELLIS, ATTORNEY FOR THE SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, WHO RECENTLY COMPLETED A SURVEY OF ITS INTERESTS.

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO GRANT THE AMERICANS VISAS TO COME TO POLAND FOLLOWED A PROTEST LAST JANUARY BY U.S. AMBASSADOR ARTHUR BLISS LANE THAT DENIAL OF PERMISSION TO INSPECT THE PROPERTIES VIOLATED A 1931 POLISH-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT AMERICAN HOLDINGS HAVING A PRE-WAR VALUE OF ABOUT $30,000,000 ARE AFFECTED BY THE NATIONALIZATION ORDER.

DN743AES

WARSAW, APRIL 2-(AP)--POLAND'S MINISTRY OF JUSTICE HAS LISTED NEARLY A SCORE OF NAZIS [redacted] WHOM IT WANTS TO TRY IN THIS COUNTRY AS WAR CRIMINALS. MOST NOW ARE HELD BY THE ALLIES IN GERMANY. ANDTHEIR EXTRADITION IS BEING ARRANGED.

THE LIST INCLUDES THREE WHERE IN GERMAN GOVERNMENTS

FOR POLAND--ARTHUR GREISER, FORMERLY GOVERNOR AT POZNAN; FORMER GOVERNOR

FISCHER OF WARSAW, AND [redacted] FORMER UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE TO THE GENERAL

GOVERNMENT AT KRAKOW. BUHLER

OTHERS INCLUDE S.S. GENERAL STROOP, ACCUSED OF DIRECTING

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GHETTO IN WARSAW; GEN. BECKER, FORMER COMMANDANT

AT POZNAN; WALTER STEIN, POLICE CHIEF IN DANZIG; GEN. WALTER HILLE;

POLICE CHIEF IN POZNAN; DR. WILHELM BOETTCHER, POLICE CHIEF FOR POZNAN

PROVINCE; S.S. GRUPPENFUEHRER FRITZ HILDEBRANDT; OTTOX VON PROECK; [redacted]

WILHELM MUHLHAUSEN, ACCUSED OF MASS SLAUGHTER AT MOGILIW; KURT LORENZ,

COMMANDER OF THE SACHSENHAUSEN CONCENTRATION CAMP; [redacted]HERMAN BOETHKE,

POLICE DIRECTOR IN WARSAW; LEON FALKOWSKI, GENERAL OF POLICE IN DANZIG;

SILESIAN GAULEITER BRACHTR; AUGUST JEGER, REGIONAL PRESIDENT OF

WARTHELAND; S.S. GENERAL KOOPE OF THE KRAKOW POLICE, AND GEN. GROSKOFF

OF SECURITY POLICE IN [redacted] AND WARSAW. ALLENS MAILER MCH 26

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30.24——2031

SAIGON, INDOCHINA, APRIL 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FRENCH FORCES HAVE RELIEVED CHINESE OCCUPATION TROOPS AT HUE, CAPITAL OF ANNAM PROVINCE, A COMMUNIQUE FROM MAJ.GEN.JACQUES LE CLERC'S HEADQUARTERS HERE SAID TODAY. 5THE FRENCH TOOK OVER MARCH 30 AND THE CITY IS BEING ADMINISTERED JOINTLY BY A FRENCH AND VIET NAM COUNCIL.

JP641AES

CHUNGKING, APRIL 2-(AP)-THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS DEMANDED ANEW TODAY THAT AMERICAN FORCES CEASE TRANSPORTATION OF NATIONALIST TROOPS TO MANCHURIA AS THE DISPUTE ABOUT THE SIZE OF FORCES THE COMMUNISTS AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD MAINTAIN IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY BROKE OUT AGAIN.

A DISPATCH FROM YENAN, COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS, WHICH REPORTED THE DEMAND TO THE UNITED STATES, CHARGED THAT GOVERNMENT TROOPS ARE BEING POURED INTO MANCHURIA FOR "CIVIL WAR PURPOSES."

"SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT OF THIS QUESTION (OF RELATIVE FORCES IN MANCHURIA) WILL DECIDE THE PROSPECT OF PEACE IN MANCHURIA AND THE WHOLE COUNTRY," THE DISPATCH SAID.

APR 2 1946

THE CENTRAL DAILY NEWS REPORTED THAT GOVERNMENT TROOPS ENTERED THE MANCHURIAN PORT OF YINKOW AT THE HEAD OF THE GULF OF CHIHLI ON THE NIGHT OF MARCH 28.

THE COMMUNISTS CONTENDED THAT THE NATIONALIST TROOPS ARE "GOING ALL OUT TO PRECIPITATE LARGER SCALE HOSTILITIES AGAINST COMMUNIST AND LOCAL POPULAR FORCES IN MANCHURIA BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE CEASE FIRE FIELD TEAMS IN ORDER TO FRUSTRATE EFFORTS TO END HOSTILITIES."

OLEN CLEMENTS, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED DISPATCHES IN THE INDEPENDENT CHINESE NEWSPAPER, TA KUNG PAO, ANNOUNCED THAT RUSSIAN FORCES HAD EVACUATED MENGKIA, SOUTHWEST OF MUKDEN, AND ON LEAVING HAD FIRED THE FORMER JAPANESE BARRACKS.

ANOTHER DISPATCH TO THE SAME PAPER SAID APPROXIMATELY 600 CHINESE COMMUNISTS YESTERDAY HAD ATTACKED THE RAILWAY STATION AT SANTZETIEN, NEAR TSINAN IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE FOR TWO HOURS.

THE COMMUNISTS CHARGED IN THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE SIZE OF FORCES TO BE MAINTAINED IN MANCHURIA THAT THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT WAS VIOLATING THE AGREEMENTS IT HAD MADE.

THE COMMUNISTS PROTESTED, APPARENTLY ON BASIS OF THE FEBRUARY ARMY REORGANIZATION AGREEMENT, GOVERNMENT PLANS TO DISPATCH FIVE MORE ARMIES TO THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

THE AGREEMENT PROVIDED THAT AT THE END OF 12 MONTHS THE MANCHURIAN FORCES SHOULD BE LIMITED TO ONE COMMUNIST AND FIVE NATIONAL ARMIES, EACH CONSISTING OF THREE DIVISIONS.

THE GOVERNMENT RETORTED THAT THE COMMUNISTS BY THEIR OWN ADMISSION HAD 300,000 TROOPS IN MANCHURIA AND THAT IN ANY CASE THE TROOP LIMITATION WAS NOT EFFECTIVE FOR ANOTHER 11 MONTHS.

MEANWHILE A SEMIOFFICIAL DISPATCH SAID THE COMMUNISTS HAD CAPTURED THE TOWNSHIPS OF TATUN AND KAOSHANTUN, ABOUT 12 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CHANGCHUN MONDAY.

OTHER CHUNGKING PRESS REPORTS SAID NATIONALIST RECAPTURE OF SZEPINGKAI, RAIL JUNCTION CITY 100 MILES NORTH OF MUKDEN, WAS IMMINENT AND REPORTED THAT A NATIONALIST COLUMN MOVING SOUTH ALONG THE MUKDEN-PORT ARTHUR RAILWAY HAD CAPTURED HAICHENG, 70 MILES FROM MUKDEN.

"TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES," IT WAS REPORTED HERE, CONTINUED TO PREVENT NATIONALIST TROOPS FROM REACHING CHANGCHUN, ALTHOUGH SOVIET AUTHORITIES HAD AGREED "IN PRINCIPLE" TO PERMIT THEIR ENTRY.

THE "TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES," THE REPORTS SAID, INCLUDED DISRUPTION OF THE MUKDEN-CHANGCHUN RAILWAY AT SEVERAL POINTS AND THE CUTTING BY SOVIET TROOPS WHO EVACUATED MUKDEN OF TELEPHONE LINES BETWEEN CHANGCHUN AND DAIREN.

RAIL TRAFFIC BETWEEN CHANGCHUN AND HARBIN WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN LIMITED TO ONE TRAIN DAILY.

DS347APS

CHUNGKING, APRIL 2-(AP)-THE CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING PROBLEMS MAY DELAY THE FORMAL TRANSFER OF CHINA'S CAPITAL TO NANKING, SCHEDULED TO TAKE PLACE LATE THIS MONTH.

EW834PCS

SHANGHAI, APRIL 2-(AP)-THE STRIKES WHICH HAVE BEEN SWEEPING SHANGHAI FOR THE LAST TWO MONTHS STRUCK TODAY AT THREE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT PRESS SERVICES, FORCING THEM TO SUSPEND DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NEWS REPORT TO BOTH FOREIGN AND CHINESE NEWSPAPERS IN SHANGHAI.

THE ASSOCIATIONS INVOLVED WERE THE ASSOCIED PRESS, THE UNITED PRESS AND REUTERS NEWS AGENCY.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE NEWS REPORT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT BY STRIKE OF THE CHINESE DELIVERY STAFFS, WHO DEMANDED THEIR 1941 BASIC SALARY OF $40 IN CHINESE NATIONAL CURRENCY PER MONTH
CIPAL COST OF LIVING INDEX FIGURE OF $2,750 (CNC). THE INCREASE DEMANDED WOULD BOOST THE PAY OF THE COOLIES TO SLIGHTLY MORE THAN $60 (U.S.) FROM ABOUT $25 (U.S.). THE PREWAR AVERAGE WAS ABOUT $7 (U.S.).

MANAGERS OF THE THREE NEWS AGENCIES, WALTER RUNDLE OF UNITED PRESS, GRAHAM BARROW OF REUTERS AND FRED HAMPSON OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE DELIVERY WORKERS IN FAIRNESS TO RADIO, TRANSLATION AND EDITORIAL WORCERS,-2&9'3 0+6ED PROPORTIONATELY,WOQVMXAVAV

PPRESS- SAID IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE DELIVERY WORKERS IN FAIRNESS TO RADIO, TRANSLATION AND EDITORIAL WORKERS, WHOSE PAY, IF RAISED PROPORTIONATELY, WOULD MAKE THE ENTIRE OPERATION ECONOMICALLY IMPOSSIBLE.

DS442APS NM

SHANGHAI, APRIL 2-(AP)-CHANG HUI CHANG, CHAIRMAN OF THE NEWLY FORMED IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS GUILD, SAID TODAY THAT THE MOUNTING MANUFACTURING COSTS DUE T LABOR UNREST ARE DIMMING THE PROSPECTS OF CHINESE EXPORT TRADE.

CHANG AND OTHER INDUSTRIALISTS SAID THEY SAW "LITTLE OPTIMISM" IN EITHER THE EXPORT OR LOCAL TRADE PICTURE, BECAUSE OF THE RISING COSTS.

-DASH-

APR 3 1946

TOKYO, APRIL 2-(AP)-THE REV.KIYOSHI HIRAI, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE JAPAN BIBLE SOCIETY, REPORTED TODAY THAT 100,000 NEW TESTAMENTS HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY AND WAS NOT NEARLY ENOUGH TO GO AROUND. HE SAID THERE WERE 300,000 CHRISTIANS IN JAPAN, WITH THE NUMBER INCREASING RAPIDLY.

-DASH-

TOKYO, APRIL 2-(AP)-DESPITE REPORTS THAT FORMER PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO IS LOSING HIS MEMORY, HE STILL HAS A CLEAR MIND AND "AT LEAST AN ORDINARY MEMORY," MAJ.JOSEPH B.KEENAN, WHO WILL BE CHIEF PROSECUTOR OF THE MAJOR JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS, SAID TODAY.

KEE AN SAID TOJO HAD BEEN QUESTIONED "MANY TINES" AND THAT "NO BASIS WHATSOEVER" COULD BE FOUND FOR THE AMNESIA REPORT, WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE JAPANESE PRESS.

-DASH-

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3-(AP)-INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES INDICTMENTS AGAINST MAJOR JAPANESE SUSPECTS SUCH AS HIDEKI TOJO WILL BE RETURNED ON APRIL 15, JOSEPH B.KEENAN, CHIEF OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION STAFF, ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE INDICTMENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE READ IN OPEN COURT IN THE WAR MINISTRY BUILDING.

ARRAIGNMENTS WILL FOLLOW SHORTLY AND DATES OF THE TRIALS WILL BE ANNOUNCED.

PLEAS OF THE DEFENDANTS--AMONG THEM JAPAN'S WARTIME PREMIER TOJO--WILL BE HEARD AT THE ARRAIGNMENTS, JUST AS IN UNITED STATES COURT PROCEEDINGS.

JQ1009PCS

TOKYO,APRIL 2-(AP)-G.I. CHURCH ATTENDANCE HAS PICKED UP SINCE HOSTILITIES CEASED, A HISTORY OF ARMY CHAPLAINS IN THE PACIFIC DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE HISTORY, PUBLISHED BY THE ARMY FORCES OF THE PACIFII, QUOTED CHAPLAINS FROM AUSTRALIA,- 32 &78,3-, GUAM, SAIPAN, THE PHILIPPINES, JAPAN, KOREA AND OKINAWA AS REPORTING THAT CHURCH ATTENDANCE AMONG ARMY MEN WAS GREATER THAN AMONG CIVILIANS ON THE HOME FRONT.

DS623APS

TOKYO,APRIL 2-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR CALLED UPON ARMY CHAPLAINS IN JAPAN TODAY TO "EXERT STRONG AND DIRECT MORAL LEADERSHIP" OVER OCCUPATION TROOPS, DECLARING THAT SOME AMERICANS FEARED THERE WAS "WIDESPREAD, PROMISCUOUS RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE OCCUPYING FORCES AND JAPANESE WOMEN OF IMMORAL CHARACTER."

"ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS, I HAVE TAKEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMMEND PUBLICLY THE HIGH STANDARD MAINTAINED BY OUR FORCES ENGAGED IN THE OCCUPATION, AND I HAVE SEEN NOTHING TO DISCOUNT THAT VIEW," MACARTHUR SAID. "I HAVE, HOWEVER, RECENTLY RECEIVED LETTERS FROM AMERICAN HOMES EXPRESSING GRAVE CONCERN AND DEEP DISTRESS OVER PUBLISHED REPORTS SUGGESTIVE OF AN EXISTING WIDESPREAD PROMISCUOUS RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE OCCUPYING FORCES AND JAPANESE WOMEN OF IMMORAL CHARACTER."

THE ALLIED COMMANDER SAID MEASURES HAD BEEN TAKEN TO CURB PROSTITUTION AND TO PROVIDE TROOPS WITH HEALTHY RECREATION, BUT THAT MORAL LEADERSHIP ALSO WAS NECESSARY.

AN ORDER BANNING ALL SOCIAL CONTRACT WITH THE JAPANESE PEOPLE WOULD BE USELESS, MACARTHUR ADDED.

FJ608ACS

TOKYO,APRIL 2-(AP)-FRANCE'S JUDGE AND HER ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR ON THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL WHICH WILL TRY TOP JAPANESE WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECTS ARRIVED TODAY. APR 3 1946

THE JUDGE IS THE HON.HENRI BERNARD, AVOCAT GENERAL, PREMIERE CLASSE, AND THE ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR IS JEAN ONETO (CQ)), GOVERNMENT PROSECUTOR OF MELUN.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL WAS THE PHILIPPINES' ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR, PEDRO LOPEZ, MEMBER OF THE PHILIPPINE CONGRESS AND THE HEAD OF THE FILIPINO DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS MEETING IN LONDON.

FJ634ACS

YOKOHAMA,APRIL 2-(AP)-VERDICTS ARE EXPECTED TOMORROW IN TWO WAR CRIMINAL TRIALS BEFORE MILITARY TRIBUNALS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY.

FINAL ARGUMENTS WERE COMPLETED IN THE CASE OF FIVE JAPANESE ACCUSED OF THE FATAL VEATING OF PVT.EVERETT L.TYLER OF GLEN EASTON, WEST VA., AND CLOSING ARGUMENTS WILL BE MADE TOMORROW MORNING IN THE CASE OF SGT.SHIGEO AKAMATSU, WHO IS CHARGED WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEATHS OF SEVERAL ALLIED WAR PRISONERS.

JW734ACS

YOKOHAMA, WEDNESDAY,APRIL 3-(AP)-FOUR OF FIVE JAPANESE ON TRIAL FOR THE DEATH OF PVT.EVERETT L.TYLER, GLEN EASTON,W.VA., WERE CONVICTED TODAY AND SENTENCED BY A U.S. MILITARY TRIBUNAL TO 10 YEARS IN PRISON AT HARD LABOR. THE FIFTH DEFENDANT WAS AACQUITTED.

U.S. EIGHTH ARMY TRIAL COMMISSIONS NOW HAVE SENTENCED 33 WAR-CRIMES SUSPECTS AND ACQUITTED TWO.

CONVICTED IN TYLER'S CASE WERE CIVILIAN GUARDS RYUNOSUKE KIMURAN AND BUICHI OMEI, AND CPLS.YOSHINARI MINEMOTE AND TOKUICHI CHIBA. ACQUITTED WAS TSUNESUKE TSUDA. APR 3 1946

TRIAL OF A 35TH DEFENDANT, SGT.YASUTAKE SAKAKIBARA, FORMER GUARD CHARGED WITH BEATING MERCHANT SEAMAN JOHN KNUDSEN, SEAMAN'S CHURCH INSTITUTE, 25 SOUTH ST., NEW YORK CITY, WILL BEGIN THURSDAY.

PROSECUTORS ARE JOSEPH V.ZACCONE, 13 BIRD ST., HUNTINGTON,N.J.; CAPT.CHARLES D.FORGLE, 701 FIFTH ST., CHICAGO; AND MARINE LT.GILBERT CHAVENELLE, 909 PACKARD ST., ANN ARBOR,MICH. ZACCONE, RECENTLY DISCHARTED FROM THE ARMY, WILL BE THE FIRST CIVILIAN TO ACT AS PROSECUTOR IN SUCH A CASE.

THE TRIAL COMMISSION INCLUDES COL.L.B.WYANT, 225 EUCLID AVE., JACKSON HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND,N.H.; MARINE LT.COL.ROBERT C.MCDONOUGH, 4647 PAINTERS ST., NEW ORLEANS; MAJ.JOHN R.WHIELDON, 139 NORTH ERIE ST., MERCER,PA.; CAPT.NORMAN S.TRACY, 3780 SOUTH TH ST., MILWAUKEE; AND CAPT.ERNEST R.SCHMIDT, CHICAGO.

FJ122ACS

30.24— 2033

WHEN HOMMA SURRENDERED, IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES, TO OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES IN JAPAN SEPT.15 LAST YEAR, HE MENTIONED THIS RETIREMENT WAS "WITHOUT EXPLANATION", BUT SAID HE THOUGHT IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN BECAUSE "I DID NOT LIKE WAR."

AT HIS WAR CRIMES TRIAL, WHICH BEGAN JAN.3 IN MANILA, HOMMA AND SEVERAL OF HIS DEFENSE WITNESSES STRESSED HIS ALLEGED UNPOPULARITY WITH WARTIME PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO AND OTHER TOP JAPANESE MILITARISTS. THEY SAID HE WAS LOOKED UPON AS "PRO-BRITISH" AND GENERALLY TOO GENTLE FOR THE STERNER TASKS OF WAR.

PROSECUTION WITNESSES, HOWEVER--INCLUDING SEVERAL JAPANESE--TOLD A DIFFERENT STORY. ONE OF HOMMA'S OWN STAFF OFFICERS TESTIFIED THE GENERAL HAD "A VERY THIN INTEREST" IN THE FATE OF THE AMERICAN AND FILIPINO PRISONERS WHO FELL INTO HIS HANDS WITH THE COLLAPSE OF RESISTANCE ON BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR.

SURVIVORS OF THE NOTORIOUS DEATH MARCH TESTIFIED OF CRUEL NEGLECT AND BARBARITIES DURING THE TREK TO PRISON CAMP IN WHICH 17,200 AMERICAN AND FILIPINO CAPTIVES DIED OF EXHAUSTION OR WERE KILLED BY THEIR GUARDS. THE PROSECUTION CHARGED, AND SUBMITTED EVIDENCE TO PROVE, THAT 67,000 FILIPINO AND AMERICAN PRISONERS DIED OF NEGLECT OR WERE KILLED WHILE HOMMA WAS JAPANESE COMMANDER IN THE ISLANDS, MORE THAN 30,000 OF THEM IN THE NOTORIOUS O'DONNELL AND CABANATUAN CAMPS.

HOMMA DISCLAIMED FROM THE WITNESS STAND ANY KNOWLEDGE OF ATROCITIES BY HIS MEN, BUT UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION HE CONCEDED: "I AM MORALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANYTHING THAT HAPPENED UNDER MY COMMAND."

HE WEPT WHEN HIS WIFE TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD FOUGHT AS HARD FOR PEACE IN TOKYO'S COUNCILS AS HE FOUGHT FOR VICTORY IN THE FIELD, AND DECLARED "I AM PROUD TO BE THE WIFE OF GENERAL HOMMA."

THE TRIAL ENDED IN HOMMA'S CONVICTION FEB.11 AND THE MILITARY TRIBUNAL SENTENCED HIM TO BE SHOT. A FEW HOURS LATER THE U.S. SUPREME COURT ANNOUNCED REJECTION OF HIS APPEAL FOR A REVIEW OF THE CASE.

TWO JUSTICES DISSENTED. ONE, FRANK MURPHY, DENOUNCED THE CONDUCT OF THE TRIAL AS A DESCENT "TO THE LEVEL OF REVENGEFUL BLOOD PURGES" AND ADDED: "I FOR ONE SHALL HAVE NO PART OF IT."

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(END ADVANCE FOR USE WITH ANNOUNCEMENT OF HOMMA EXECUTION--MOVED MARCH 8)

PY1042PPS NM

MANILA,APRIL 2-(AP)-THE REMAINS OF COL.WALTER CUSHING, FIRST GREAT AMERICAN GUERRILLA LEADER IN THE PHILIPPINES, HAVE BEEN RECOVERED AND WERE BURIED YESTERDAY IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY CEMETERY AT SANTA BARBARA IN PANGASINAN PROVINCE, THE EVENING NEWS REPORTED TODAY.

CUSHING WAS ONE OF THREE BROTHERS WHO CAME TO THE PHILIPPINES FROM OAKLAND,CALIF., TO OPERATE PHILIPPINE MINES. HE WAS A LEADER IN THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT FROM THE FIRST WEEK OF THE WAR, WHEN HE DROVE BACK A JAPANESE PATROL APPROACHING HIS MINE.

OF MEXICAN EXTRACTION, HE POSED AS A SPANISH BUSINESS MAN AFTER THE JAPANESE INVASION AND UNDER THE NAME OF TITO DENAVERES LIVED FOR THREE MONTHS AT A HOTEL IN MANILA, ORGANIZING HIS GUERRILLA CAMPAIGN UNDER THE VERY NOSES OF THE JAPANESE.

CUSHING'S RESISTANCE FORCE RAIDED AND TERRORIZED THE JAPANESE IN MANY PARTS OF THE ISLANDS, WRECKED THEIR GARRISONS AND CONVOYS AND BLEW UP THE LARGEST COPPER MINES IN THE ISLANDS.

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CUSHING FINALLY WAS AMBUSHED BY SPIES AND KILLED IN AUGUST, 1942, BUT SO HEROICALLY DID HE AND FOUR FOLLOWERS FIGHT TO DEATH AGAINST 150 ATTACKERS THAT HE WAS GIVEN A MILITARY BURIAL BY THE JAPANESE.

AFTER CUSHING'S DEATH, HIS BROTHER CHARLES HEADED THE MOVEMENT UNTIL HE WAS CAPTURED. THE THIRD BROTHER, LT.COL.JAMES CUSHING, WAS THE LEADER OF GUERRILLA FORCES ON CEBU ISLAND WHICH CAPTURED A JAPANESE ADMIRAL WITH PLANS FOR ENEMY FLEET ACTIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

FJ454ACS

MANILA,APRIL 2-(AP)-THE NAMES OF THE NINTH AND TENTH VICTIMS OF A BOMBER CRASH IN NORTHERN FORMOSA LAST MONTH WERE ANNOUNCED BY THE ARMY TODAY.

THEY WERE PVT.SAMUEL J.SPENCE,JR., WHOSE FATHER LIVES IN CLAYTON,N.Y., AND JOHN W.O'HAB, (CORRECT), WHOSE SISTER KATHERINE, LIVES IN NEWARK,N.J.

APR 3 1946

MANILA,APRIL 2-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN, IN A LETTER RECEIVED BY COMMONWEALTH PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA TODAY, REITERATED WHITE HOUSE DISAPPROVAL OF THE PHILIPPINES FIAT MONEY BILL ON THE GROUND IT FAILED TO PROVIDE AN EQUITABLE STANDARD FOR JUDGMENTS BETWEEN DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

THE LETTER WAS ADDRESSED TO HIGH COMMISSIONER PAUL V.MCNUTT AND FORWARDED TO OSMENA. IT SAID AN EQUITABLE STANDARD HAD BEEN WORKED OUT AFTER CONSULTATIONS WITH U.S. TREASURY OFFICIALS, PHILIPPINE AND AMERICAN BUSINESS LEADERS AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICIALS, BUT HAD FAILED OF ENACTMENT.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER ADDED THAT HE FELT A RENEWED EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO ESTABLISH SUCH A STANDARD.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN WROTE OSMENA IN FEBRUARY THAT THE MONEY BILL AS PASSED IN MANILA WOULD "TEND TO RETARD RATHER THAN TO ADVANCE THE ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS." ON MARCH 25, CARLOS P.ROMULO, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FOR THE PHILIPPINES, RELAYED OSMENA'S REQUEST THAT TRUMAN RECONSIDER HIS DISAPPROVAL OF THE BILL.

FJ538ACS

WITH WASHINGTON (280)
BY JOSEPH F. MCEVOY

BUENOS AIRES, APRIL 2-(AP)-THE DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES TO FILL THE VACANT POST OF AMBASSADOR TO BUENOS AIRES WAS VIEWED IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS TODAY AS AN INDICATION OF A NORTH AMERICAN DESIRE TO "NORMALIZE" RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA PRIOR TO THE INAUGURATION OF THIS COUNTRY'S NEW PRESIDENT, JUAN D. PERON.

(IN WASHINGTON, DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES SAID THE REASON FOR SENDING AN AMBASSADOR NOW IS TO OBVIATE ANY POSSIBILITY THAT THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION MIGHT ARISE IN CONNECTION WITH PERON.

(HOWEVER, WASHINGTON SPECULATION OF A SOFTER U.S. POLICY TOWARD ARGENTINA WAS DAMPENED BY A REPORT THAT GEORGE MESSERSMITH, AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO, HAD BEEN DESIGNATED AMBASSADOR TO BUENOS AIRES. HE IS KNOWN TO HAVE STRICT VIEWS CONCERNING ARGENTINA'S INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.)

U.S.CHARGE D'AFFAIRES JOHN CABOT HAS BEEN HEAD MAN AT THE EMBASSY SINCE LAST SEPT. 23 WHEN FORMER AMBASSADOR SPRUILLE BRADEN LEFT TO BECOME ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS.

IT IS BELIEVED HERE, DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS SAID, THAT A CHANGE IN TACTICS WAS LIKELY IN VIEW OF THE DIPLOMATIC REVERSE THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT SUFFERED WHEN PERON WAS ELECTED IN THE FACE OF A SERIES OF ATTACKS AGAINST HIM BY BRADEN.

DIPLOMATS FELT, HOWEVER, A TACTICAL SHIFT WOULD NOT BE DUE SO MUCH TO A CHANGE OF HEART ON THE PART OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT AS TO INCREASING PRESSURE FROM NORTH AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN, WHO FEAR A CONTINUED COLDNESS OF DIPLOMATIC TIES WOULD CAUSE THE LOSS OF THIS IMPORTANT POST-WAR MARKET TO THE UNITED STATES.

IT WAS LEARNED RELIABLY THE UNITED STATES BAN ON RAW FILM TO ARGENTINA WAS BEING LIFTED--A MOVE LINKED WITH INFORMATION THAT BOTH GREAT BRITAIN AND BELGIUM WERE READY TO SUPPLY IT TO SOUTH AMERICA.

ARGENTINA'S ROLE AS A MEAT AND WHEAT PROVIDER FOR THE WORLD ALSO PLACED HER IN A FAVORABLE POSITION FOR BARGAINING PURPOSES.

UX911PES

APR 3 1946

havana, april 2 (ap) -- the newspaper hoy, organ of the popular socialist (communist) party, said today in a front-page editorial that the forthcoming return of u. s. air bases to cuba was "a victory of patriotism over servitude."

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recently the newspaper had published demands by various political groups for immediate transfer of the u. s. army base at san antonio de los banos and the navy base at san julian. its editorial today charged that "all cuba knew that washington was not disposed to return the bases and in any case wanted to remove existing military equipment.

"it was for this reason the cuban government had to negotiate, without public announcement, for the full return of these bases with all equipment."

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hoy added "we accept with pride the responsibility of having defended our national sovereignty."

The Cuban ambassador to the united states, guillermo belt, announced last night in washington that the bases would be formally transferred to cuba may 20. he said that the announcement would end what he termed a "malicious campaign" by certain unidentified political groups to indicate that the united states and cuba were in disagreement over the transfer.

hvan23 811p859p fw 2132

30.24—2035

POLICE SAID THEY HAD ARRESTED SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE BAND, WHICH CALLS ITSELF "THE LEAGUE OF LOYAL SUBJECTS," AND WHICH CLAIMS TO BE LINKED WITH THE BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY. RIOTAPS XX ESCAPED
B140PES

ADD EXCITY ILO PRICES RESPECTIVELY

TO CHECK INCREASING INFLATION IN LATIN AMERICA, PHELAN SUGGESTED "PARTIAL NATIONALIZATION OF WHOLESALE TRADE, CONTROL OF TRANSPORT TO COMBAT THE BLACK MARKET, AND A GREAT ADMINISTRATIVE EFFORT IN CONTROLLING RETAIL TRADE WHICH WOULD HAVE TO ENLIST THE HELP OF CONSUMERS' REPRESENTATIVES."

HE ALSO VOICED THE NEED FOR FOREIGN CAPITAL IN INDUSTRIALIZING LATIN AMERICA.

"INDUSTRIALIZATION CANNOT BE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT RECOURSE TO THE AID OF FOREIGN CAPITAL," HE SAID, "WHICH MUST, HOWEVER, BE INVESTED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE TRUE PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY WHERE IT IS INVESTED."

M504AES

APR 3 1946

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 2-(AP)-A SUDDENLY CALLED SECRET MEETING OF DELEGATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION'S INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AGREED TODAY TO DEFER ACTION REGARDING A PROTEST AGAINST SEATING THE ARGENTINE LABOR REPRESENTATIVES.

THE ACTION CAME AFTER IT WAS LEARNED THAT TWO RIVAL ARGENTINE LABOR REPRESENTATIVES WERE ENROUTE HERE AS DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE, IN ADDITION TO THE TWO CONFEREES NOW IN MEXICO CITY.

ANSELMO DELFINO AND LIBERTARIO FERRARI ARE THE TWO ARGENTINE DELEGATES ALREADY IN MEXICO CITY.

THE QUESTION OF SEATING THE ARGENTINE DELEGATES WILL ARISE PENDING THE ARRIVAL HERE OF THE TWO RIVAL REPRESENTATIVES.

MARIO CALDERON, COLOMBIAN LABOR DELEGATE, AND SECRETARY OF THE GROUP, SAID, "I UNDERSTAND THE OTHER ARGENTINIANS COMING HERE ARE HEADED BY RUBEN ISCARO."

ANSELMO DELFINO MALVICINI, THE ARGENTINE LABOR DELEGATE NOW HERE, SAID "I AM THE REAL LABOR DELEGATE. I REPRESENT AN ORGANIZATION OF 500,000 WORKERS. IF ANY OTHER DELEGATE COMES REPRESENTING THAT MANY THERE MAY BE ROOM FOR ARGUMENT, BUT THAT IS IMPOSSIBLE."

APR 3 1946 W433PCS

OTTAWA--[redacted] ADD NIGHT LEAD ESPIONAGE (A3&) XXX TO RUSSIA.
MEANWHILE, IN MONTREAL THE TRIAL OF FRED ROSE, COMMUNIST MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT, WAS SET TENTATIVELY FOR APRIL 13. HE ALSO IS CHARGED WITH VIOLATION OF THE OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT IN GIVING INFORMATION TO RUSSIA AND WITH CONSPIRACY, AND IS FREE IN BAIL OF $25,000 PENDING TRIAL IN THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH.
SW1143PES

OTTAWA, APRIL 2-(AP)-MAGISTRATE GLENN STRIKE IS EXPECTED TO ANNOUNCE THIS AFTERNOON WHETHER CAPT. DAVID GORDON LUNAN OF THE CANADIAN INFORMATION SERVICE WILL STAND TRIAL ON A CHARGE OF COMMUNICATING SECRET INFORMATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA.
LUNAN RECEIVED A PRELIMINARY HEARING LAST THURSDAY.
PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING TOLD THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY THAT THE ROYAL COMMISSION INVESTIGATING SOVIET SPY ACTIVITY HAD INFORMED HIM THAT NO FURTHER ORDERS FOR DETENTION WOULD BE NEEDED UNDER THE SWEEPING POWERS OF THE ORDER-IN-COUNCIL. THE COMMISSION IS CONTINUING ITS INVESTIGATION, HOWEVER, AND IS EXPECTED TO ISSUE ANOTHER REPORT IN A WEEK OR TWO, KING SAID.
THE PRIME MINISTER DID NOT RULE OUT THE POSSIBILITY OF ADDITIONAL ARRESTS UNDER ORDINARY PROCESSES OF LAW. FOURTEEN PERSONS ARE NOW BEING HELD IN CANADA AND ONE IN ENGLAND AS A RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION.
W620AES

WASHINGTON, APRIL 2-(AP)-SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) CALLED UPON THE WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION TODAY TO EXPLAIN ITS METHODS OF DISPOSING OF SURPLUS ELECTRONIC AND COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT.

IN A LETTER TO LT. GEN. E.B.GREGORY, WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATOR, WILEY CRITICIZED A SYSTEM SET UP RECENTLY IN CHICAGO FOR DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS PROPERTY. HE ASKED FOR A DETAILED REPORT SHOWING HOW MANY VETERANS AND SCHOOLS HAVE RECEIVED ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT AND HOW MANY APPLICATIONS FROM THESE GROUPS ARE PENDING.

UNDER THE CHICAGO PLAN, WILEY SAID, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, SERVING AS SALESMAN FOR THE GOVERNMENT ON A COMMISSION BASIS, HAVE EQUIPMENT SHIPPED DIRECTLY TO THEM FROM DEPOTS WITHOUT SENDING DECLARATIONS TO WASHINGTON.

APR 3 1946

"I WONDER HOW THE PRIORITIES SECTIONS OF YOUR ELECTRONICS BRANCH HERE CAN FURNISH PRIORITIES INFORMATION TO CLAIMANTS WHEN IT DOES NOT HAVE THE NECESSARY INFORMATION AS TO JUST WHAT SURPLUS IS AVAILABLE," WILEY WROTE.

"IT APPEARS TO ME THAT THERE IS SOMETHING ROTTEN IN ANY SYSTEM WHICH APPARENTLY HOAXES VETERANS AND SCHOOLS INTO BELIEVING THAT THEY ARE GOING TO HAVE PRIORITIES, WHEREAS THEIR APPLICATIONS ARE ACTUALLY PIGEONHOLED AND ARE UNKNOWN TO THE MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS IN THE FIELD X X X IT SEEMS TO ME THAT UNDER THE CHICAGO SYSTEM THE LEFT HAND DOES NOT KNOW WHAT THE RIGHT HAND IS DOING."

APR 3 1946

WH156AES

NEW YORK, APRIL 2-(AP)-THE LINER WASHINGTON LEFT TODAY FOR COBH, IRELAND, AND SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND WITH 493 PASSENGERS, THE FIRST LARGE AMERICAN PASSENGER SHIP TO SAIL FOR EIRE SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

JK1040PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 2-(AP)-THE ADVISORY COMMITTE, NAMED BY SECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT PATTERSON TO REVIEW ARMY COURTS-MARTIAL PROCEDURE, WILL HOLD ITS FIRST SESSION APRIL 9 AT WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICES IN WASHINGTON, ARTHUR T. VANDERBILT, COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, SAID TODAY.

"THE COMMITTEE WILL BEGIN ITS STUDY OF EXISTING REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES AS WELL AS SUGGESTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT ONCE," VANDERBILT SAID.

JK104403'

NEW YORK, APRIL 2-(AP)-MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT SAID TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS A RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP THOSE "WHO ARE MUCH MORE MISERABLE THAN WE ARE."

SHE TOLD A LOWER EAST SIDE MEETING SPONSORED BY 11 SETTLEMENT HOUSES THAT WHEN PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY HELP IN THE GOVERNMENT'S FOOD CONSERVATION PROGRAM "YOU'RE HELPING SOME OTHER HUMAN BEING SOMEWHERE IN THE WORLD TO LIVE A DECENT LIFE."

MRS.ROOSEVELT SAID THAT "WE CANNOT LET THE GERMAN PEOPLE STARVE BECAUSE IF YOU LET PEOPLE STARVE, THEY DON'T STARVE PEACEFULLY."

JP143AES

NEW YORK, APRIL 2--INFORMED BRITISH CIRCLES BELIEVE A FRENCH-BRITISH ALLIANCE OF FRIENDSHIP SIMILAR TO THE EXISTING FRENCH-SOVIET PACT WILL BE CONCLUDED IN PARIS BY THE END OF THIS MONTH, AN NBC REPORTER IN LONDON SAID TONIGHT.

THE REPORTER SAID BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN PARIS SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE THE PEACE CONFERENCE IS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN MAY 1 AND WILL CONCLUDE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TREATY.

SN1142PES

APR3 1946

BYRNES, WHO WAS DUE BACK LATE TODAY, AND CADOGAN CONFERRED HERE SATURDAY BEFORE BYRNES FLEW TO WASHINGTON. ASSOCIATES SAID THEY AGREED THEY HAD ACTED PROPERLY IN GETTING A COUNCIL DECISION TO SEND THE INQUIRIES TO MOSCOW AND TEHRAN. THE BIG QUESTION ALL ALONG HAS BEEN WHETHER RUSSIA WOULD REPLY.

THE MAIN POINT OF THE BYRNES-CADOGAN PROGRAM APPEARS TO BE THAT UNLESS THE REPLIES FROM BOTH SIDES ARE SATISFACTORY, THE COUNCIL MUST KEEP THE IRANIAN QUESTION ACTIVELY BEFORE IT, PROBABLY PROCEEDING AT ONCE TO A DISCUSSION OF THE MERITS OF THE CASE, WHICH RUSSIA HAS ASKED TO BE DELAYED UNTIL 10.

ALA TOLD NEWSMEN THAT HIS GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO THE COUNCIL MIGHT COME ANY TIME, BUT GROMYKO'S EXPECTATIONS WERE SOMEWHAT LESS CLEAR, ALTHOUGH HE RECENTLY TOLD NEWSMEN HE WAS CONSTANTLY IN TOUCH WITH MOSCOW.

ALA IS EXPECTED TO SIT WITH THE COUNCIL AGAIN WEDNESDAY, WHEN IT MEETS AT 11 A.M. EST, TO RECEIVE ANY COMMUNICATIONS AVAILABLE FROM MOSCOW AND TEHRAN. THERE HAS BEEN NO WORD THAT GROMYKO HAD ANY ORDERS TO DO OTHERWISE THAN CONTINUE HIS BOYCOTT OF ALL SESSIONS AT WHICH IRAN IS DISCUSSED.

HOWEVER, IT WOULD NOT BE NECESSARY FOR HIM TO ATTEND IN ORDER TO MAKE A REPLY, SINCE HE COULD TRANSMIT ANY COMMUNICATION TO LIE FOR PRESENTATION TO THE COUNCIL.

JP335AES

NEW YORK, APRIL 2-(AP)-NEITHER RUSSIA NOR IRAN HAD FILED REPLIES THIS MORNING TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL'S REQUEST FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION ON THE CURRENT DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

WITH THE DEADLINE ONLY 24 HOURS AWAY IT WAS STILL UNCERTAIN WHETHER SOVIET AMBASSADOR ANDREI GROMYKO WOULD ATTEND WEDNESDAY'S 11 A.M. COUNCIL SESSION.

"I DON'T KNOW," GROMYKO TOLD REPORTERS AS HE ENTERED THE RUSSIAN CONSULATE GENERAL, TWO BLOCKS FROM HIS HOTEL, AT 10:30 A.M.

EARLIER HE SAID "I AM READY TO SIT AT ANY GOOD PLACE--THAT'S NO PROBLEM" WHEN HE WAS ASKED IF THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION FAVORED MOVING THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS FROM HUNTER COLLEGE IN THE BRONX.

SECRETARY GENERAL TRYGVE LIE'S INFORMATION OFFICE INDICATED THE TEXT OF THE IRANIAN AND RUSSIAN REPLIES--WHEN THEY ARE RECEIVED--WILL BE MADE PUBLIC AFTER COUNCIL MEMBERS HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED.

A SPOKESMAN FOR AMBASSADOR HUSSEIN ALA WAS CONFIDENT THE IRANIAN ANSWER WOULD BE IN THE COUNCIL'S HANDS BY NIGHTFALL.

THE TEHRAN GOVERNMENT LAST NIGHT CABLED LIE AN ASSURANCE THAT AMBASSADOR ALA HAD FULLHAUTHORITY TO SPEAK FOR IRAN IN THE COUNCIL'S EXAMINATION OF HER PROTEST OVER PRESENCE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS WITHIN HER BORDERS.

SOME DISPATCHES FROM TEHRAN RECENTLY HAD QUOTED GOVERNMENT LEADERS AS SAYING THE AMBASSADOR HAD EXAGGERATED THE URGENCY OF THE SITUATION.

B1154AES

APR3 1946

30.24——2037

U. N. Acts Today on Iran Offer to Drop Case If Russia Takes All Troops Out By May 6

U. N. MAY SHELVE DISPUTE TODAY AS CRISIS COLLAPSES

Gromyko Message to Council Expected to Provide Settlement

NO STRINGS ATTACHED

Moscow Assures That Negotiations on Oil Are Not Involved.

NEW YORK, April 3.—(AP) The United Nations crisis over Iran collapsed tonight when it was learned that Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala had informed officials he was prepared to accept a Soviet statement to the Security council as an unconditional guarantee of the withdrawal of Russian troops from Iran.

Virtually complete settlement of the Iranian case was forecast by top U.N. delegates for tomorrow's session.

Gromyko Pledges Withdrawal

The key statement was contained in a letter from Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko to the council. Gromyko stated flatly that Russian troops would be out of Iran within six weeks. Ala was reported by persons fully informed of his actions to have told U.S. Secretary General Trygve Lie that he considered that this assurance met Iran's requirements.

His decision was said to have been based on Gromyko's omission of the possibility that "unforeseen circumstances" might halt the evacuation as well as on his positive statement that the evacuation was not conditional on current negotiations between Iran and Russia over oil concessions and other matters.

The settlement is expected to provide that the case should be kept on the council's agenda at least until all Russian forces are out of Iran.

U. S. Delegation Satisfied

Whether Secretary of State James F. Byrnes will take the lead in proposing that the issue now be in effect shelved, though kept on the agenda, could not be definitely learned. However, it is known that American officials feel that the Iranian crisis substantially ended today and that the Security council had survived it with heightened prestige.

The basis of tomorrow's settlement was described as contained in the assurance given in Ambassador Gromyko's letter to the council today that Soviet forces will be withdrawn from Iran within six weeks and that the removal is not connected with any negotiations over oil and other subjects.

Coupled with this is the fact that the Iranian ambassador, after vigorously restating this country's complaints against Russia, said that if Iran could have unconditional assurances of the withdrawal of Russian forces—by May 6—it would readily agree to having the council halt proceedings on the case, though he would like to see it kept on the agenda. By that device he seeks to keep the council's influence behind Iran.

Gromyko's Return Expected

Speculations among top council delegates is that a settlement will clear the way for the prompt return of Gromyko to the council's meetings, which he has boycotted for a week under instructions from Moscow not to take part in discussions on Iran.

After today's mid-day public meeting, members of the Security council met privately and informally in a conference room of the United Nations in Rockefeller Center.

An official announcement given out tonight stated that the Iranian case had been discussed.

Tomorrow's meeting may wind up the most important days of the council's work for the time being. On Friday members are expected to visit the Long Island factory which the United Nations may take over as a new headquarters, replacing Hunter college, and it is expected Gromyko will make the trip. After that, except for possible discussion of new rules to be adopted, there appeared little prospect of further major sessions in the near future.

The American view of the Russo-Iranion situation is reliably reported to be that the Security council must concern itself with trying to bring both sides together. The debate which has been under way for more than a week is not regarded as a "trial" but rather as an effort to clarify conflicting views and restore proper balance between the large powers and a small state.

Small Nations Aided

Actually, the opinion is now being expressed that the council's procedure serves the purpose of guaranteeing to any small nation the right to be heard despite the protest of even so powerful a state as Russia. At the same time Russian troops actually were being withdrawn from Iran the Iranian government was able to report to the council today that no agreement had been made with Moscow as a result of the coercion of their presence in Iran.

The point is emphasized in private conversations by American, British and other officials that no such result could have been obtained without the active interest of the Security council in Iran.

Just before the deadline fixed for their replies from their home governments, Gromyko assured the council by letter that Red army troops would be out of Iran early in May. Iran's spokesmen said that if unconditional evacuation was guaranteed by May 6 she would agree to suspend her complaints before the council.

Meet in Private Session

After the formal session at Hunter college, interim U. N. headquarters, the ten members who have been carrying on without Russia, gathered for a closed informal session at U. N. midtown offices to try to chart a path out of difficulties still remaining.

The closed meeting lasted for little more than two hours and the delegates were particularly chary of comment afterwards. A brief communique issued by the United Nations said that "the members of the council x x x informally exchanged views on the procedures to be followed in the matters of the Iranian appeals x x x"

It said questions of protocol and other administrative matters were discussed.

Ambassador Gromyko was absent from this meeting, the U. N. communique announced.

Today's Russian and Iranian statements were made in letters from Gromyko and Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala with a supplementary declaration by Ala which contained the conciliatory offer to suspend Iran's complaints.

Gromyko's letter was a rather stiff restatement of the Russian contention that evacuation of the Red army from Iran had begun March 24 and would be completed within six weeks, in accordance with an "understanding" with Iran.

But it contained the new assurance, for which the council had asked, that the withdrawal was not connected with other Russian-Iranian negotiations and U. N. officials further noted that it omitted the previous Russian condition that the evacuation was to be completed unless "unforeseen circumstances" intervened.

Reports No 'Understanding'

Ala's formal letter denied again that there was an "understanding" concerning the Russian evacuation, indicating that Moscow merely had notified Tehran of its intentions in that regard, and added that this notification had coincided with presentation of Russian memoranda proposing terms for an oil agreement and the status of Azerbaijan, the Iranian province that has declared autonomy with Russian encouragement.

After the replies were read, Secretary Byrnes, who has played a leading role in pressing for the right for Iran to be heard, asked the Iranian ambassador, Hussein Ala:

"In the light of replies submitted to the secretary general by the representative of the Soviet government and by you, have you any suggestion to make as to what action should be taken by the council with regard to the questions submitted by your government to the council?"

Ala replied promptly, but slowly as if considering his words most carefully:

"If the representative of the Soviet Union would be willing to withdraw the condition of unforeseen circumstances which he had attached to the evacuation of Iran, and if his government gives to the council an assurance that the withdrawal of the whole of the Soviet forces from Iran, unconditionally, is effected by May 6 at the latest, then I would say that Iran would be willing not to press further at this time the consideration of the matter which it has brought to the attention of the Security council, provided of course, that these matters remain on the agenda of the council for consideration at any time."

In his discussions with the council before walking out, Gromyko had insisted Russian troops would be withdrawn in six weeks unless unforeseen circumstances arose That was six weeks from March 24, when the Russians said they had begun their withdrawal.

Sets May 5 Deadline

The letter from Gromyko, whose chair at the council table was still vacant, contained no strings on the withdrawal, saying that it would be completed in one and one-half months. That period would run through May 5 and it was considered as possibly the reason Ala set May 6 as the deadline for the Russians.

Gromyko's letter said:

"In reply to your letter on March 29, in which you, in accordance with the instructions of the president of the Security council, requested information concerning the existing status of negotiations between the Soviet and Iranian governments, and particularly, whether or not the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Iran is conditioned upon the conclusion of agreements between the two governments on other subjects, I have the honor on behalf of my government to inform you about the following:

"These negotiations have already led to the understanding regarding the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Iran which was renewed on March 24, 1946, and which will be completed during the period of one and one half months. I officially informed the Security council about this at its meeting on 26 March 1946. Thus, the question concerning the evacuation of the Soviet troops raised before the Security council by the Iranian government on March 18 was solved by the understanding reached between the Soviet and the Iranian governments.

"As to other questions, they are not connected with the question of the withdrawal of the Soviet troops, as it is known the question concerning an oil concession or a joint stock company was raised in 1944, independently of the question of the evacuation of the Soviet troops.

Yours respectfully,
Andrei A. Gromkyo."

Message from Iran

The Iranian letter, signed by Ala, said that negotiations have taken place but they have "achieved no positive results, and Soviet agents, officials, and armed forces are continuing to interfere in the internal affairs of Iran. They are still preventing the government of Iran from exercising any authority in the province of Azerbaijan."

"Regarding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Iran," the letter continued, "there has been, and there can be, no negotiation."

The letter disclosed that a new Soviet ambassador arrived in Tehran on March 24 — simultaneous with the announcement that Russian troops were beginning to withdraw — and presented three memoranda to the Iranian prime minister, Ahmed Qavam.

"One was an announcement that the evacuation of the Red army from Iran would begin March 24 and last five to six weeks. In this memorandum there was no mention of any condition being attached to the withdrawal of the troops.

"The second memorandum related to the formation of a joint Iranian-Soviet corporation for the extraction of oil.

"The third memorandum dealt with Azerbaijan (Iranian province) and suggested a form of autonomous government."

On the same day the Soviet ambassador again called on Ahmed Qavam and, "on the basis of a telegram he had received from Moscow, orally confirmed the promise to evacuate Iran but on the condition that no unforeseen circumstances should occur," the letter said. The Iranian premier was said to have objected to the proviso.

"Three days later, the Iranian prime minister again referred to this proviso," the letter added, "and said the evacuation of the Soviet troops must be unconditional, and that he could not agree to the Soviet proposals on the subjects of oil and Azerbaijan. To this the Soviet ambassador responded that if agreement could be reached on these other two subjects, there would be no further cause for anxiety and no unforeseen circumstances would take place. This statement has not been further clarified.

"With respect to the other two memoranda, the prime minister has outlined his views to the Soviet

ambassador. His position is: (a) That as the status of the province of Azerbaijan like that of all the other provinces in Iran is regulated by the Iranian constitution and the law on provincial councils, it is an internal matter with which the Iranian government will deal; (b) That the formation of a stock company with joint participation by Iran and the Soviet Union is a matter to be submitted for approval to the next Parliament, after the Soviet troops have been withdrawn from Iran, and elections can be held lawfully for the organization of the 13th legislature."

Tehran Makes Offer To Allow Shelving Of Protest

New York, April 3 (AP)—Iran offered today to let the United Nations Security Council shelve the Iranian case temporarily, provided Russia would give assurances that Russian troops would be withdrawn from the country unconditionally by May 6.

The Council, having received last-minute replies from both Russia and Iran to its inquiries of last Friday on the state of negotiations between them, then adjourned at 11.46 A.M. until 11 A.M. tomorrow.

Following the morning meeting it was reported by some officials that members of the Council were planning to hold a closed session at United Nations Rockefeller Center headquarters later in the day.

Data To Gromyko

It was also learned that steps were taken, evidently more or less unofficially, to inform Ambassador Andrei Gromykov of Russia fully of today's developments. Gromyko did not attend the meeting.

At 1.20 P.M., Arkady Sobolev, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, hurried to the Russian consulate.

Both the reported secret meeting and the advices to Gromyko were described as measures designed to help along an early solution of the Iranian crisis if at all possible.

Russia said that troop withdrawals from Iran were not conditional on other negotiations with Iran over such matters as oil and the like.

Month And Half

Troops will be out of the country within a month and a half, the Council was informed in the message from Gromyko.

Iran, in a letter from Ambassador Hussein Ala, advised that negotiations with Russia, in accord with a Council decision at London, had failed, that Russian interference in Iranian affairs had continued, that Russia had made demands parallel with her troop withdrawals—but that above all Iran wants a friendly peaceful settlement of the situation.

Question From Byrnes

American Secretary of State James F. Byrnes asked Ala what he would suggest. The action-packed meeting, expected to produce dramatic results of one sort or another ever since the Council voted its inquiries to Moscow and Tehran and adjourned last Friday, had reached its apparent climax.

"If the representative of the Soviet Union would be willing to withdraw the condition of unforeseen circumstances which he has attached to the evacuation of Iran, and if his Government gives to the Council an assurance that the withdrawal of the whole of the Soviet forces from Iran, unconditionally, is effected by May 6 at the latest, then I would say that Iran would be willing not to press further at this time the consideration of the matter which it has brought to the attention of the Security Council, provided, of course, that these matters remain on the agenda of the Council for consideration at any time."

This was possibly the break that everybody had been working for. Evidently to avoid letting it get tied up in parliamentary snarls of the kind that so many Council meetings have produced, Dr Quo Tai-Chi, of China, presiding, suddenly stopped all discussion by adjourning the Council until tomorrow.

Quiet Atmosphere

The atmosphere of the meeting on the whole was quiet. The spirit of excitement that had attended speculation on whether Russia would reply at all to the Council's inquiries was eased after it became known, in an eleventh-hour announcement by Trygve Lie, secretary general, that a Russian message was on hand.

Members generally seemed agreed that substantial progress had been made. Russia had not snubbed the Council but given instead the substance of the main information it wanted. Iran's reply had offered, in conjunction with Ala's statement, a possible solution.

There were no immediate optimistic predictions, but as the session broke up the atmosphere seemed to be distinctly hopeful.

The letter from Ala stated on behalf of Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam that "Iran is animated by no spirit of hostility and it is our hope that a settlement will be reached."

Memoranda On Oil

Ala's letter said that after the failure of the Iranian-Soviet negotiations in Moscow earlier this year, the Russians had advised that their troops were being evacuated if no unforeseen circumstances occurred.

At about the same time, the letter said, the Russians handed the Iranian Government other memoranda dealing with oil questions and political conditions in the revolt-torn province of Azerbaijan.

Gromyko said that his message in reply to Council inquiries of last Friday was officially submitted on behalf of his Government. Russia's response saved the Council from the potential embarrassment, which many feared, that one of its strongest power members might snub it altogether by refusing to reply.

Gromyko's answer was brief. The central question of the Council's inquiry was whether the withdrawal of troops was dependent on any other negotations—in other words, Is the withdrawal of troops being used as a pressure to win concessions from Iran?

Gromyko's letter said:

"The question concerning evacuation of troops was solved by the understanding reached between the Soviet and Iranian governments. As to other questions, they are not connected with withdrawal of troops."

The evacuation started March 24, Gromyko reported.

In connection with the statement that removal of troops would be completed in about six weeks, Gromyko did not state, as Russian officials previously had, that this might be halted if unspecified "unforeseen circumstances" should occur.

The message was delivered to Trygve Lie at his hotel room by a messenger from Gromyko. That was at 9.10 A.M., the announcement said.

That was five minutes before a letter from Ala was delivered to Lie at his hotel, but the news o Ala's action became known publicly first.

Ala Invited To Join

Ala had taken a seat with the spectators rather than at the Council table, but Chairman Quo invited him to join the Council.

The Iranian answer to the Security Council's request for information on the status of negotiations with Russia and whether Russian withdrawal of troops from Iran was unconditional was received from Tehran at 4 A.M., a spokesman said.

Gromyko paid a brief visit to the Russian Consulate at 11.30 last night.

Texts Of Russian, Iranian Notes

New York, April 3 (AP)—The text of Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko's letter to Trygve Lie, secretary-general of the United Nations, as read at today's meeting of the Security Council follows:

Sir—In reply to your letter of March 29, in which you, in accordance with the instructions of the president of the Security Council, requested information concerning the existing status of negotiations between the Soviet and Iranian governments, and, particularly, whether or not the withdraw of the Soviet troops from Iran is conditioned upon the conclusion of agreements between the two governments on other subjects, I have the honor, on behalf of my Government, to inform you about the following:

These negotiations have already led to the understanding regarding the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Iran which was renewed on March 24, 1946, and which will be completed during the period of one and a half months. I officially informed the Security Council about this at its meeting on March 26, 1946. Thus, the question concerning the evacuation of the Soviet troops raised before the Security Council by the Iranian Government on March 18 was solved by the understanding reached between the Soviet and the Iranian governments.

Earlier Proposal

As to other questions, they are not connected with the question of the withdrawal of the Soviet troops, as it is known the question concerning an oil concession or a joint stock company was raised in 1944, independently of the question of the evacuation of the Soviet troops.

Yours respectfully,

ANDREI A. GROMYKO.

Iranian Letter

The text of the letter from Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala as read to the United Nations Security Council today follows:

Sir—As stated in my letter of acknowledgement to you of March 30, 1946, I did not fail to cable to my Government, the even of March 29, the complete text of your communication of the same date, and I requested that an early answer be sent to the two questions suggested by Secretary of State Byrnes and indorsed by the Security Council.

I am now instructed to convey to you for communication to the Security Council at its meetings of Wednesday, April 3, the following reply to the two questions.

(1) You first ask as to the existing status of negotiations between the two governments, with respect to the interference. In the internal affairs of Iran, the subject matter of the first dispute, negotiations have taken place pursuant to the resolution of the Security Council on January 30, 1946. As to these negotiations, I submitted a report to the Council at its meeting on March 27, 1946. The negotiations pursuant to the resolution of January 30, 1946, have achieved no positive results, and Soviet agents, officials, and armed forces are continuing to interfere in the internal affairs of Iran.

Azerbaijan Issue

They are still preventing the Government of Iran from exercising any authority in the province of Azerbaijan. Regarding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Iran, there has been, and there can be, no negotiation.

2. Your second question is whether or not the reported withdrawal of troops is conditioned upon the conclusion of agreements between the two governments on other subjects. The best way to answer that is to give you a simple and exact account of the conversations that have taken place in Tehran since the arrival there of the new Soviet Ambassador.

On March 24, the day before the opening of the Security Council, the Soviet Ambassador called on the Prime Minister of Iran and handed him three memoranda. One was an announcement that the evacuation of the Red Army from Iran would begin March 24, and last five to six weeks. In this memorandum there was no mention of any condition being attached to the withdrawal of the troops.

One On Oil

The second memorandum related to the formation of a joint Iranian-Soviet Corporation for the extraction of oil.

The third memorandum dealt with Azerbaijan and suggested a form and suggested a form of autonomous government.

Within a few hours after delivering the three momoranda, the Soviet Ambassador again called on the Prime Minister and, on the basis of a telegram he had received from Moscow, orally confirmed the promise to evacuate Iran, but on the condition that no unforeseen circumstances should occur. When the Iranian Prime Minister objected to this proviso and asked for explanations, the Soviet Ambassador did not give a convincing reply.

"Must Be Unconditional"

Three days later, the Iranian Prime Minister again referred to this proviso and said the evacuation of the Soviet troops must be unconditional, and that he could not agree to the Soviet proposals on the subjects of oil and Azerbaijan. To this, the Soviet Ambassador responded that if agreement could be reached on these other two subjects, there would be no further cause for anxiety and no unforeseen circumstances would take place. This statement has not been further clarified.

With respect to the other two memoranda, the Prime Minister has outlined his views to the Soviet Ambassador. His position is:

(a) That as the status of the province of Azerbaijan, like that of all the other provinces in Iran, is regulated by the Iranian Constitution and the law on provincial councils, it is an internal matter with which the Iranian Government will deal.

Stock Company Question

(b) That the formation of a stock company with joint participation by Iran and the Soviet nion is a matter to be submitted for approval to the next Parliament, after the Soviet troops have been withdrawn from Iran, and elections can be held lawfully for the organization of the thirteenth legislature.

This is the present state of the discussion on the subject of oil and the future status of Azerbaijan.

According to the latest information from my Government dispatched to me on April 1, no understanding had been arrived at and no agreement had been made. The Prime Minister of Iran emphatically states that he has not accepted, and cannot accept, any conditions whatsoever being attached to the complete withdrawal of the Red Army from the whole of Iran.

Reference To March 2

These forces should have been unconditionally removed from Iran on or before March 2 last. It is our position, as explained by me at the meeting of the Security Council on Friday last; that the evacuation of the whole of Iran by Soviet forces cannot properly be made dependent upon any conditions, foreseen or unforeseen.

In closing, permit me to repea that in fererring these disputes t the Council, the Iranian Govern ment is animated by no feeling of hostility for the Soviet Union. It is our hope that the Council will find a just solution that will promote friendly relaions in the future.

U. N. Council Proceedings

Following the reading of the Russian and Iranian replies, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes asked Ambassador Ala what he thought the Council ought to do next. Mr. Ala offered to stop pressing his case before the Council if Russia would agree unconditionally to remove all her troops from Iran by May 6.

MR. BYRNES (UNITED STATES): Mr. President, I would not like to discuss the communications that have been read until I have been furnished a copy of them and have had an opportunity to study them. But I would like to ask a question of the representative of the Iranian government. I would like to ask this question: In the light of the replies submitted to the Secretary General by the representative of the Soviet government and by you, have you any suggestion to make as to what action should be taken by the Council with regard to the questions submitted by your government to the Council?

MR. ALA (IRAN): If the representative of the Soviet Union would be willing to withdraw the condition of unforeseen circumstances which he has attached to the evacuation of Iran, and if his government gives to the Council an assurance that the withdrawal of the whole of the Soviet forces from Iran, unconditionally, is effected by May 6 at the latest, then I would say that Iran would be willing not to press further at this time the consideration of the matter which it has brought to the attention of the Security Council, provided, of course, that these matters remain on the agenda of the Council for consideration at any time.

DR. QUO (PRESIDENT): Gentlemen of the Council, as the Secretary General only received the letters from the Soviet representative and the Iranian representative this morning and he

has had no time to circularize these letters to members of the Council, thus to enable them to study their contents, I propose that this meeting be adjourned until tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

If there is no further observation, the meeting is adjourned.

Truman Silent On Iran Question

Washington, April 3 (AP)—President Truman declined comment at his news conference today on the Russian-Iranian dispute now before the United Nations Security Council.

Nor would he reply when asked whether the Government's decision to send an ambassador to Buenos Aires indicated a softening of United States policy toward Argentina.

LEBANON TO ASK LIBERTY GUARANTY

Buffalo, April 3 (A. P.).—The United Nations Organization will be petitioned to guarantee the independence of Lebanon from Mohammedan domination, says Chor-Bishop Antoin Akl, personal envoy for the Maronite Patriarch of Antioch.

Chor-Bishop Akl said in an interview last night that he would present the petition next week to the UNO Security Council in session in New York city.

"Before the last world war, Lebanon was a protectorate of the French Government," he said, "but now my country has won its complete independence.

"That independence is threatened by the Mohammedan States surrounding Lebanon, which desire a consolidation of Egypt, Bessarabia, Iran, Iraq and Syria. If that is allowed, Lebanon will be swallowed and the democracy such as exists in your United States will be lost."

AWAIT U.N. ACTION ON TEMPORARY SITE

NEW YORK, April 3.—(AP) Grover A. Whalen, chairman of New York City's U.N. site committee, said today he believed the United Nations committee would choose either Hunter College in the Bronx or the Sperry Gyroscope plant at Lake Success, N. Y., as U.N. Interim headquarters.

Whalen said he expected a decision by the U.N. committee this week.

The U.N. Security Council has been meeting at the college and Whalen said it might be necessary to erect a temporary building if the site were selected for the General Assembly meeting in September. He said there was space on the grounds for such a structure.

Accommodations for about 3,000 persons will be required for the General Assembly session, Whalen said.

Meanwhile, plans for a $37,000,000 housing development in the Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil section of the Bronx were announced by Morton S. Wolf, real estate and hotel operator, who described himself as the "active head" of a syndicate planning the project.

Wolf said the development, to be known as "Hudson Manor," might be constructed in time for use of U.N. personnel during the interim period, which has been estimated as from two to five years. He said he conferred with Whalen, Bronx Borough President James J. Lyons and Arthur V. Sheridan, Bronx Commissioner of Borough Works, with a view to possible tenancy by U.N. personnel and the possibility of establishing a bus line linking the Manor and the Hunter campus.

Under present plans, Wolf said, Hudson Manor will embrace 23 units covering a 57-acre tract extending from the Henry Hudson parkway to the Hudson river between 235th and 239th streets, and occupy the highest ground in the city. The site is 230 feet above sea level, he said. The various housing units will range from 10 to 14 stories in height.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS IS REPORTED BY IRAN

TEHRAN, April 3 — (AP) Prince Mozaffar Firouz, Iranian propaganda minister, told a news conference today that the Iranian government has been "advised that two or three shiploads of Russian troops have left Iran through the port of Pahlevi." Pahlevi, on the Caspian sea, is 165 miles northwest of Tehran.

He also said that the Russian ambassador had presented a memo "in the name of the Soviet government" which said that "within a period of five or six weeks from March 24 Soviet forces would have left the whole of Persia (Iran.)"

"The memo said," Prince Firouz added, "that complete evacuation (of Russian troops) within the aforesaid time was not subject to any conditions whatsoever."

Russia Is Arming Kurds, Chief Says in Tehran Visit

TEHRAN, April 1—(Delayed)—(AP) A Kurdish chieftain said today Russian arms and equipment had been supplied to forces of the recently-proclaimed "independent Kurdish republic" at Saujbulagh (Mehabad) in northwestern Iran, and that Russian technicians had arrived there to train tribesmen for "a general drive for a free Kurdistan."

The chieftain would not permit use of his name, saying his life would be in danger if his presence in Tehran were disclosed. The interview with the Associated Press was arranged through an American friend of the chieftain who has lived in Kurdistan for 20 years.

At the same time a former Kurdish member of Iran's Parliament asserted in Hamadan that "Kurds of Iran, Turkey, Iraq and Syria, meeting at Saujbulagh have proclaimed a new and greater Kurdish state," with Mullah Mustafa, outlawed Iraqi Kurdish leader, at its head. This informant, who also could not be identified by name, said Ghazi Mohammed, who declared the independence of the Kurdish republic last November, was Mullah's deputy.

The chieftain, who claimed to be leader of 4,000 mounted riflemen, said he had come here directly from councils with Ghazi and Mullah. He said Ghazi's forces at Saujbulagh had "obtained 20 tanks, four trucks and a number of mortars from a Russian unit in Myianduab," and that Russian Kurds and former Iranian army officers were helping train a "regular army" of 1,000 men at Saujbulagh.

(A Tehran dispatch filed earlier and received in New York yesterday quoted a Kurdish chieftain as saying Russian units were withdrawing from Myianduab and returning to Tabriz, 75 miles to the north.)

The chieftain said Iranian, Iraqi and Turkish Kurds were among tribesmen conducting the present "preliminary actions" against Iranian army garrisons at Sardasht, Baneh and Saqqiz in western Iran. He supported Iranian army claims that the garrisons there still were intact, but added the attacks by "irregulars of the Ghazi Mohammed army" now were concentrated against Sardasht near the Iraq frontier, westernmost of the three outposts. He added that Mullah Mustafa left Saujbulagh "a few days ago" to "organize a new drive" against the key garrison at Saqqiz.

The chieftain said Ghazi's regime was organized at a conference of tribal leaders in Baku, Russia, last November. He said "the revenue and fighting men are provided by the leaders who attended the Baku meeting—and who rule over most of the 5,000,000 Kurds in the three countries" (presumably Iran, Turkey and Iraq).

This government, he said, adopted a flag of "red, white and green, with crossed quill and sheaf of grain." It publishes an official newspaper, "Kurdistan," on a press brought from Baku, said the chieftain, who brought a copy of the paper with him to Tehran.

The former Kurdish member of the Iranian Parliament said the center of the "greater Kurdish state" was at the Iraqi oil city of Mosul on the right bank of the Tigris river, 230 miles north northwest of Baghdad and 75 miles south of the junction of the Iraqi, Syrian and Turkish frontiers.

He said delegates to the organization meeting had mapped proposed borders embracing most of the Kurdish tribes of Iraq, Syria, Turkey and Iran, and that the borders would follow virtually the same lines as the Kurds proposed in the treaty of Sevres Aug. 10, 1920. The treaty, which would have wound up World War I affairs between the Allied powers and Turkey, never was ratified and later was surprised by the Treaty of Lausanne.

claimed "independent Kurdish Republic" seated at Saujbulagh, had obtained twenty tanks, four trucks and a number of mortars from a Russian unit in Miyanduab, northwest of Saujbulagh.

Mullah Mustafa Leader.

The chieftain, who claims to lead 4,000 mounted riflemen and who said he came here directly from councils with Ghazi Mohammed and Mullah Mustafa, Iraqi Kurdish leader outlawed by the Iranian Government, asserted in an interview that Iranian, Iraqi and Turkish Kurds were represented among the tribesmen conducting the present "preliminary actions" against Iranian Army garrisons at Sardasht, Baneh and Saqqiz.

Russian Kurds and former officers in the Iranian Army are aiding in training the "regular" army of a thousand men at Saujbulagh, he said.

The former Iranian Parliament member who told at Hamadan of the formation of a greater Kurdish State said Mullah Mustafa of the Barzani tribe was elected its head. Deputy chiefs, he said, are Ghazi Mohammed and Mohammed Rachid Khan, outlawed Iranian Kurdish leader.

The Kurdish source said delegates to the organization meeting had mapped proposed borders to embrace most of the Kurdish tribes of those three nations and Iran, to the east.

Says Reds Are Training Kurds

Chieftain Reports Soviet Aid to Tribesmen in Drive for Free Republic.

Tehran, April 1 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A Kurdish chieftain said today Russian technicians had arrived at Saujbulagh (Mehabad) in northwestern Iran to train Kurdish tribesmen for what he termed a "general drive for a free Kurdistan."

A former Kurdish member of Iran's Parliament declared in Hamadan that "Kurds of Iran, Turkey, Iraq and Syria, meeting at Mehabad, have proclaimed a new and greater Kurdish State" centered at the Iraqi oil city of Mosul."

Neither of these informants could be identified by name. The chieftain, who said his life would be in danger if his presence in Tehran was disclosed, said the military forces of Ghazi Mohammed, the head of a recently proclaimed "independent Kurdish Republic" seated at Saujbulagh, had obtained twenty tanks, four trucks and a number of mortars from a Russian unit in Miyanduab, northwest of Saujbulagh.

The regime headed by Ghazi Mohammed was reported by the chieftain here to have been organized at a conference of tribal leaders in Baku (Russia) last November.

"The revenue and fighting men," he said, "are provided by the leaders who attended the Baku meeting—and who rule over most of the 5,000,000 Kurds in the three countries" (presumably Iran, Turkey and Iraq).

He said the Government had adopted a new flag of red, white and green, with crossed quill and sheaf of grain. He said the new Government publishes an official newspaper, Kurdistan, at Saujbulagh, printed on a press brought from Baku.

Declares Area Must Be Liberated

The chieftain confirmed Iranian Army claims that the Sardasht, Baneh and Saqqiz garrisons still were intact, and said attacks by "irregulars of the Ghazi Mohammed army" now were concentrated against Sardasht, westernmost of the three outposts. He added that Mullah Mustafa left Saujbulagh a few days ago to organize a new drive against the key garrison at Saqqiz.

The chieftain said the Government of the new Kurdish republic had decided that "all Iran from Maku to Sanandej is a natural part of independent Kurdistan and must be liberated."

The Iranian town of Shahi, east of Tehran, appeared completely empty of Russian troops when viewed from the air yesterday.

At Sari, northeast of Shahi, there were no apparent signs of Russian troops withdrawing, but Russian troops estimated to number 3,000 were concentrated at the Caspian port of Bandar Shah, still further to the northeast, apparently preparing to embark for the Russian port of Baku, eighteen hours away across the Caspian Sea.

Vast herds of horses were impounded near the water front and materiel—including tanks, trucks, power machinery and piles of pipe—lined the docks, as trucks shuttled back and forth from a camp to the wharves, loaded with men and equipment.

In Tehran, meanwhile, the entire Iranian Army garrison marched out of the city to the northern hills and canyons for a holiday outing. It was the first day of spring in Iran, and by ancient tradition every one must spend the day out of doors, "or your house will fall upon you."

EUROPE TO OPEN FOOD CONFERENCE IN LONDON TODAY

LONDON, April 3.—(AP) Food ministers of hungry European countries proposed today to make their black bread even blacker as an emergency measure to conserve wheat supplies until the autumn harvest, and asked that less grain be fed to livestock.

Meanwhile, in Oslo former U. S. President Herbert Hoover was winding up his tour of Europe, preparatory to attending the 17-nation food conference tomorrow. He said tonight that Norway was in a relatively good position and that its population could exist if cut off from outside food supplies.

At the conference, the Eire minister of commerce, S. Lemass, proposed raising the extraction rate in flour milling to 90 per cent—as against present rates of 72 to 85 per cent—as country after country reported it was faced with breadless days in the near future.

U. S. to Conserve

The chief of the United States economic mission to Europe, Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr., said the U. S. hoped to cut domestic wheat consumption 40 per cent and use of fats and oils 20 per cent by "voluntary action" to aid starving Europeans.

The United States is the only non-European country attending the food sessions, which will last until Saturday. Spain was not invited, and Russia and seven central European countries declined invitations.

Blaisdell said the U. S. hoped to provide 11,000,000 tons of wheat for export during the 1945-46 consumption year by conservation measures, which would include raising its extraction rate from 72 to 80 per cent, discontinuing the use of wheat for alcoholic beverages, and cutting the amount of grain in livestock feed.

Report by Nations

Here in brief are food situations reported in some of the countries by their representatives:

Italy—present wheat supply exhausted. Average daily ration 1,000 calories, with some districts getting less because of inadequate distribution facilities.

Belgium—"So grave x x x our whole fecovery may be jeopardized." What supplies until mid-May. Extraction rate 83 per cent with 10 per cent rye in all flour.

Eire—Only European country able to send meat to neighbors, but 30,000 tons of what needed until harvest. Extraction 95 per cent.

Greece—Daily ration reduced to 950 calories in March and further cuts feared in May. 1946 wheat yield expected to exceed 1945's, but still below pre-war level. Livestock and seed supplies nearly wiped out by Nazis. Extraction 92 per cent.

Switzerland—1,800-calory average ration compared with 3,000 pre-war, but cuts in fats, bread and cheese probable for May. Extraction 88 per cent.

United Kingdom—Still better off than most, but extraction rate back up to 85 per cent of war-time level and may go higher. Reduction of live-stock feed may be necessary.

Portugal — "Serious food situation." Extraction 90 to 96 per cent.

France—Imports of wheat needed by end of July. "Grave situation" because Germans killed livestock and destroyed farms as fast in the last few months of their occupation as in their previous four years. Extraction, 90 to 92 per cent.

Austria—Average daily ration of 1,200 calories, but 900 in some districts because of lack of transport.

four other daughters, said this morning:

"I am still young and strong, and I have confidence that I can make a decent living one day for my children. I want them to stay together. I do not want to separate them and I never will allow that. What would my other children say to me later if I let Kathleen go?

"I have nothing to say against Tilley," Logan said in his thick brogue. "He is a good man, and he really loves my child and wants

tention camp.

Captain Carroll, whose home is at San Bruno, Calif., said he had been subpoenaed as a witness in the trial of S/Sgt. James H. Jones of Muskogee, Okla., who was to have appeared before a seven-man court-martial today. The trial, however, was delayed a day to await the arrival of defense counsel, Lieut. Morris I. McGee.

In the earlier trial of Sgt. Judson H. Smith of Cumberland, Ky., Captain Carroll contended that higher officers at the Lichfield camp had given orders to be hard on the prisoners. Sergeant Smith

London, April 3 (AP)—An authoritative source said today Capt. Earl J. Carroll had resigned as assistant prosecutor in the cases against ten men accused of mistreating United States Army prisoners at the Lichfield detention camp, protesting what Carroll had termed "flagrant mishandling" of the cases.

Carroll was reported to have sent a seven-page letter of resignation setting forth the conditions to which he objected. The informant quoted the letter as saying:

"While the foregoing conditions may be largely accidental and coincidental, they nevertheless strongly suggest the deliberate creation of a condition that tends to assure the conviction of the enlisted personnel and a few junior officers, and the acquittal of officers of higher rank." Two of those on trial are officers.

Told Not To Talk

Carroll himself said he had been relieved of the post of assistant prosecutor, adding that he had received "direct orders" not to discuss the case with newspaper men.

Carroll's letter was quoted as saying that plans to try the enlisted men separately would draw out the period of the trial and "must necessarily impair the Government's case against the higher-ranking officers."

Evidence was adduced in the first trial, the letter was quoted as saying, that "prisoners confined at the 10th Reinforcement Depot guardhouse were subject to a definite system of cruel and inhuman treatment consisting of beatings and other forms of physical treatment."

Responsibility For System

The quoted letter continued:

"This system was established by order of superior officers, allegedly emanating from the depot commander, Col. James A. Kilian, and was conducted in such an open and notorious manner as to be common knowledge to all personnel connected with the guardhouse.

"It now appears that the staff of the Judge Advocate, London Area Office, had issued instructions to dismiss the conspiracy charge as to the enlisted men involved and order such enlisted men to immediate separate trials for isolated acts of assault and battery.

"It is respectfully submitted that such a course of action will result in a protracted period of trial and is not only unfair to such enlisted men, but must necessarily impair the Government's case against the higher-ranking officers."

serve Europe's fast-dwindling grain supplies were proposed today by food experts of eighteen nations meeting in the first international conference of Allies, neutrals and former enemy countries since World War II.

Delegates speculated privately on the absence of Russia and seven middle European countries which turned down invitations. But British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin, in an address of welcome, declared that the conference was non-political, adding that "who is here and who is not here is unimportant."

Netherlands Proposal

The proposal for a European-wide agreement for "compulsory restriction" of livestock feeding was made by the Netherlands Food Minister, S. L. Mansholt.

Austria's Food Minister, Hans Frenzel, declared that division of Austria into four occupation zones "makes it extremely difficult to use foodstuffs efficiently."

Nations which turned down invitations to the conference, sponsored by the Emergency Economic Conference for Europe, were Russia, White Russia, the Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslovakia, Finland, Hungary and Romania. Spain was not invited.

Noel-Baker Chairman

Britain's Minister of State, Philip Noel-Baker, was elected conference chairman, and Belgium's Food Minister, Paul Kronacker, vice chairman.

Former President Herbert Hoover, now making a personal food survey of Europe for President Truman, is expected to arrive in time to speak Friday or Saturday.

On the agenda are extraction rate of wheat in flour making, substitute cereals, livestock feeding, distribution, ration levels and reduction of use of grain for alcohol and alcoholic liquors.

Army Declares Adoption of Baby Was Faulty, Refuses to Permit G.I. to Bring Niece to U.S.

LONDON, April 3 — (AP) The U. S. Army ruled today that 18-month-old Kathleen Logan had not been legally adopted by her GI uncle, Pfc. Frank Tilley of Burlington, Vt., who once told the Army he was her father. Consequently she can not be taken to the United States as a service man's dependent.

Army authorities said the matter was ended as far as they were concerned, since James Logan, the baby's father and Tilley's brother-in-law, just discharged from the R.A.F., would not authorize adoption of Kathleen.

The baby's travels already include a junket to Paris with her uncle in February, after he had spent a 90-day furlough with his wife in England and Scotland. He kept the child for two days at his barracks, saying that she was his daughter and that he was unable to find quarters for his family in England. Army authorities intervened and gave Tilley a five-day extension of furlough to take the child back to Dundee, Scotland, where the Logans live.

Tilley had no comment on the Army's decision.

This morning he and Logan met

but failed to agree on the disposition of Kathleen.

Tilley then told newsmen:

"I love the baby, and if I fail this time I will go on trying to have her with me and my wife in our new home in the United States."

Previously, the two, with Mrs. Logan, had visited the child at a suburban R.A.F. nursery where Logan had placed her after taking her from Mrs. Tilley, Mrs. Logan's sister, at the Tidworth GI brides' camp last week. Tilley and Mrs. Logan journeyed from Dundee to London last night to search for the baby.

Logan, a Scot and the father of

to do what he thinks is best for her.

"My wife did what she thought was best for the child when she agreed to let the baby go behind my back."

Mrs. Logan, who previously had said she was willing to let Kathleen go with Mrs. Tilley, was silent while her husband talked.

Tilley said: "The first I heard that Kathleen was not on the way was when I read it in Stars and Stripes last Saturday when I was still in Belgium. I thought she had sailed with my wife Thursday."

was sentenced to three years at hard labor upon his conviction on charges of mistreating prisoners.

Since that trial charges of conspiring to "inflict cruel, unusual and unauthorized punishment" on the Lichfield prisoners have been filed against Col. James A. Kilian and five of his subordinate officers.

The other officers charged with Colonel Kilian were Maj. Richard E. Lobuono of East Pittsburgh, Pa.; Maj. Herbert W. Bluhn of Chicago, Capt. Joseph A. Robertson of Toledo, Ohio; Lieut. Granville Cubage of Oklahoma City, and Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis of Peekskill, N. Y.

Prosecution Aide Charges Army Attempts To Whitewash Officers in GI Abuse Trial

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—Capt. Earl J. Carroll has resigned from the prosecution of ten men accused of having mistreated soldiers at the United States detention camp in Lichfield, charging that conditions in the trial suggested a tendency to assure conviction of enlisted men and acquittal of higher officers, an authoritative source said today.

Captain Carroll, the assistant prosecutor, sent a seven-page letter of resignation setting forth what he said were conditions he protested, the informant said. The captain said he had been relieved of his post as assistant prosecutor and that he had received "direct orders" not to discuss the case with newspaper men.

The informant quoted his letter as having said that plans to try the enlisted men separately would draw out the trial and "must necessarily impair the Government's case against the higher-ranking officers."

The case involves charges that a number of officers and enlisted men mistreated their soldier-prisoners at the [illegible] depot de-

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, called today for prompt information on reports that the Lichfield brutalities court-martial in England was being mishandled to shield high Army officers.

A War Department spokesman said that headquarters of Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of United States Forces in the European Theatre, had been asked to investigate. General Eisenhower is confident, the spokesman said, that General McNarney already has taken steps to assure justice.

Lichfield Figure Quits Case In 'Mishandling'

Feed Stock Less Grain, Europeans Are Advised

London, April 3 (AP)—Drastic cuts in livestock feeding to con-

May 2 Peace Parley Approved By Britain

London, April 3 (AP)—The British Government advised France today to proceed with plans to hold the European peace conference in Paris on May 2.

The French had asked Great Britain, the United States and Russia whether to send invitations. The United States said yes. Russia has not yet replied.

Jewish Couple Held Petiot Victims

Paris, April 3 (AP)—A prosecution witness testified at the multiple-murder trial of Dr. Marcel Petiot today that a fugitive Jewish couple, promised aid by Petiot in reaching their sons in the United States, had vanished after leaving for the doctor's home.

The witness charged that Petiot, officially accused in the joint hearing for murder and civil damage suits of killing 27 persons in his Paris home during the war years, slew the two for their valuables.

The case of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Wolff was detailed by Jacques Bernays, representing the sons—Alfred Wolff, of New York city, and Henry B. Wolff, of Cookeville, Tennessee.

Reich To Holland To France

Maurice Wolff, a wealthy wood dealer and manufacturer, set up business in Holland after a circuitous flight from Germany when Hitler came to power, Bernays testified. Wolff had to flee again with his wife in 1942, when the Nazis made a roundup of Dutch Jews, and the couple reached Paris on the way to the United States.

Petiot promised to sneak them aboard a freighter to South America, Bernays said, but they disappeared after leaving for his home.

To Petiot's charges that the Wolffs were "decoys" of the Germans, Bernays exclaimed: "Ge stapo agents—that is how you in sult the people who were its vi tims and yours!"

Returns Show Italian Parties Neck And Neck

Rome, April 3 (AP)—Complete returns from 1,067 of the communes which elected councilmen Sunday in the fourth of a series of local elections showed that parties of the left and right were still running neck and neck.

Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Rightist Christian Democrats continued the strongest single party, sweeping up 308 communes with 6,895 council seats.

In tabulations completed so far, Leftists captured 466 communes and Rightists 462, with local independents accounting for the remainder.

ZHUKOV SHIFT HINTED

BERLIN, April 3.—(AP) American authorities have been told that Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov soon will relinquish his position as chief of the Russian zone of occupation in Germany, an authoritative source said today. The informant said Gen. Vasily D. Sokolovsky, deputy to Zhukov, already has been appointed to succeed him.

KEITEL ADMITS HE BUILT ARMY TO SUPPORT HITLER

NUERNBERG, April 3.—(AP) Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel said today "the concept of aggressive war does not mean much to me," and that he never worried about preparing the German army to carry out Hitler's conquests.

"It was our wish and will to be free of the military and territorial chains of Versailles," the stiff, harsh-voiced former chief of staff of the German supreme command told the International Military Tribunal trying him on war crimes charges.

Keitel said he was a "soldier by inclination and conviction," and testified:

"A soldier is a tool of politicians. The concept of aggressive war is purely political. A soldier is not required to judge that."

Keitel admitted that many orders issued under his name "represented deviations from existing international law," and declared it was his duty to "take responsibility for what I have done if it has been wrong."

Keitel said he and two other generals "sat outside in the anteroom" while Hitler harangued Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg into opening the Austrian cabinet to Nazis in February, 1938.

Hitler, he continued, suddenly called him April, 1938, to order the drafting of "Case Green"—the invasion of Czechoslovakia. Hitler "was in a hurry."

He testified that he founded a "defense committee of experts" in 1929 to "study loopholes in the treaty of Versailles restrictions," and that he and virtually all other officers hailed Hitler's appointment as chancellor in 1933 because it meant a revival of military strength.

Admitting that he was well aware of Hitler's long-range schemes "to settle territorial problems," Keitel said that from 1935 to 1938 he was engrossed with boosting the army from seven to 36 divisions to provide "the military means."

30.24— 2041

Keitel Admits Illegality Of Orders He Signed

A Typical Hitler Staff Meeting

Nuernberg, April 3 (AP)—Field Marshal Wilhelm Kietel said at his war-crime trial today that a typical German Army staff meeting could be summed up in these words:

"Hitler arrived, talked and left."

Nuernberg, April 3 (AP)—Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel testified frankly today that many orders issued under his name "represented deviations from existing international law" and that it was his duty "to take responsibility for what I have done, even if it has been wrong."

The former chief of the German high command, one of 22 leading Germans on trial as war criminals, told the International Military Tribunal:

"I am grateful to have the opportunity here and before the German people to give an account of those things. For all officers subordinate to me, I assume responsibility in so far as it is based on moral and legal principles."

Hitler The Real Chief

From the time Col. Gen. Werner von Blomberg resigned as chief of the army in 1938, "there was only one commander in chief—Hitler himself," Keitel testified. Blomberg died last month in the Nuernberg prison.

"Hitler issued orders to all three arms of the *Wehrmacht* directly," the field marshal said. "There was no deputizing of power."

He said his real title was "chief of staff of the Wehrmach Supreme Command," and added:

"I was not a commander. I was able neither to issue orders nor to act like a chief of the general staff. It was Hitler's desire to have all the powers rest with him."

Parade-Ground Voice

He barked his testimony in the voice of a parade-ground commander in tracing his military career. He said Hitler's call for him to take over the army high command in 1938 was "surprising." He denied ever belonging to the Nazi party, although he attended party rallies in Nuernberg.

Keitel said Hitler gave direct orders to service commanders at staff meetings which were confirmed in written orders which "almost without exception were signed by me. They were orders that already had been given, they already had been transmitted and were being acted upon."

He carried a heavy folder of documents and wore his field marshal's field gray uniform with gold buttons.

The tribunal decided to start hearing Keitel's case while Martin Horn, attorney for Joachim von Ribbentrop, completed preparations to read into the record the former German Foreign Minister's documentary evidence later in the day.

Rulings On Documents

The tribunal announced that it had ruled out nearly half of more than 300 documents submitted by Ribbentrop. It ruled that he could submit captured French secret files intended to show that the British and French secretly plotted to occupy the Netherlands and Belgium in 1939 as a jumping-off place for an attack on the Ruhr.

It excluded, however, similar French General Staff files which Ribbentrop contended would show similar Allied plotting in 1939 to land an expeditionary force at Salonika with the connivance of the Greeks and to bring Yugoslavia into the war on the Allied side.

New International Court Assembles at The Hague

By The Associated Press.

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, April 3—Thirteen judges of the United Nations' new International Court of Justice met for the first time today in The Hague's famous Peace Palace and named Jose Gustavo Guerrero of El Salvador as temporary chairman.

He will serve until the election of a permanent president and vice president Saturday. The court also arranged to meet tomorrow.

The inaugural session was closed.

Warsaw Sideshow: Two Caged Nazis

Warsaw, April 3 (AP)—Polish militiamen are staging their own sideshow here, with ex-Nazi Governors Fischer and Gauleiter as the star attractions and food as the admission price.

The men who governed Warsaw and Poznan were placed in a cage so all Warsaw could see them before their war-crimes trials a few weeks hence.

A militia permit to look at the caged Nazis costs a loaf of bread and five eggs. The food is given to court workers as extra rations promised to them.

REDS IN GREECE DISPUTE ELECTION

Communists Attack Validity, Demand New Balloting.

ATHENS, April 3—(AP) The Communists and other parties in the left-wing EAM (national liberation front) attacked the validity of Sunday's election and called on Archbishop Damaskinos, the regent, tonight to prepare the way for new balloting.

A statement signed by four Leftist parties including the Communists described as "bogus" the Parliament selected by the voters and asked the "great Allies to rectify" the situation. These four parties had boycotted the election and had declined to put up candidates.

An American-British-French mission observed the election. Russia had opposed holding the balloting Sunday and had refused to send observers.

The leftists' statement was issued as virtually complete official returns showed that slightly more than 50 per cent of Greece's registered voters had gone to the polls.

Seizing on this figure, leftwing leaders declared the size of the turnout showed the success of the four-party boycott.

Rightwing leaders, however, pointed out that the normal vote in Greece is only 65 per cent and added that at least 10 per cent of the current registration was of persons who had died since 1936 when the last election lists were prepared.

Count Nearly Completed

With only 295 voting stations of the entire 3,400 in Greece to be counted, the Ministry of the Interior announced that 1,049,570 persons, a fraction under 50 percent of those registered, had cast votes. The dominantly royalist Populist party received 557,903 votes; the national bloc, 203,850; the Liberals, 142,038, and the Zervas party, 52,051. Communist and leftwing parties had refused to participate.

The Interior ministry's figure on the total vote contrasted sharply with earlier official returns which had indicated voting ranging between 65 and 70 percent of registration. In the last Greek election in 1936 the vote was about 62 percent.

An informed source said Britain had told Greek political leader that a Coalition government of the center and rightwing parties which participated in the election should be formed as soon as possible. This source said British Ambassador Sir Clifford Norton told Greek leaders that Britain wanted Regent Archbishop Damaskinos to remain as nominal head of the government, and that Britain opposed any immediate plebiscite on the return of exiled King George II.

There were strong indications, however, that Damaskinos would insist upon resigning.

Populist leaders held numerous conferences attempting to make up a cabinet to succeed that of liberal Premier Themistokles Sophoulis.

Athens, April 3 (A. P.).—Official returns of the Sunday election showed today that slightly less than half the registered voters cast ballots in which the Right Wing Populist party prevailed. Returns covering 3,205 polling places gave the Populists 557,903 of the total of 1,049,570 votes cast. The Liberals got 142,038, the National bloc 344,598 and the Zervas 52,051. Leftist leaders exhorted their followers to boycott the election, which they wanted postponed.

Sir Clifford Norton, the British Ambassador, called today on the Regent, Archbishop Damaskinos, amid strong indications that the archbishop would insist on resigning. He attempted to resign last November when the present government was formed, but stayed on at British insistence. Sir Clifford also scheduled a meeting with the executive committee of the Populists, whose leaders were in conference almost all night attempting to form a Cabinet.

Left-wing supporters jubilantly claimed that the figures proved the success of their abstention campaign, while Rightist circles said the original registration figures were erroneous because they included those dead since 1936 and thousands of displaced persons who could not vote.

The Interior Ministry announced last night that the registration figure would be revised and reduced after the elimination of the names of the known dead and displaced persons.

REDS ASSAIL GREEK BALLOT

Leftists Claim Success for Absentee Campaign.

London, April 2 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio asserted today that the national elections in Greece Sunday "have shown once again that reactionaries in Britain and America are out to preserve regimes hostile to the people and to prevent really democratic forces from coming to power."

"Things went just as the whole preceding history of the Greek question led one to expect," said the broadcast, as recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

"Savage reprisals against democratically inclined people, with British troops and Greek police doing nothing to bridle the Fascist terror, made certain the success of the Royalist party," the broadcast added.

U. S. ASKS RUSSIA TO QUIT OIL FIELDS

BUDAPEST, March 28.—(Delayed)—(AP) The American military mission has addressed a note to Marshal Klementi Voroshilov stating that the U. S. government wants all Soviet personnel withdrawn from the Hungarian-American oil fields in southwestern Hungary and the management of the wells returned to American owners.

The note was sent to the Russian commander in Hungary on March 22 and said the American embassy in Moscow had taken the matter up with the Soviet Foreign office.

The American note said that failure to withdraw Soviet personnel from the wells which the Russians have been operating for about one year would be considered a violation of the armistice agreement.

American sources charged recently in an interview that the Russians had ruined one well in this area and had caused damage estimated at $25,000,000. This charge is disputed by the Russians.

The March 22 note called attention to an oil company complaint, made to the Allied Control commission March 6. This complaint said the company had "suffered from rapid wastage of gas from a number of wells due to their operation under direction of Soviet engineers."

Since the Russians have no relations with foreign reporters in Budapest, it could not be learned how the note was received or what arrangements, if any, the Russians might be making to withdraw from the fields.

Reds Lease 50,000 Acres In Hungary

Budapest, April 2 [AP—Delayed]—The newspaper *Kossuth Nepe* said today that the Russian Army had leased 50,000 acres of land in various parts of Hungary from the Government for farming.

The report said that the land, of which 32,000 acres is pasturage, "would otherwise remain untilled" and that the Red Army would farm the land with hired Hungarian help.

Russia To Partially Evacuate Romania

Bucharest, April 3 (AP)—Romanian informants, who credited the report to a "minister of the government," said today the Russians would begin a partial evacuation of Romania within a few days.

The informants said the development would take from Romania all but about 100,000 "administrative forces."

COMMUNIST PRESS DEMANDS DELAY IN JAPAN'S ELECTION

MOSCOW, April 3—(AP) The Communist party newspaper Pravda asserted today that conditions were unfit at the present time for elections in Japan, and that many "reactionary" parties sought only to preserve "Japanese imperialism."

This was the second attack within a week in the Soviet press on the Japanese elections scheduled April 10. Last Friday the government newspaper Izvestia also urged a postponement of the national elections "so that a genuine democratic government may be formed."

The *Pravda* article said that an abundance of the newly formed political parties were united behind two aims—the preservation of the monarchy and strife with "the Communist danger." It added that the Communist party platform in Japan "reflects the urgent needs of the Japanese people."

"Reactionary parties are pursuing only one aim under the new conditions—the preservation and domination of Japanese imperialism."

The article said that an abundance of the newly formed political parties were united behind two aims—the preservation of the monarchy and strife with "the Communist danger." It added that the Communist party platform in Japan "reflects the urgent needs of the Japanese people."

Today's issue of Izvestia devoted much space to what it called a new phase of British-American oil rivalry.

"No matter how the English monopolies endeavor to obstruct the offensive of American capital, the serious shifting of positions in the struggle for oil becomes more and more apparent as benefitting the latter," Izvestia said.

Moscow Paper Assails Nippon Election Data

Moscow, April 3 (AP).—The Communist party newspaper *Pravda* asserted today that conditions were unfit at the present time for elections in Japan, and that many "reactionary" parties sought only to preserve "Japanese imperialism."

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Soviet Scientist Sees Reds Soon Mastering Atom

Writing in 'Izvestia,' Joffe Says Russia Will Convert Energy to Motive Power

MOSCOW, April 3 (AP).—Dr. Abraham Joffe, one of Russia's foremost authorities on atomic energy, asserted today in the government newspaper "Izvestia" that

the time is not far off when Russian scientists will examine the properties of the atomic nucleus with the same ease with which they now study the energy of gases and crystal structures.

Russian physicists, he said, stand on the threshold of a new technique of turning atomic energy into numerous fields, including rocket-motor power.

100,000,000-Volt Betatrons

Joffe declared that the real study of the atom began with stepping up electricity into thousands of volts for atom-smashing. He said cyclotrons now exist which are powered up to 50,000,000 volts, and betatrons giving electronic energy up to 100,000,000 volts.

"Soon there will appear cyclotrons and synchrotons producing up to 300,000,000 and more volts," he said, adding, "But in cosmic rays we meet with particles with energy in billions, thousands of billions and millions of billions of volts." Soviet scientists have for some time concentrated on cosmic rays in their study of atomic energy.

'Izvestia' Sees Oil Issue In Anglo-U.S. Relations

MOSCOW, April 3 (AP).—Devoting one-third of a page to a review of "the question of oil in Anglo-American relations," the government newspaper "Izvestia" said today that oil rivalry had entered a new phase since the end of the war.

"No matter how the English monopolies endeavor to obstruct the offensive of American capital, the serious shifting of positions in the struggle for oil becomes more and more apparent as benefiting the latter," the newspaper said.

One of the most obvious features supporting this reasoning, "Izvestia" continued, was a British-American agreement of Sept. 24, 1945, by which the paper said American oil industrialists not only managed to project firm control of America's oil output, but gained recognition for their long-advocated principle in regard to "new districts" which "Izvestia" said the American press described as Far East.

Smith Presents Papers In Russia

Moscow, April 3 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith presented his credentials as new United States Ambassador today to Nikolai Shvernik, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

"I am happy to renew again my acquaintanceship with the people of the Soviet Union, whom I learned to admire for the great part they played in the war," Smith commented to the Russian President.

The Ambassador was dressed in civilian clothes and wore one decoration on his morning coat—the glittering Order of Suvorov, first class, given him by the Russians last July in Germany in recognition of his work as General Eisenhower's chief of staff.

F. Molochkov, chief of protocol, accompanied Smith and his party from the Kremlin to Spasso House for cocktails.

JEWS IN PALESTINE DUEL WITH POLICE

JERUSALEM, April 3—(AP) One Jew was killed and 30 were captured today after a running gun battle with a combined police and military force searching southern Palestine for saboteurs who blew up three railroad bridges, an official announcement said tonight.

The group, which included one woman, was spotted by aerial reconnaissance in the vicinity of rail installations attacked last night. The announcement said the Jews opened fire first when police detachments closed in.

Unofficial reports said one Arab policeman was killed and several soldiers were injured in widespread disorders last night, but a communique announcing those incidents did not mention casualties.

The communique said a bridge between Haifa and Acre, and two others south of Tela Aviv had been wrecked, with a locomotive also blown up and a signal tower damaged. Rail service between Beyrouth and Cairo was interrupted.

New Violence Breaks Out In Palestine

Jerusalem, April 3 (AP)—An Arab policeman was reported killed, another wounded and several military personnel injured last night in widespread violence during which armed bands were said to have blasted railway installations and equipment near the coastal cities of Acre and Tel Aviv.

First reports said that the important Naamen Bridge on the Haifa-Beirut railway line and two smaller trestles south of Haifa had been blown up. Railway tracks also were said to have been damaged at ten places, a railway station wrecked and a locomotive blown up.

Several soldiers were reported injured when the truck in which they were riding struck a mine.

Japanese General Arrested in Java

Batavia, April 3 (A. P.).—Aneta reported today that Major-Gen. Nishida, former head of the Japanese Army secret service in Java, had been arrested.

Gandhi Has Conference With British Mission

New Delhi, April 3 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi conferred with the British Cabinet mission for 85 minutes today and emerged saying "good wishes to the British after they quit India, and before they quit."

The Cabinet mission is seeking a formula for Indian independence.

Jawaharlal Nehru, former president of the All-India Congress party, said in an interview that a delay in solving India's problem would bring an upheaval.

He criticized Mahomed Jinnah, head of the Moslem League, for demanding an independent Moslem state.

COMMUNIST UNITS REPORTED IN CLASH AT MANCHURIA CITY

PEIPING, April 3—(AP) Reports of armed clashes in Changchun, and the advance of Communist forces on that Manchurian capital from the south, reached here today as Communist and government factions wrangled in Chungking over the Government's right to send troops into Manchuria.

A Chinese Central News agency dispatch from Changchun said Communist forces were within five miles of the railway station after occupying Tatun and Mengkiatun to the south.

Armed with Jap Weapons

The agency, official mouthpiece of the Kuomintang, also reported that national troops advancing northward along the Mukden-Changchun railway had clashed with 25,000 Communists armed with Japanese weapons. It said 160 men were killed and more than 200 wounded.

Other semi-official dispatches from Changchun said Government Peace Preservation corps forces fought with unidentified troops at Changchun airfield last night, and that Russian soldiers had exchanged shots with PPC troops in the center of the city. The city skirmish was attributed to a misunderstanding.

The fighting at the airfield, a Central News agency correspondent reported, broke out when PPC sentries moved to intercept 300 unidentified troops who had set fire to barracks formerly occupied by Soviet forces.

Red Tanks on Patrol

Red army tanks ranged the city's streets as the firing continued and patrols were sent out by the Soviet garrison. Chinese government troops manned barricades and trenches protecting headquarters of the Chinese military mission. The shooting ceased shortly before daybreak.

In Chungking, Minister of Information K. C. Wu denied emphatically Communist accusations that the Central government was violating the truce agreement by moving troops into Manchuria.

Wu told a press conference that the truce signed last January specifically provided that the Government was to be free to move in its troops in taking over the administration.

From Mukden, Associated Press Correspondent Tom Masterson reported a press conference at which Russian residents accused Chinese of killing eight Russians since departure of Soviet troops from the city.

Four Russians, Masterson said, told of being tortured by soldiers they identified as members of the Chinese Government army. They attributed these and other incidents to "anti-Soviet feelings" among the Chinese.

Chinese Report Russ Clash In Changchun

Peiping, April 3 (AP)—Semi-official press dispatches today reported fighting in Changchun, the capital of Manchuria, between both unidentified troops and Government Peace Preservation Corps forces and between Russian Army soldiers and the PPC.

The Soviet-PPC clash, in the center of Changchun, was attributed to a misunderstanding.

A Central News Agency correspondent in Changchun said 300 unidentified troops set afire two barracks at Changchun airfield, formerly occupied by Soviet troops, and Hsingan bridge. Peace Preservation sentries moved to intercept the marauders and fighting ensued until nearly daybreak.

Russ Send Out Tanks

As the firing continued, the Soviet garrison commander's headquarters sent six tanks ranging through Changchun's Broad street and ordered out patrols.

The misunderstanding between the Russian troops and Chinese patrols occurred in the vicinity of the Central Bank of China, fronting Tatung Circle, Bank Manager Wei Hsi-chiu reported the firing.

Trenches Manned

Chinese Government troops manned barricades and trenches protecting headquarters of the Chinese Military Mission.

Changchun residents remained indoors. Many stores were boarded up.

The Russians are scheduled to complete their withdrawal from Changchun about April 10. Observers fear Chinese Government and Communist troops will battle for the city unless a truce is effected before that date.

27 COMMUNISTS SEIZED IN PEIPING

Peiping, April 3 (A. P.).—Gendarmes, municipal police and plain clothes men today arrested twenty-seven Chinese Communists, including a score of newspaper men and the head of the Kalgan Chamber of Commerce, in a 3 A. M. raid on the Eighteenth Group Army Headquarters and two newspaper offices.

Police Chief Chen Kung-ju said the arrests were made because the twenty-seven lacked proper identification cards, "not because they are Communists as such." He said the raids were incidental in a citywide drive to enforce regulations requiring all persons to obtain certificates of residence. Release of the twenty-seven depends upon their identification, the chief added.

Those arrested included Chen Chin-jui, chief editor of the Sinbua news agency, his assistant editor and his entire staff, and editor in chief Chieh Feng of the Emancipation Daily and his staff. Arrested at the Eighteenth Group Army office were Li Kung-tao, head of the Communist Trade Bureau; Liu Sung-ta, head of the Kalgan Chamber of Commerce, and two others who said they were in Peiping to help repatriate refugees.

Communist representatives said Gen. Li Tsung-jen, director of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's field headquarters, recently had given them permission to open Eighteenth Group Army offices in Peiping to arrange for resumption of trade, to import food into urban areas from the Communist controlled countryside, and to repatriate refugees. Party representatives at executive headquarters and their employees were not involved in the arrests.

New Marine Chief in China

PEIPING, China, April 3 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Louis R. Jones was succeeded today by Col. Edward G. Hagen, as commander of the First Marine Division in the Peiping area. Colonel Hagen is a veteran of Guadalcanal and has been liaison officer with the Chinese 11th War Zone Headquarters since the Marines came here last fall.

Banquets Cut to 9 Courses

TIENTSIN, April 3 (AP).—The municipal government decreed today that banquets will be limited to nine courses. Shark fins, bird nest soups and imported liquors may not be served. All Chinese restaurants in Tientsin were notified of the decree, which even the Mayor will be required to follow.

6,030 Opium Addicts Register

Shanghai, April 3 (AP)—A total of 6,030 opium addicts here registered with the police bureau before the March 31 deadline. They have three months in which to rid themselves of the habit or face trial under the Opium Suppression Act which provides the death penalty for habitual smokers.

MUKDEN RADIO USE REFUSED

Correspondents Charge Censorship By U.S. Consul

T. MASTERSON

Mukden, Manchuria, April 1 (AP)—[*Delayed*]—Consul General O. Edmund Clubb today denied American correspondents use of the United States Information Service communication facilities "because the political situation is ticklish in Manchuria."

Clubb told correspondents, "if stories go out over our system which are strongly critical of one or the other Chinese parties or of the Soviets, people will say we are helping one side or the other.

"They will say it is our policy, the policy of the State Department and hence the American foreign policy."

Only Radio Communication

Correspondents had requested permission to file stories over the information system, the only radio communication available in Mukden. Otherwise they would be required to send their stories by army plane from Mukden to Peiping, whence they would be transmitted to Shanghai via the information services radio.

Clubb told newsmen he had asked the State Department for its policy on transmission of stories for correspondents and added: "However, if you have messages of importance having to do with United States Army executive headquarters, bring them around and I'll have a look at them and see what I can do."

[At the State Department in Washington, it was said that the inquiry from Mukden had not been brought to its attention. It was added informally, however, that the reply undoubtedly would be that the Mukden to Peiping facility should be continued for the correspondents as in the past.]

Agrees It Is Censorship

Army executive headquarters has cease-fire teams in Mukden in an effort to halt the fighting in Manchuria between Chinese Communists and Government forces.

Asked if this distinction between executive headquarters and general news on the Manchurian situation was not censorship, Clubb agreed it was.

[Tom Masterson, Associated Press correspondent, in a message April 3, reported Clubb said pending a State Department ruling he would permit use of information service communications facilities between Mukden and Peiping for "spot" news stories, leaving correspondents to be the judge of what constituted "spot" news. Masterson's message added: "Clubb now says will not apply any censorship."]

Service Begins Operating

Clubb said at the present conference in Shanghai it was decided to send only one United States Information Service man to Mukden "which by implication limited its scope."

The service's equipment has been in Mukden several days and began operating today with three men.

An army ruling which prohibited the same correspondents who made the trip to Mukden from going into Russian-occupied Manchuria was declared void today by executive headquarters advanced base.

Allied Council Session In Japan Set For Friday

Tokyo, April 3 (AP)—The first meeting of the Allied Control Council to discuss the occupation of Japan with General MacArthur will be held Friday.

The council representatives are

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William MacMahon Ball for Britain, Lieut. Gen. Shih Ming for China, and Lieut. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko for Russia. The United States representative has yet to be announced.

even the candidates are losing interest.

They have found themselves haranging small, listless crowds. Some 70 candidates already have announced their withdrawal and there is still a week to go before the April 10 balloting.

Wife of Tojo Now Toils in Fields

Seeks Seclusion in Mother's Village Home as Former Premier Awaits Trial.

Tokyo, April 3 (A. P.).—Mme. Katsuko Tojo, wife of Japan's wartime Premier Hideki Tojo, toils daily in the fields outside a small village to deaden her sorrow as Tojo awaits trial on war crimes charges.

A friend who asked to remain anonymous told Kyodo News Agency: "Some people have spread bad rumors about Katsuko, but all that would be blown away if they were to see her toiling and sweating."

Shortly after Tojo's suicide attempt following the Japanese surrender, his wife sought seclusion in the home of her 79-year-old mother, outside a village in Fukuoka prefecture. She suffered greatly the first few days as war sufferers charged her husband with responsibility for the loss of their sons. For a time, the friend said, even food was hard to get because the villagers resolved to sell none to the Tojo family.

Has Visited Husband Once.

She paid one visit to Tokyo, February 19, to see her husband in prison. At the Tokyo home now are Tojo's second son, Teruo, 33, and his daughter, Mitsue, 28. The eldest son, Hidetaka, 34, is a technical engineer for a firm outside the city.

International war crimes indictments against major Japanese suspects such as Tojo will be returned on April 15, Joseph B. Keenan, chief of Gen. MacArthur's international prosecution staff, announced today. Arraignments will follow shortly and dates of the trials will be announced. Pleas of the defendants will be heard at the arraignments, just as in United States court proceedings.

British Member Joins Tokyo Council

Tokyo, April 3 (A. P.).—W. MacMahon Ball, British Commonwealth member of the Allied Council for Japan, arrived today with seven members of his staff. The party flew from Okinawa in an American B-24.

3 Burmese, 1 Jap Face Charges In Burma

Tokyo, April 3 (AP)—Three Burmese diplomats and a Japanese Army officer were en route today to Burma, where they are wanted by British and Burmese Government officials.

They include Dr. Thein Maung, puppet Burmese Ambassador to Japan during the war; Maung Khin and Gyi Maung, former Burmese embassy attaches, and Lieut. Col. Yoshitada Nagatomo, who allegedly commanded a prison camp in Thailand.

Counterintelligence officers here said the Japanese colonel would be tried by the British Government.

Divorces on Rise in Japan

TOKYO, April 3 (AP).—Divorce suits, a rarity in pre-war Japan, have experienced a tremendous increase since hostilities ended. Of 319 cases in Tokyo, virtually all are traceable to social unrest resulting from the war.

Japs Won't Have To Walk After All

Tokyo, April 3 (A. P.).—Japanese to be repatriated from central China will not be required to march all the way to Shanghai, as was planned, Allied headquarters advised the Japanese Government today. Repatriates will be moved by rail and water transportation on the Yangtze River. More than 760,000 Japanese are to be cleared from central China by June 24.

Jap Candidates Find Voting Interest Wanes

Tokyo, April 3 (AP)—Public interest in next week's general election—Japan's first since the war—has dwindled to the point where

Theft From U.S. Charged

Tokyo, April 3 (AP)—*Tokyo Shimbun*, leading afternoon newspaper, today reported the arrest of 40 members of the Peace Preservation Corps of the League of Koreans on charges of stealing 3,000,000 yen ($200,000) in United States Government property. Ninety per cent of the stolen goods was recovered, the newspaper said.

4 JAPS SENTENCED IN SLAYING OF G. I.

Yokohama, April 3 (A, P.).—Four of five Japanese on trial for the death of Pvt. Everett L. Tyler of Glen Easton, W. Va., were convicted today and sentenced by a United States military tribunal to ten years in prison at hard labor. The fifth defendant was acquitted. United States Eighth Army trial commissions now have sentenced thirty-three war-crimes suspects and acquitted two.

Convicted in Tyler's case were Civilian Guards Ryunosuke Kimuran and Buichi Omei and Cpls. Yoshinari Minemoto and Tokuichi Chiba. Acquitted was Tsunesuke Tsuda.

Trial of a thirty-sixth defendant, Sgt. Yasutake Sakakibara, former guard charged with beating Merchant Seaman John Knudsen of the Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South street, New York city, will begin tomorrow. The prosecutor will be Joseph V. Zaccone of 13 Bird street, Huntington, N. J. Zaccone, recently discharged from the Army, will be the first civilian to act as prosecutor in such a case.

Two Japanese, charged with responsibility for the beheading of a B-29 bombardier and the bayonetting of the dead body of another, will go on trial before an Eighth Army Military Tribunal Friday. The defendants are Capt. Masaaki Mabuchi, charged with ordering the execution of Lieut. Darwin R. Emry of Denver, and Lieut. Jutaro Kikuchi, accused of the bayonetting. Prosecutors will include Lieut. Nelson Bubler, 2 East 86th street, New York city, and Lieut. Philip J. Faherty Jr., 124 North Franklin street, Lambertsville, N. J.

SLAPPED P. W.'S FORMED A CLUB

Yokohama, April 3 (A. P.).—An American naval officer told an Eighth Army tribunal today that prisoners at Kawasaki camp organized a "slap club" for those who had been struck by Japanese guards.

Testifying at the trial of eight war criminal suspects Capt. Samuel A. Newsman of Pittsburgh said that the men made light of the slapping to keep up their morale.

"In order to be an honorary member the prisoner had to receive a slap by one of the camp personnel, a slap which could not be referred to as a love tap by any means," Newsman said.

Famed Battalions in Japan.

Kure, Japan, April 3 (A. P.).—The Second Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the Second Battalion of the Dorsetshire Regiment, two of Britain's famed infantry outfits, arrived today to take part in the Japanese Occupation.

Request Shipment Of Families to Japan

Yokohama, April 3 (A. P.).—The United States Eighth Army has asked the War Department to transport the families of 27[illegible] officers, enlisted men and civilians to Japan in May and June. Only nine are the families of enlisted men. No others applied.

Jap Teacher Retracts Tale Accusing Yanks

Sasebo, Japan *Thursday*, April 4 (AP)—The schoolteacher who had terrified his little pupils with a fantastic story that an American soldier cold-bloodedly murdered ten Japanese boys, stood before 3,000 students and said.

"I must apologize to all of you. The tale I told was untrue. It was an invention of my mind.

"I said a soldier of the occupation force was angered when a top spun by a Japanese child struck his jeep. I said that in his fury the soldier seized ten children—that he ran his jeep back and forth over their crushed bodies until they were dead. I tell you now it was false."

TYPHOON MENACES PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Manila, April 3 (A. P.).—A typhoon with a center velocity of 100 to 115 miles an hour is moving toward the Philippines and may hit northern Luzon by tomorrow, the Philippine Sea Frontier announced today.

Vice-Admiral James L. Kauffman, the frontier commander, ordered naval vessels in the Manila area removed to the Olongapo Naval Base, sixty miles west, where they have better protection.

Winds of twenty-five to twenty-eight miles an hour on the fringes of Manila are expected to increase to around fifty miles an hour by noon tomorrow. However, Kauffman said, no danger from the winds was expected in this area. Lieut.-Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, commander of the Pacific Air Command, ordered all Army airfields to tie down planes.

Kauffman said the tidal waves which smashed Hawaii and other eastern and mid-Pacific points this week did not menace the Philippines.

Argentina To Accept Messersmith As Envoy

Buenos Aires, April 3 (AP)—The Foreign Ministry said tonight the Argentine Government would accept George Messersmith as the new United States ambassador to Argentina.

The Government's decision, the Ministry said, already has been given to John Cabot, United States chargé d'affaires.

Messersmith now is ambassador to Mexico.

The United States has not had an ambassador in Buenos Aires since Spruille Braden was recalled to Washington last September to become Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin-American affairs.

9 Japanese In Brazil Seized As Terrorists

Sao Paulo, Brazil, April 3 (AP)—Nine Japanese were arrested today at headquarters of a secret society in a widespread hunt for Japanese terrorists that extended to three states.

The terrorists recently killed two Japanese business men who sought to explain to their illiterate countrymen that Japan was defeated in the war.

One of those arrested was a Japanese colonel. A clandestine radio transmitter and a printing establishment also were seized.

Canadian Officer Held for Spy Trial

Ottawa, April 3 (A. P.).—Capt. David Gordon Lunan, 30 years old, was committed today to stand trial on six charges of communicating secret information to Russia. He is a former member of the staff of the Canadian Information Service.

McNaughton Named To Atom Board

Ottawa, April 3 (A. P.).—Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, former Defense Minister, has been appointed Canadian representative on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

Partial Change In U.S. Policy Toward Argentina Reported

Washington, April 3 (AP)—Informed congressional officials reported tonight they expect at least a partial revision of United States policy toward Argentina shortly.

A member of the Senate's powerful Foreign Relations Committee said there were indications the policy would embody two principal points.

Re-emphasis and reaffirmation of strict nonintervention in domestic political affairs of Latin American nations.

Adoption of truly collective handling of international affairs affecting the American republics.

The committee member, who cannot be identified, said that the Senate's foreign policy group had interested itself anew in this country's attitude toward Argentina.

Confer With Byrnes

At least four senators on the committee were reported reliably to have conferred at length about two weeks ago with Secretary of State Byrnes on the problem of United States relations with the Argentine Government.

It was learned that the legislators received assurances from Byrnes that in view of apparent lack of support for present policies, the Administration intended to fit its tactics to the new situation.

The secret informal conference at which the subject of over-all Latin-American relations was discussed was said to have taken place at Blair House shortly before Secretary Byrnes left for New York to attend the United Nations Security Council meeting.

Byrnes was reported to have told the legislators that the Administration intended to make its tactics conform to latest developments in Argentina. Presumably, he referred to the election of Col. Juan D. Perón to Argentina's Presidency.

"Turned A Page"

The Secretary of State, according to congressional officials, who cannot be named, informed the members of the committee that the State Department had "turned a page on the present chapter of relations with Latin America."

He was said to have told the four senators the United States, as the hemisphere's most powerful nation, would "seek a new era of good neighbor understanding with the governments of Latin America," including the Perón administration in Buenos Aires.

Diplomatic officials pointed out that shortly after Byrnes's reported session with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee representatives, the State Department announced it was sending an Ambassador to Buenos Aires.

CALLS COMMUNISTS HERE 'SOVIET SPIES'

Ex-Editor Tells House Group U. S. Members Serve as Arm of Foreign Department

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Louis Francis Budenz, former Communist editor, told House investigators today that "the Communist party in the United States is a direct arm of the Soviet Foreign Department."

Mr. Budenz, who renounced communism recently to join Notre Dame University's Journalism Department staff, also told the House committee investigating Un-American activities that each American Communist is "a potential spy against the United States." Many of them are "unhappy" about this, he said.

He added that "any good relations" with Russia will be achieved only through "reaching the people of that nation, shut in now behind walls of police censorship."

The hearing was closed to the public, but Mr. Budenz left a statement for newsmen outlining what he told the committee. The statement stated:

"The Communist party in the United States is a direct arm of the Soviet Foreign Department. It serves a foreign power and never swerves from such service by a hair's breadth.

What I further had to state was that the policy agreed upon and exemplified by the orders conveyed last year in the Jacques Duclos (a French Communist) letter was one of continuous hostility to the United States and injury to the American nation.

"It was a Hitlerite policy of world domination, to be established step by step through fifth columns.

"Whether that policy will be changed or not remains to be seen. There has been no indication of any such change; everything points to its continuance. That aim is the building up of Soviet power through the same domination of other countries that Hitler brought about, directed at the eventual destruction of the American nation."

BLUM TO GO TO CANADA

Former Premier Will Present a Picture of French Need

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Arrangements for Léon Blum's visit to Canada were completed today and the former French Premier prepared to leave for Ottawa tomorrow at 9:30 A. M. aboard a Canadian transport plane.

French Embassy officials said the 73-year-old French Socialist leader would confer with Prime Minister Mackenzie King and other Ottawa officials on possible Canadian economic aid to France.

M. Blum and his associates on the French economic mission have been negotiating here with the American financial committee for United States credits to help modernize France's industry.

Embassy officials said that M. Blum would give the Canadians only a general report of France's economic condition and the need for outside help.

PRODUCTION HITS PEACETIME PEAK, TRUMAN REPORTS

Employment Climbing, Wage Payments Nearing V-J Day Level.

WARNS ON STRIKES

Cautions Prolonged Coal Stoppage Can Wipe Out Progress.

WASHINGTON, April 3 — (AP) President Truman said today that production for American civilians has already zoomed to record-shattering heights, but warned that prolongation of the coal strike would wipe out that progress.

The output of goods and services "is still going up, after attaining a level higher than ever before in the nation's history," Mr. Truman reported, employment is "building up steadily" and wage payments have climbed back to near the V-J day level despite strikes.

Report Is Optimistic

The President issued his statement in releasing, at a news conference, a rose-tinted quarterly report prepared by Reconversion Director John F. Snyder.

Snyder said civilian production had hit a $150,000,000,000 annual rate in the quarter just closed—"unprecedented in our peacetime history"—and would go "several billion dollars" higher by midyear. He went on:

The jobless now number around 3,000,000, will not average more than 3,500,000 in the next three months. This compares with official fears of 8,000,000 out of work by summer.

Deficit Is Cut

The Federal budget will show a deficit "several billion dollars less" than the $26,000,000,000 gap foreseen by Mr. Truman in his January budget message.

Mr. Truman termed the Snyder report "grounds for optimism and a redoubling of our energy". It should be required reading for every thinking American, he declared.

"We still have large, critical problems ahead of us, but we are over the hump of reconversion."

Some shortages—like shirts—linger because distribution is faulty, Mr. Truman said, and because stocks were badly depleted by war. It takes 32,000 cars, he reminded a questioner, just to give all dealers their show models.

Mine Strike Is Dangerous

And if the three-day-old strike of soft coal miners is prolonged, it would knock the whole thing out, he said in answering another query.

The recent steel strike cost us 7,000,000 tons of steel products, or about one-ninth of a full year's production, Mr. Truman said.

The country, he also asserted, cannot afford to "relax for one minute our battle against inflation x x x. Our progress will be completely nullified if we do not have an early extension of our price control and stabilization laws, for without them progress will be turned into economic chaos."

Orally, he amplified this with the warning: The reconversion apple cart would be upset if labor costs are included in a new farm parity formula, as proposed in a Senate move hitching a parity amendment to the minimum wage bill. Mr. Truman has stated he will veto the bill if the amendment hiking parity prices stays in.

"The public debt, which necessarily grew to give us our airplanes and guns, has now stopped rising and our revenues and expenditures are more nearly in balance," Mr. Truman said.

"The wage-price policy is being translated into action without losing vital ground to inflation, and many industries have signed labor-management contracts and are ready for uninterrupted production."

"These are critical problems," the President added, "but they are being faced by a great country that is coming out of its war years as a strong and healthy nation."

public debt, which necessarily grew to give us our airplanes and guns, has now stopped rising and our revenues and expenditures are more nearly in balance.

The wage-price policy is being translated into action without losing vital ground to inflation, and many industries have signed labor-management contracts and are ready for uninterrupted production. More than nine million persons have received wage increases since V-J day. This little known fact—overshadowed by the few critical disputes that have received widespread publicity—is a tribute to management and labor in many industries and companies, who have quietly composed their differences with wisdom and dispatch.

Warns Against Complacency.

We must not be complacent

Truman on Snyder Report

Washington, April 3 (A. P.).—President Truman's statement today on the sixth report on the progress of reconversion follows:

John W. Snyder's report on reconversion, which I have read with great interest, should be required reading for every thinking American. I hope, particularly, that it will be studied carefully by every skeptic who thinks that this country is in bad shape and is not doing a remarkable job in changing over from war to peace.

The facts in the sixth report of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion are grounds for optimism and a redoubling of our energy to get that job done. We still have large, critical problems ahead of us, but we are over the hump of reconversion.

Production Going Up.

Production of goods and services for the civilian market is higher today than ever before in the nation's history, in war or in peace, and is still going up.

Employment, which dropped off after V-J day, is building up steadily, and non-agricultural employment is now above the V-J day level. Unemployment is around three million, which is lower than any of us thought possible six months ago. Private wage and salary payments, which dipped sharply after V-J day, are now around the V-J day level. The

about these good signs of progress. We cannot afford to relax for one minute our battle against inflation. Our progress to date will be completely nullified if we do not have an early extension of our price control and stabilization laws, for without them progress will be turned into economic chaos. Likewise, protracted work stoppages in any one of a number of important fields—for instance in the coal industry—could seriously delay our progress. Housing, too, is an immediate problem requiring immediate action.

These are critical problems, but they are being faced by a great country that is coming out of its war years as a strong and healthy nation.

We have not always sufficiently appreciated this strength and economic health. But they are the source of our confidence and power to move toward an age of full employment and production, of high standards of living and of active world trade. They give us the determination to be united, knowing that what is best for all of us is likewise best for each of us.

Only as a united nation can we hope for a united world.

HOUSE GROUP ACTS TO END OPA IN '47, REVISE RULES NOW

Banking Committee Proposes Repeal of M.A.P. Regulation on July 1.

VOTE IS 12 TO 11

Gradual Elimination of Price Controls Urged During Year.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—(AP) Repeal on July 1 of OPA's program requiring manufacturers to make low cost clothing was voted today by the House Banking committee after approving a plan to end price controls as supply balances demand.

Moreover, the committee voted to declare "the policy of the Congress that the general control of prices and wages, and the use of subsidy power x x x shall be terminated, without further extension, not later than June 30, 1947, and that on that date the Office of Price Administration shall be abolished."

President Truman would have the final say on when various controls would be lifted.

Gradual Liquidation

The amendment by Rep. Brown (D-Ga.), requiring gradual liquidation of price controls on various items as supply catches up with consumer demand was approved 20 to 3.

The committee then adopted 12 to 11 the amendment by Rep. Sundstrom (R-N.J.) repealing on July 1 the OPA maximum average price (MAP) order designed to promote production of low cost apparel.

Under the MAP program, garment manufacturers are required to produce the same ratio of high and low-cost clothing as they did in a previous base period. Sundstrom argued that it curtailed production and actually obstructed efforts to get low cost goods on the market.

There was no immediate comment from OPA but Samuel Levitties, retiring director of the agency's consumer goods division, had told a news conference earlier that elimination of MAP would "not increase clothing production a bit." He advocated keeping it in force at least through June, 1947.

Amendments Approved

The committee also approved these other amendments:

By Rep. Brown—Requiring OPA, in determining cotton and wool fabric price ceilings, to take into account the actual price of the raw cotton or wool or the parity price, whichever is highest. Brown said OPA now considers only parity for raw cotton for fabric pricing purposes while cotton prices are considerably above parity. He argued that the amendment would cause no considerable increase in cloth prices.

By Rep. Quinn (D-N. Y.) — Prohibiting OPA from setting price ceilings on any new commodity that either increases the life of another product or reduces the cost of production.

Before approving Brown's amendment for elimination of controls, the committee rejected 15 to 9 a proposal by Rep. Wolcott of Michigan, senior Republican on the committee, to give industry advisory committees and agricultural organizations a large voice in saying when decontrol should start.

The Brown amendment requires:

"The Price administrator (and the Secretary of Agriculture) shall proceed immediately to formulate a comprehensive plan for the progressive removal of price controls and subsidies in order that the return to a free market and to free collective bargaining may be accomplished on or before June 30, 1947, without disturbance of the national economy."

These definite stipulations are put into the OPA bill:

1. Price controls shall be removed on any commodity or article "upon satisfaction of domestic demand therefor."

Requires Monthly Survey

2. The President each month shall determine whether domestic demand for various commodities has been satisfied, and wherever he determines that the demand is satisfied "he shall forthwith certify that fact in writing to the price administrator."

3. Upon receipt of this certification, the price administrator must act within 10 days "to remove all price controls with respect to such commodity or class of commodities."

4. The President is given the major responsibility for decontrol, but the OPA administrator may remove price ceilings on his own initiative.

5. Whenever the supply of a commodity or article, already decontrolled, falls short of demand, it may be put back under price control, upon certification of the President to the OPA that supply and demand are out of balance.

While decreeing a definite end of OPA, the Brown amendment would leave the door open for some controls, on such things as rents and maybe building materials, after June 30, 1947.

It requires the President to report to Congress by next April 1 on any commodities, including housing accommodations, which are so scarce as to necessitate continued controls and to recommend a government agency other than OPA to administer them.

The committee still has scores of amendment proposals pending — one by Wolcott that would limit OPA's new lease on life to nine months instead of the full year requested by the President.

REPUBLICAN PLEA TO REDUCE FUNDS DEFEATED, 12-6

WASHINGTON, April 3. (AP) The Administration's emergency housing legislation emerged from the Senate Banking committee today carrying two key provisions—$600,000,000 for building material subsidies and price ceilings on existing houses.

Both were rejected by the House although President Truman called the subsidies the "very heart" of a program intended to bring about construction of 2,700,000 homes in 1946 and 1947.

Republican Attack Fails

The Senate committee voted unanimously to send the measure to the Senate, but only after a Republican effort to halve the subsidy fund was beaten down 12 to 6.

Senator Capehart (R-Ind), who fought to cut the fund, said he would renew his effort when the bill comes up on the Senate floor, probably early next week.

Democratic Leader Barkley of Kentucky told reporters he intended to call the measure up just as soon as the pending minimum wage bill is out of the way. He said he hoped that would be Monday.

Close behind it will follow legislation for a long - range housing program embracing continued Federal aid for low-rent housing and help for cities to redevelop "blighted" and slum areas. This is the so-called Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill on which the Banking committee scheduled action tomorrow.

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Two Moves Defeated

Capehart lost on two other attempts to change the emergency housing bill.

An 11 to 7 vote defeated a motion to strike out a section permitting Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt to guarantee a market for new types of building materials and prefabricated houses.

A similar vote beat an attempt to set June 30, 1947, instead of Dec. 31, 1947, as the date when ceiling prices on existing homes will expire.

The ceiling price would be fixed by the first sale after passage of the act. The property then could not be resold for a higher price until ceilings were withdrawn.

Although Capehart's proposed changes remain to be fought out on the Senate floor, all signs point to Senate passage of the bill with provision in some form for subsidies and ceilings. The question then would be whether the House would accept the Senate changes or seek a compromise.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio), a Republican leader in housing matters, indicated he was fairly well satisfied with the subsidy provisions. He said restrictions written into the measure had "delimited" Wyatt's authority to spend the subsidy fund.

One directs that premium payments, or subsidies, shall be paid only to get additional production of building materials and not to hold down prices for existing production. Another limits the average rate of subsidies to not more than 25 per cent of the value of the units of production.

COST OF LIVING STUDY PROPOSED IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, April 3—(AP) Representatives Woodhouse (D-Conn.) and Smith (R-Me.) introduced identical resolutions today calling for creation of a nine-member special House committee to investigate the cost of living.

The investigation would have particular reference to any increases in the cost of food, shelter and clothing attributed to: (1) war and postwar economic conditions; (2) governmental regulations and (3) trade practice and other factors which prevent adequate production and equitable distribution of consumer goods.

New Cotton Margin Order Stirs Protest from South

WASHINGTON, April 3. — (AP) Armed with an order compelling Secretary of Agriculture Anderson to sign on the dotted line, the OPA today set up new controls it hopes will curb cotton clothing price increases.

The measure, requiring larger down payments on cotton for later delivery, was approved by Anderson only after Stabilization Director Chester Bowles had ordered the cabinet officer to clear the way for it.

Issuance of the order, which becomes effective April 9, had been blocked nearly three weeks, reportedly by Anderson's refusal to sign it voluntarily. Cotton state senators had appealed to the secretary to withhold his signature, required by the Price Control act.

Southerners Protest

Today's action brought immediate, vigorous protests from Southern legislators. Both Senators Bankhead (D-Ala) and Russell (D-Ga) challenged Bowles' power to order Anderson "to do anything."

They were joined by Rep. Pace (D-Ga) who said "Congress never intended that anybody should dictate to the Secretary of Agriculture." Bankhead told reporters the action was "another blow at the cotton farmer" and amounted to "usurpation" by Bowles. Russell said it was part of Bowles' "program to allow increases to everyone in the country except the farmers, who produce the food we eat and the fibre we wear."

Anderson said flatly in an interview two weeks ago that the Agriculture department would "not be involved" in ordering increased margin requirements.

Sets $50 Margin

The OPA order fixes a uniform margin of $50 a bale on the basis of the current cotton future price of "more than 26 cents a pound," OPA said. Present margins, the agency added, are $10 a bale in Chicago, $15 in New Orleans and $30 on the New York exchange.

Bowles directed OPA on March 13 to require higher margin payments. He acted after leading cotton exchanges had refused to hike the requirements voluntarily.

In announcing today that he had ordered Anderson to approve the new regulation, Bowles said in a statement:

"I would be failing in my responsibility if I did not move to protect the farmer, the legitimate cotton operator, the textile mill owner and American families from further speculative rises in cotton prices. x x x

"Additional increases in cotton prices now would lead to further increases in textile and clothing prices. If we are really determined to hold the line, we cannot accept increases in the general level of clothing prices."

Would Curb Speculation

The stabilization director previously had explained that he believed the margin increases are necessary to curb speculative trading in cotton, which he contended was pushing up clothing prices. He said speculation was encouraged when traders could buy cotton futures for little cash.

Bowles' order to issue the new regulation was addressed to Price Administrator Paul A. Porter as well as to Anderson. Aides of Bowles said it went to Porter as a formality.

OPA officials said Anderson signed the order shortly after receiving Bowles' directive.

OPA reported that from August, 1945, to last February the price of cotton on futures exchanges rose 3.27 cents a pound, while during the same period the average farm price of cotton climbed only 1.68 cents.

"There are strong indications," its statement said, "that the price advance is due in large measure to irresponsible speculation."

OPA had its regulation ready a few days after Bowles' March 13 announcement, but in the meantime southern congressmen had asked Anderson not to sign the measure.

The secretary held that his signature was not required and he told reporters that the Agriculture department "will not be involved" in fixing higher margins.

But OPA and the Office of Economic Stabilization decided that the order could not be put into effect unless approved by Anderson. The attorney general's office agreed.

After several days of dickering with Anderson in the hope he would sign voluntarily, Bowles decided to issue a directive requiring the secretary to act. Officials said this was what Anderson wanted to relieve pressure on him from congressmen.

A. F. L. OPPOSES DRAFT EXTENSION AT HOUSE HEARING

WASHINGTON, April 3. — (AP) The American Federation of Labor opposed extension of the draft today as "unAmerican" while heads of the Army and Navy reiterated it is necessary for another year.

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal told the Senate Military committee that "we cannot be unmindful of the fact that the world is not at peace." Urging continuation of Selective Service for a year beyond its present expiration date of May 15, Secretary of War Patterson told the same committee the present "world emergency" will last through 1947.

Lewis G. Hines, A.F.L. legislative representative, contended before the House Military committee that an additional three months would be sufficient for the services to arrange adequate enlistment programs. He suggested that Congress make its own study of Army manpower needs and not rely upon Army estimates. Hines said he believed the Army would continue to request that the draft law be kept alive, even after expiration of any new extension, as a builder of sentiment for universal military training.

"I don't believe there's anybody capable of giving us a good fight right now," Hines said, advising against too much haste in acting on military-sponsored legislation.

The House committee, which is to vote on the extension question Friday, also heard opposition testimony from Fred Bailey, legislative representative of the National Grange. Bailey said extension until June 30 would give Congress time to study the services' manpower requirements and work out a volunteer enlistment program.

The Senate committee expects to vote Tuesday.

Patterson Sees 'Emergency' Through '47

Washington, April 3 (AP)—Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson told senators today the present "world emergency" will last through 1947 and urged a year's extension of selective service beyond May 15.

His appeal was backed up by Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, who told the Senate Military Committee. "We cannot be unmindful of the fact that the world is not at peace."

The committee is hearing final arguments for extension of the draft before voting on the question next Tuesday. On the other side of the Capitol, the House Military group called in opponents of conscription to testify prior to voting Friday.

Huge Charts Shown

Patterson presented huge charts listing both current "responsibilities" of the Army and "assumptions" for the period until January 1, 1948, and asserted the only way the Army can obtain needed manpower is through a one-year extension of the draft.

Both Forrestal and Patterson said they much preferred volunteer forces. The navy secretary said his department expected to attain a postwar strength of approximately 500,000 through volunteers but added no one could be certain of this unless selective service is extended.

Patterson asserted that unless the draft law is renewed the Army "will have a steadily increasing deficit from October, 1946, which we will never be able to make up."

Questioned by Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo), Patterson said that army deficits will begin in October because men who volunteered for a year will start getting out then.

AFL's Contentions

Patterson also reiterated that the Army wants to limit service of inductees to eighteen months and is willing to release fathers already inducted and forego drafting others, if Congress requests such action.

On the other hand, the American Federation of Labor contended before the House group that further extension of the draft would be "un-American" and in no event should the extension be longer than three months.

The Federation's views were presented by Lewis G. Hines, legislative representative, who said an additional three months would be ample to enable the services to work out adequate enlistment programs.

Hines said he believed the Army would continue to request continuance of the draft law, even after expiration of any new extension, in order to build up sentiment for universal training legislation.

Own Study Suggested

He suggested Congress make its own study of arm, manpower requirements and not accept without question the Army's estimates of its needs.

Fred Bailey, legislative representative of the National Grange, opposed an extension of the draft beyond June 30. That, he said, would give Congress time to study the manpower requirements of the armed services and to work out a program to encourage young men to volunteer.

Retired General Assails Army Set-Up as Archaic, Demands Revision Geared to the Atomic Age

WASHINGTON, April 3.—(AP) A retired brigadier general today called the present Army set-up totalitarian, unAmerican and archaic.

"We ought to wipe the whole thing out and start all over," Brig. Gen. H. C. Holdridge told reporters after a meeting in closed session with the board studying officer-enlisted man relationships.

Holdridge, who told Congress a month ago that the Army should abolish its "caste system," said today that in some respects he had been misunderstood.

"The caste system must go, yes," he said. "But all our military thinking must be revised too. This is an atomic age, and we must quit thinking in terms of a system founded on Prussian and British feudalistic military ideas."

He said too many people believe that witnesses appearing before this board headed by Lt. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle were "spreheads, disgruntled or just plain gripers."

"Actually," said the West Point graduate, "most of these boys are genuinely upset over an Army that just won't fit into our ideas of democracy."

He called for a small, hard-hitting army with a large proportion of scientists and technicians, a complete revision of the Army court martial system, and an end "to the belief that the Army must dominate the control of the security of our country."

The Veterans of Foreign Wars offered the board this five-point program:

1. Officers and enlisted men should wear the same uniform, of good materials and well fitting.

2. Eliminate over-emphasis on officers' clubs and provide suitable facilities for all soldiers wherever feasible. "This is not to say the same clubs in all places but see that there are no forgotten men," the statement said;

3. Courts martial should be modeled more along the lines of civilian courts. "The officer should be held to full account x x x there have been shameful differences in the severity of punishment meted out to rate and rank," the V.F.W. said;

4. Eliminate such "discrimination" as terminal leave for officers but not for enlisted men;

5. The Army should support legislation to correct "discrimination" that gives officers disability retirement irregardless of length of service, while enlisted men are not eligible for retirement until 20 years.

J. J. Spurrier, Bluefield, W. Va., winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor, presented the V.F.W. program.

COLLEGE SURVEY ORDERED

WASHINGTON, April 3—(AP) Fearful that colleges may be unable to handle the influx of G.I. scholars next fall, Reconversion Director John W. Snyder today asked a nationwide survey of university housing and teaching resources.

NAVIGATION ERROR BELIEVED CAUSE OF LOSS OF 5 PLANES

WASHINGTON, April 3.—(AP) The Navy today attributed the loss of five torpedo bombers and 14 occupants off Florida last Dec. 5 to faulty navigation and lack of fuel.

At the same time, a Navy investigating board reported it was unable to determine the reason for the loss of a patrol plane which crashed and burned while on search for the missing bombers. The search plane carried 13 men.

The board said the torpedo flight leader, Lt. Charles C. Taylor of Corpus Christi, Texas, apparently believed his group was either south of the Florida peninsula or over the Gulf of Mexico, although he was "undoubtedly east of Florida," when he was overheard directing the flight by radio to fly east until land was sighted.

Static and interference from Cuban radio stations on the frequency used by the planes, the Navy said, prevented "coherent" communication between shore stations and the flight.

At the time the flight leader's message to his other planes was intercepted, the flight appeared to be more than 100 miles out to sea.

The patrol plane, a Mariner PBM, was one of two planes sent

out after a radio fix had been obtained on the flight off the Florida east coast. It was piloted by Lt. (j.g.) Walter G. Jeffrey of Los Angeles, and made a routine radio report at 7:30 p. m. Twenty minutes later the steamship Gaines Mills observed an explosion and fire and then located an oil slick on the water. The board concluded the PBM crashed and burned for "reasons undetermined" about 30 or 40 miles off the east coast.

Air Forces to Abolish KP for Its Personnel

WASHINGTON, April 3—(AP) There will be no more KP (kitchen police) duty in the Army Air forces under a new program announced today.

Soldiers will still peel spuds and wash dishes. But those who do will be permanently assigned to the task and will be called "mess attendants." The announcement adds they "will be afforded an opportunity to make an Army career of food service."

The old system of assigning all men on the roster to KP in turn is being abolished.

The A.A.F. announcement said that 'many local exigencies and personnel problems" prevent setting a definite date for the establishment of utopia.

President Has Lunch At Navy Department

Washington, April 3 (AP)—President Truman visited the Navy Department today and had lunch there with Secretary Forrestal, most of his top admirals and a few guests from Congress.

Those attending the luncheon said the President's visit had no special significance despite the current differences between the White House and the navy command over service unification and the budget for the sea service.

War Probe Deferred

Washington, April 3 (AP)—The Senate-House Pearl Harbor investigtaing committee today deferred until Tuesday the reopening of its hearings.

Admiral King's Flagship To Leave Naval Service

Washington, April 3 (AP)—The gunboat Dauntless, former flagship of Admiral Ernest J. King when he was commander in chief of the United States Fleet, will leave the naval service.

The Navy announced that the Dauntless would leave here April 11 for Norfolk, there to be decommissioned and turned over to the War Shipping Administration as surplus property.

During three years of the war, King lived aboard the Dauntless. The ship, sold to the Navy in 1942, was the former yacht Delphine, owned by Mrs. Anna Dodge Dillman, of Grosse Point Farms, Mich.

New Naval Reserve Is Being Organized

Washington, April 3 (AP)—The Navy announced today that units of the postwar naval reserve are now being formed in the continental United States and Hawaii.

Reserve officer and enlisted personnel will be organized on a non-paying basis until July 1 and it is expected funds for pay will be available, the Navy said.

The reserve will be composed of 760 divisions, of which 702 will be for surface ships and 58 for submarines. The Navy previously announced formation of a naval air reserve at 22 stations throughout the country.

Redeployment Schedule

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Close to 8,000 veterans from European and Pacific theaters are scheduled to debark from 11 vessels at three U. S. ports today. In addition two ships carrying 2,852 war brides and children are expected.

The two bride vessels and six ships with 7,243 troops are due at New York while two West Coast ports await arrival of 713 personnel aboard five ships.

Ships, Units Arriving Today

At New York

Wooster Victory from Le Havre (due originally yesterday), 863 troops, including 74th Chemical Smoke Generating battalion; Cannon company of 66th Infantry regiment.

Sea Devil from Le Havre (due originally yesterday), 2,062 troops, including 482nd Engineer Maintenance company; 3038th Quartermaster Bakery company; 453rd Military Police Escort Guard company; 189th General hospital; 391st Quartermaster Truck company; 3831st Quartermaster Truck company; Headquarters and Headquarters company of 66th Infant. regiment.

Westerly Victory from Antwerp (due originally yesterday), 1,016 troops, including Medical battalions of 68th and 142nd Anti-Aircraft artillery.

New Bern Victory from Le Havre, 1,285 troops, including First battalion of 66th Infantry regiment.

Madawaska Victory from Bremen, 979 troops, including Headquarters, Headquarters company of Third battalion and Companies I, K, L and M of 329th Infantry regiment.

Sheepshead Bay Victory from Antwerp, 993 troops, including 141st Anti-Aircraft Artillery battalion.

Queen Mary from Southampton, 2,440 war brides and children.

Algonquin from Naples, 412 war brides and children.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: Mission Purisima from Yokosuka, 3 Navy; Achernar from Tsingtao, 302 Navy, six Marines; Gratia from Sasebo (due originally March 29), 13 Marines; Rose Knot from Pearl Harbor, three Navy.

At San Diego

Escort carrier Sitkoh Bay, 356 Navy, Marines and Coast Guard.

Ships Which Arrived Yesterday

At New York

India Victory from Antwerp, 992 troops, including 360th Military Police company; 299th Anti-Aircraft Artillery battalion.

Le Jeune from Le Havre, 4,431 troops, including 383th Anti-Aircraft battalion, 817th Tank Destroyer battalion.

At Norfolk

U.S.S. Burleigh from Panama Canal Zone, two Army officers and their wives.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Admiral W. L. Capps, 97 Navy, 4,715 Army; LST 841 from Pearl Harbor, 29 Navy; Edward P. Alexander, two Navy.

At San Diego

Miscellaneous on following: PC 800, 14 Navy; attack transport Comet, 1,948 Navy and Marines.

Ten Ships Bringing 16,133 Veterans

[By the Associated Press]

Five vessels with 6,805 service personnel are scheduled to arrive today at two West Coast ports and five transports with 9,328 men are expected at New York.

Ships and units arriving:

At New York—India Victory, from Antwerp: 922 troops, including 360th Military Police Company; 299th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion.

Wooster Victory, from Le Havre: 863 troops, including 74th Chemical Smoke Generating Battalion; Cannon company of 66th Infantry Regiment.

Sea Devil, from Le Havre: 2,062 troops, including 482d Engineer Maintenance Company; 3,038th Quartermaster Bakery Company; 453d Military Police Escort Guard Company; 189th General Hospital; 391st Quartermaster Truck Company; 3,831st Quartermaster Truck Company; headquarters and headquarters company of 66th Infantry Regiment.

Other Arrivals

Le Jeune, from Le Havre: 4,431 troops, including 838th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion; 817th Tank Destroyer Battalion.

Westerly Victory, from Antwerp: 1,016 troops, including medical battalions of 68th and 142d Anti-Aircraft Artillery.

At San Diego—Miscellaneous on following: PC 800, 14 navy; attack transport Comet, 1,948 navy and marines.

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous on following: Admiral W. L. Capps, 97 navy, 4,715 army; LST 841, from Pearl Harbor, 29 navy; Edward P. Alexander, 2 navy.

London, April 3-(AP)-Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told commons today that Great Britain was giving "renewed consideration" to the whole question of concluding a treary of friendship with France.

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London, April 3--(AP)--The British Army on the Rhine notified the Inter-Allied War Crimes Commission today that Rudolph Hoess, who admitted responsibility for the gas deaths of 2,000,000 Oswiecim Concentration Camp inmates, would be sent to Poland for trial. Hoess was arrested near Flensburg, Germany, on March 8.

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30.24—2047

LONDON, APRIL 3-(AP)-PRIVATE FRANCIS TILLEY OF BURLINGTON, VT., PROMISED TO TURN LONDON UPSIDE DOWN TODAY IN AN EFFORT TO LOCATE THE 18-MONTHS-OLD GIRL HE AND HIS ENGLISH WIFE HAVE BEEN TRYING TO ADOPT AND TAKE WITH THEM TO THE UNITED STATES.

TILLEY POPPED INTO THE HEADLINES IN FEBRUARY WHEN HE TOOK THE CHILD WITH HIM TO PARIS ON HIS RETURN TO DUTY AFTER A 90-DAY RE-ENLISTMENT FURLOUGH. SHE SPENT TWO DAYS WITH HIM IN AN ENLISTED MEN'S BILLET BEFORE ARMY AUTHORITIES INTERVENED AND GAVE TILLEY A FIVE-DAY EXTENSION OF HIS FURLOUGH TO TAKE THE CHILD BACK TO DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

TILLEY EXPLAINED THAT HE HAD TAKEN THE CHILD, WHOM HE DESCRIBED AS HIS DAUGHTER, KATHERINE, TO THE CONTINENT BECAUSE HE COULDN'T FIND LIVING QUARTERS FOR HIS FAMILY IN ENGLAND AND HIS WIFE COULD NOT GET PASSAGE TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE SECOND CHAPTER IN THE STORY WAS WRITTEN LAST WEEK WHEN AN EX-BRITISH SOLDIER, JAMES LOGAN, TURNED UP AT TIDWORTH WHERE MRS. TILLEY WAS BEING PROCESSED FOR PASSAGE TO AMERICA AS A G.I. BRIDE AND CLAIMED KATHERINE AS HIS DAUGHTER.

LOGAN SAID THAT TILLEY AND HIS WIFE, WHO IS LOGAN'S SISTER-IN-LAW, HAD BEEN TRYING TO ADOPT KATHERINE.

"MY WIFE SIGNED THE PAPERS BUT THE ADOPTION WAS NEVER MADE LEGAL," LOGAN EXPLAINED.

ARMY AUTHORITIES ACCEPTED HIS PROOF OF PARENTAGE AND TURNED KATHERINE OVER TO HIS CARE.

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TILLEY RE-ENTERED THE PICTURE AGAIN LAST NIGHT WHEN HE APPEARED IN DUNDEE AND ANNOUNCED HIS INTENTION OF SEEKING OUT KATHERINE IN LONDON. BOARDING A TRAIN FOR THE BRITISH CAPITAL ACCOMPANIED BY MRS.JAMES LOGAN, THE BABY'S MOTHER. TILLEY SAID:

"WE WILL WALK THE STREETS OF LONDON, IF NECESSARY, TO SEARCH FOR KATHERINE AND HER FATHER."

SAID MRS.LOGAN:

"I AM VERY WILLING THAT KATHERINE SHOULD GO TO AMERICA WITH MY SISTER, AS I KNOW THAT SHE WILL BE ABLE TO GIVE HER A BETTER CHANCE IN LIFE THAN I COULD EVER GIVE HER, AS I HAVE ANOTHER FIVE DAUGHTERS TO BRING UP."

JP619AES

LONDON--FIRST ADD LICHFIELD (A182) WHICH MAKE FIRST LEAD XXX RANKING OFFICERS."

EVIDENCE WAS ADDUCED IN THE FIRST TRIAL, THE LETTER WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, THAT "PRISONERS CONFINED AT THE 10TH REINFORCEMENT DEPOT GUARD HOUSE WERE SUBJECT TO A DEFINITE SYSTEM OF CRUEL AND INHUMAN TREATMENT CONSISTING OF BEATINGS AND OTHER FORMS OF PHYSICAL TREATMENT.

THE QUOTED LETTER CONTINUED:

"THIS SYSTEM WAS ESTABLISHED BY ORDER OF SUPERIOR OFFICERS, ALLEGEDLY EMANATING FROM DEPOT COMMANDER, COL.JAMES A.KILIAN, AND WAS CONDUCTED IN SUCH AN OPEN AND NOTORIOUS MANNER AS TO BE CMMMON KNOWLEDGE TO ALL PERSONNEL CONNECTED WITH THE GUARDHOUSE.

"IT NOW APPEARS THAT THE STAFF OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE, LONDON AREA OFFICE, HAS ISSUED INSTRUCTIONS TO DISMISS THE CONSPIRACY CHARGE AS TO THE ENLISTED MEN INVOLVED AND ORDER SUCH ENLISTED MEN TO IMMEDIATE SEPARATE TRIALS FOR ISOLATED ACTS OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

"IT IS RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED THAT SUCH A COURSE OF ACTION WILL RESULT IN A PROTRACTED PERIOD OF TRIAL AND IS NOT ONLY UNFAIR TO SUCH ENLISTED MEN, BUT MUST NECESSARILY IMPAIR THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE AGAINST THE HIGHER RANKING OFFICERS."

CARROLL, WHOSE XXX ETC. (B55)

RQ145PES

LONDON, APRIL 3-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DECLINED TODAY TO COMMIT ITSELF CONCERNING THE TRIAL OF GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, YUGOSLAV CHETNIK LEADER CHARGED WITH TREASON, WHO AT ONE TIME WAS ACCLAIMED AS A HERO IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN TOLD COMMONS THAT BRITISH ACTION WOULD BE DETERMINED BY THE CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST MIHAILOVIC.

FH155PES

BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, APRIL 3-(AP)-TWO 17-YEAR-OLD MOTHERS PREPARED TO SAIL TOMORROW ON THE HENRY GIBBONS FOR AMERICA WHILE ANOTHER MOTHER LEFT THE BRIDE TRANSPORT TO TAKE HER ILL INFANT TO A HOSPITAL.

THERE WERE 307 BRIDES OF AMERICAN SERVICE MEN ABOARD.

THE 17-YEAR-OLD BRIDES ARE MRS. MARY DIMAINA OF COUNTY DOWN AND MRS. CLARICE MASCARA OF CRUMLIN. MRS.DIMAINA AND HER DAUGHTER CORA ARE TRAVELING TO BROOKLYN, N.Y., TO JOIN PVT. ANTHONY F. DIMAINA AND MRS. MASCARA AND HER DAUGHTER PAULINE ARE GOING TO GALVESTON, TEX., TO JOIN PFC. M. M.MASCARA.

MRS. MARY HOOVER OF TYRON, WIFE OF PFC. LLOYD G.HOOVER OF NEW HOLLAND, PA., LEFT THE SHIP WITH HER THREE-MONTH-OLD SON DESMOND. SHE SAID THE BABY HAD CONTRACTED PNEUMONIA AND WAS IN A SERIOUS CONDITION.

APR 4 1946

JK1029PES

Paris, April 3--(AP)--American and French officials signed today an agreement to provide needy French civilians with U.S. Army surplus sufficient for 90,000,000 meals.

Distribution of the food, in the form of the army's "ten-in-one" rations, will be directed by the Cooperative For American Remittances To Europe, an amalgamation of American relief, cooperative and labor organizations working with similar groups in Europe.

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Each "ten-in-one" package provides three full meals for 10 men and contains more than 41,000 calories. Three million packages have been acquired by the cooperative organization.

apra hodenfields 01138 rch 911a.

PARIS, APRIL 3-(AP)-PUBLIC PROSECUTOR PIERRE DUPIN TODAY DEMANDED THE DEATH PENALTY FOR DR.MARCEL PETIOT, ACCUSED OF 27 MURDERS.

THE STATE'S SUMMATION WAS BEGUN SHORTLY AFTER THE COURT HEARD TESTIMONY THAT A FUGITIVE COUPLE ATTEMPTING TO FLEE TO THEIR SONS IN THE UNITED STATES WERE PROMISED HELP ON THE LAST LAP OF THEIR NINE-YEAR PILGRIMAGE AND WERE SLAIN BY PETIOT FOR THEIR MONEY.

THE STORY OF MR. AND MRS.MAURICE WOLFF WAS TOLD BY JACQUES BERNAYS, REPRESENTING THEIR SONS, ALFRED, OF NEW YORK, AND HENRY B.WOLFF OF COOKEVILLE, TENN., IN ONE OF THE CIVIL DAMAGE SUITS BEING HEARD JOINTLY WITH THE MURDER CHARGES.

HE SAID PETIOT PROMISED TO GET THE WOLFFS PASSAGE ON A FREIGHTER BOUND FOR SOUTH AMERICA BUT THAT THE COUPLE HAD DISAPPEARED AFTER SETTING OUT FOR THE PETIOT HOME.

PETIOT CLAIMED THE WOLFFS WERE "DECOYS" OF THE GERMANS.

THE PROSECUTOR SAID THE U.S. EMBASSY IN PARIS HAD SUBMITTED DEPOSITIONS DENYING PETIOT EVER HAD OFFERED THE EMBASSY A SECRET WEAPON BEFORE THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR. AS PETIOT CLAIMED EARLY IN THE TRIAL. PETIOT'S DEFENSE HAS BEEN THAT HE WAS A MEMBER OF AN ANTI-NAZI RESISTANCE GROUP WHICH "EXECUTED" COLLABORATORS.

J1107PES

METZ, FRANCE, THURSDAY, APRIL 4-(AP)-FRENCH COUNTER-ESPIONAGE HEADQUARTERS REPORTED EARLY TODAY THAT IT HAD SEIZED THE LEADER -- A 45-YEAR-OLD FRENCHWOMAN -- OF A PRO-NAZI ORGANIZATION IN LORRAINE AND WAS CONTINUING A HUNT FOR 14 OTHER KEY MEMBERS.

THE TERRITORIAL SURVEILLANCE BUREAU SAID THE GROUP HAD HELPED HUNDREDS OF GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR ESCAPE DURING THE LAST TWO MONTHS, AND THAT ITS PLANNED EXPANSION WAS TO INCLUDE RENEWING TIES WITH GERMAN NAZIS. SECURITY OFFICERS EXPLAINED THAT MOST OF THE ORGANIZATION'S MEMBERS HAD BELONGED TO GERMAN NAZI GROUPS WHILE LORRAINE WAS INCORPORATED INTO THE REICH DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

JRJR1053PES

Vatican City, April 3--(AP)--The Vatican Radio said today that Chinese Catholics are being persecuted by the Communist Party.

The announcer said that a "real persecution" had been in progress since 1943 in the Apostolic Vicariate of Peiping, with mass deportation and slayings of clergy and laymen. He added that some Trappist members of the church had been in jail since last October.

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apra bruttos 01745 rch 239p.

ROME, THURSDAY, APRIL 4-(AP)-SPORADIC VIOLENCE FLARED IN THE ITALIAN COUNTRYSIDE, DISPATCHES SAID TODAY, AS RIGHT AND CENTER POLITICAL GROUPINGS CLUNG TO A NARROW LEAD OVER LEFTISTS IN LAST SUNDAY'S FOURTH ROUND OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

POLITICAL CONFLICTS, UNEMPLOYMENT AND FOOD SHORTAGES WERE BLAMED FOR THE DISORDERS. IN THE SOUTHEASTERN ITALIAN TOWN OF MOLFETTA, A MOB OF UNEMPLOYED VETERANS WRECKED THE INTERIOR OF THE CITY HALL, SEIZED FOOD RATIONS AND SACKED AN UNRRA WAREHOUSE, THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA SAID.

AT OSTUNI NEAR BRINDISI AN ESTIMATED 600 WOMEN RAIDED A RATION BOARD AND BURNED DOCUMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SQUARE. THE WOMEN THEN LOOTED A BAKERY AND A FLOUR MILL.

A DISPATCH FROM REGGIO CALABRIA ON THE TOE OF THE ITALIAN BOOT SAID THE BULLET RIDDLED BODY OF NATALE PRATTICO, COMMUNIST CANDIDATE FOR COUNCILMAN AT THE ELECTIONS NEXT SUNDAY, HAD BEEN FOUND IN A RIVER THERE.

A BARI DISPATCH SAID UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS TOSSED HAND GRENADES INTO A DEMOCRATIC CHRISTIAN PARTY VICTORY CELEBRATION AT CORATE YESTERDAY, WOUNDING FIVE.

ANSA SAID THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR WAS NOT UNDULY CONCERNED ABOUT THE DISORDERS OF THE PAST WEEK. THE NEWS AGENCY QUOTED OFFICIALS AS SAYING THEY WOULD NOT DELAY THE NATIONAL ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR JUNE 2.

A CHECK EARLY TODAY SHOWED THAT RIGHTIST AND CENTERIST PARTIES HAD BEEN VICTORIOUS IN 611 OF THE 1,321 COMMUNES REPORTING RESULTS FROM LAST SUNDAY'S ELECTION. THE LEFTISTS WON IN 554 COMMUNES AND THE REST WERE TAKEN BY INDEPENDENTS AND LOCAL FACTIONS. THE RIGHTISTS AND CENTERISTS TOOK 11,003 MUNICIPAL COUNCIL SEATS COMPARED WITH 10,384 FOR THE LEFTISTS.

J1111PES

30.24 —2049

rome, april 3 (ap) -- the skies over italy looked pretty bright, sunny and blue today to former united states army sergt. job myhers, 24, of eau claire, wisc.

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he had a four-year scholarship from the american academy here to study opera in italy; a promise from a foremost italian basso, giulio neri, that he would arrange myhers' debut as an operatic tenor with some italian opera company next autumn, and the local discharge he had been seeking for five months from the u. s. army.

furthermore, he was engaged, to pretty leonilde urbani, 20year-old understudy of the prima ballerina of rome's royal opera company.

myhers had been assigned to headquarters of the military railway service in rome. He told an interviewer for the army newspaper stars and stripes; "I have been lucky. I came to north africa three and a half years ago and studied with the algerian opera company, and now i have been studying in rome a year and a half.

another famous singer who has taken interest in the ex-gi is tenor frederick jaegel of new york's metropolitan opera company, who also started his climb to fame in rome. myhers said he met so many friends of jaegel's that he wrote to him and now they correspond in italian.

the singer expects to get some of his educational expenses paid under the gi bill of rights. he recently was awarded italy's royal cross for his army job of arranging visits to the u.s. for groups of u.s. soldiers.

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and

ROME, APRIL 3-(AP)-THE ROME NEWSPAPER, IL TEMPO, TODAY QUOTED ALBERTO TARCHIANI, ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, AS SAYING HE THOUGHT THE CHANCES WERE GOOD OF A GRANT TO ITALY BY THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. TARCHIANI CONFERRED YESTERDAY WITH PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI.
A CREDIT OF $940,000,000 HAS BEEN REQUESTED OF THE BANK BY ITALY.
JP412AES

Amsterdam, April 3--(ap)--Netherlands naval sources said tonight that an American light cruiser and several destroyers were expected to visit Amsterdam in June.

apl/wheelers 02030/tho/755p

dachau, germany, april 3-(ap)-an eye-witness account of how 50 russian prisoners of war were shot, one by one, in what nazi officers called "operation

bullet," was given by a witness today in the mass trial of 61 former guards and officials of the mauthqusen concentration camp.

maurice lampe, ~~former~~ french cabinet minister who spent 13 months in the notorious murder factory, testified also he found the nude bodies of 21 prisoners of war in a stone quarry, and said he learned later from prison records that they had been american, dutch and british parachute troopers.

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lampe testified that one day he say the germans set dogs on a russian prisoner, who finally was dragged away and shot by s.s. men.

another witness, dr. busak, a professor at the university of prague, told of seing jews placed on operating tables without anesthesia and given fatal heart injections. he told also of dietary experiments performed on prisoners, which he said caused hundreds of deaths.

wr kasischkes 01930apr 455p

AD IT IS UNDERSTOOD ZHUKOV WILL ASSUME A PLACE IN THE SOVIET UNION EQUIVALENT TO DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE, IN ADDITION TO HIS POSITION ON THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET. BERLIN Zhukov xxx hem

BZ454PES

Herford, Germany, April 3-(AP)-A military ordinance which becomes effective April 15 provides the death penalty may be imposed on Germans wearing unauthorized military uniforms.

The prohibition on military uniforms worn by civilians has not been enforced ~~xxx~~ strictly because of the difficulty in dyeing many thousands of uniforms, the only clothing of most discharged German soldiers.

Goldsmith 01830 aps xx 1420

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, APRIL 3-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY SAID TODAY THAT 3,989 TROOPS SAILED FOR HOME FROM BREMERHAVEN AND LE HAVRE DURING THE LAST 24 HOURS.

UNITS SAILING INCLUDED THE 197TH ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY BATTALION; THE 3903RD QUARTERMASTER TRUCK COMPANY; COMPANY B OF THE 16TH ARMORED ENGINEER BATTALION; AND 368 CASUAL OFFICERS AND MEN.

FN153PES

A191

BUDAPEST--OIL FIELDS (A35) INSERT AFTER 5TH GRAF ENDING ~~xx~~ SOVIET ENGINEERS."

THE NOTE ADDED THAT THE "UNILATERAL APPOINTMENT OF A SOVIET ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE FIELDS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED AS VALID."

THE NOTE STATED THAT OWNERS WOULD AGREE TO "ANY REASONABLE CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENT" WHEREBY THE RUSSIANS WOULD BE KEPT INFORMED OF OPERATIONS IN THE FIELD.

SINCE THE X X X 6TH GRAF.

JR948PES

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BUDAPEST-(AP)-PREMIER FERENC NAGY TOLD BY JACK GUINN

PECS, HUNGARY, MARCH 31-(DELAYED)-A CROWD OF 10,000 TODAY THAT HUNGARY AND RUSSIA HAD SIGNED AGREEMENTS SETTING UP A RUSSIAN-HUNGARIAN AIR AND RIVER SHIPPING COMPANY.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THE PUBLIC HAD HEARD THAT NEGOTIATIONS EVEN WERE UNDERWAY FOR SUCH AN ECONOMIC ACCORD.

(AMERICANS AND BRITONS FOLLOWING HUNGARIAN-RUSSIAN ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS WERE REPORTED IN A BUDAPEST DISPATCH OF MARCH 5 TO HAVE SAID SOME OF THE RUSSIAN PROPOSALS AMOUNTED TO A "SQUEEZE PLAY."

(ONE PROPOSED AGREEMENT SET UP A RUSSIAN-HUNGARIAN OIL COMPANY

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AND OTHERS CONCERNED BAUXITE, A HUNGARIAN SPOKESMAN THEN REPORTED. THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE RUSSIANS WOULD PROVIDE 20 PASSENGER-CARGO PLANES AND HUNGARY WOULD PROVIDE AIRPORTS, ON WHICH PLANES OF OTHER NATIONS WOULD BE ALLOWED TO LAND. THE MARCH 5 DISPATCH SAID THE AIR AND RIVER SHIPPING COMPANIES WERE BELIEVED ORGANIZED WITH A BOARD OF THREE RUSSIANS AND THREE HUNGARIANS, A RUSSIAN GENERAL MANAGER AND A HUNGARIAN PRESIDENT. THE PRESIDENT WOULD HAVE NO EXECUTIVE POWER.

(THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT SAID THIS MARCH 31 DISPATCH WAS DELAYED BY SEVEN FLAT TIRES, FOUR RUSSIAN ROAD BLOCKS AND ONE SHORT DETENTION.)

NAGY, SPEAKING IN HIS HOME TOWN, DID NOT DISCLOSE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENTS TO THE COLORFULLY DRESSED NATIVE CROWD.

THE TWO-HOUR SPEECH WAS MAINLY A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE ON THE NATION'S ECONOMIC PROGRAM AND FOREIGN POLICY. HE THANKED UNRRA FOR $4,000,000 IN AID, THE UNITED STATES FOR $10,000,000 AND SWEDEN, DENMARK AND SWITZERLAND FOR OTHER HELP.

NAGY SAID THAT RELATIONS BETWEEN HUNGARY AND ROMANIA WERE EXCELLENT, BUT THAT A CUSTOMS UNION PROPOSED BY ROMANIAN PREMIER PETRU GROZA MUST AWAIT THE PEACE TREATY.

HE SAID HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA HAD A COMMON ECONOMIC INTEREST AND THAT HUNGARY DESIRED TO REACH THE ADRIATIC ACROSS THE TERRITORY OF "ONE OF OUR GOOD NEIGHBORS."

"THIS IS WHY WE SOULD WELCOME A SETTLEMENT OF YUGOSLAVIA'S SEA-SHORE CLAIMS IN A BENEVOLENT MANNER," HE SAID.

FH1116AES

APR 4 1946

sofia, april 3 (ap) -- premier kimon georgiev told parliament today that his new government pledged an early convocation of a grand constituent assembly to revise bulgaria's constitution and to "liquidate the institution of the monarchy" in order to establish a people's republic.

georgiev and his "fatherland front" cabinet, which was formed last week without participation of the opposition parties, were given a vote of confidence.

the premier also promised early municipal elections.

he added that bulgaria's foreign policy will continue without any changes whatsoever," with the government "doing everything possible" towards a peace treaty with the allies that would be favorable to bulgaria.

associated 01240 fm 1083

warsaw, april 3 (ap) -- vice-premier stanislav mikolajczyk's polish peasant party membership in the national council of the homeland has adopted a resolution calling upon the provisional government to fix a date for the general elections "as quickly as possible."

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the 51 deputies voted unanimously for the measure.

the party delcared that under the potsdam agreement the polish elections should be held in the first six months of 1946, but that now the tendency appears in government circles to postpone the balletting.

the resolution also asserted that the referendum proposed by the polish socialist party to determine what the public thinks of the policies of the present regime "cannot be used as a pretext for postponing the elections."

(mikolajczyk is also minister of agriculture in the provisional government. he was a premier of the polish government-inexile in london, and was drawn into the provisional government to broaden its representation.)

allems 01315 fw2049

MOSCOW, APRIL 3-(AP)— AN ARTICLE IN THE SOVIET TRADE UNION PAPER TRUD TODAY ACCUSED SOME DANISH NEWSPAPERS OF "WAGING A SYSTEMATIC PROPAGANDA AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION, NOT AVOIDING THE MOST HIDEOUS SLANDERS," AND SAID "ANTI-SOVIET WINDS ARE BLOWING" FROM DENMARK.

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"THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE FORCES OF DEMOCRACY AND REACTION IS NOW CONTINUING AFTER THE ELECTIONS IN DENMARK," IT SAID, AND "DURING RECENT TIMES SPEECHES OF REACTION HAVE TAKEN ON A STILL MORE UNBRIDLED CHARACTER."

#

TEHRAN--[illegible] ADD EVAUCATION XXX WHATSOEVER."
EXPLAINING THE BASIS OF THE TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUCTIONS SENT IRANIAN AMBASSADOR HUSSEIN ALA FOR PRESENTATION BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL NEW YORK, THE PRINCE SAID THAT DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND IRAN NOW ARE GOING ON UN TEHRAN.
HE SAID THE

BETWEEN RUSSIA AND IRAN NOW ARE GOING ON IN TEHRAN.
HE SAID THESE NEGOTIATIONS WERE BEING CONDUCTED RELATIVE TO A "SETTLEMENT OF ALL OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS" BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.
PRINCE FIROUZ SAID THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT "HAS NOT ACCEPTED ANY CONDITIONS FOR COMPLETE EVACUATION OF THE COUNTRY AND FOR THIS REASON THE NEGOTIATIONS NOW PROCEEDING BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS HAVE NO CONNECTION WITH THE QUESTION OF PROGRESS OF THE EVACUATION."
HE SAID THAT THE SPEED OF THE RUSSIAN EVACUATION WAS SATISFACTORY.
PSAQWWUAES

SEOUL,APRIL 3-(AP)-SEOUL NEWSPAPERS IGNORED COMPLETELY THE SEISMIC WAVE DISASTER. THE EDITOR OF ONE OF THE KOREAN CAPITAL'S ONE-SHEET NEWSPAPERS SAID HE SIMPLY DIDN'T HAVE SPACE.
THE KOREAN RADIO STATION, JODK, BROADCAST THE STORY ON ITS REGULAR NEWS PROGRAM.

DS422APS

SHANGHAI,APRIL 3-(AP)-STARTLED SHANGHAI SPORTS FANS TODAY READ THAT: BYRON NELSON HAS RETIRED FROM GOLF, HANK GREENBERG AND BOB FELLER HAVE JOINED THE MEXICAN BASEBALL LEAGUE AND THE CHINESE COOLIE WINNER OF THE SHANGHAI RICKSHAW RACE HAS BEEN OFFERED $25,000 (U.S.) TO RACE IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AGAINST MILER LESLIE MACMITCHELL.
THE STORIES HAD BEEN LIFTED FROM THEAPRIL FOOL'S DAY ISSUE OF THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES BY A NUMBER OF SHANGHAI PAPERS AND REPRINTED AS SERIOUS NEWS.
THE CHINESE EDITORS FAILED TO SEE A BOX (UPSIDE DOWN ON AN INSIDE PAGE) EXPLAINING THE STORIES WERE ALL "GAGS."

DS613APS

ADD PEIPING night xxx Chinese

VLADIMIR BROZDOV, SOVIET NEWSPAPERMAN WHO ARRANGED THE PRESS CONFERENCE, SAID IT WAS CALLED TO GIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS "THE OTHER SIDE" OF THE MUKDEN PICTURE.
AMERICAN MEMBERS OF TRUCE TEAMS IN MUKDEN MEANWHILE REPORTED THAT PROSPECTS OF FORESTALLING SERIOUS HOSTILITIES HAD IMPROVED WITH THE ARRIVAL OF COMMUNIST DELEGATES TO SERVE ON THE TEAMS.
IN PEIPING EARLY TODAY POLICE AND GENDARMES RAIDED LOCAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMUNIST 18TH ARMY GROUP (WHOSE TROOPS CONSTITUTE THE MAIN CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCE IN MANCHURIA). THEY ARRESTED LI KUNG-TAO, HEAD OF THE COMMUNIST TRADE BUREAU, LIU SUNG-TA, HEAD OF THE KALGAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AND TWO OTHER COMMUNISTS WHO SAID THEY WERE IN PEIPING TO HELP REPATRIATE REFUGEES.
POLICE ALSO RAIDED TWO NEWSPAPER OFFICES AND SEIZED MORE THAN A SCORE OF NEWSPAPERMEN, INCLUDING THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE COMMUNIST EMANCIPATION DAILY AND THE CHIEF EDITOR OF THE SINBUA NEWS AGENCY.
POLICE CHIEF CHEN KUNG-JU SAID THE 27 MEN SEIZED IN THE 3 A.M. SURPRISE ROUNDUP WERE ARRESTED BECAUSE THEY LACKED PROPER IDENTIFICATION CARDS, "NOT BECAUSE THEY ARE COMMUNISTS AS SUCH."

JQ655PCS

ADD PEIPING HAGEN XXX FALL

JONES, ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE FIRST DIVISION UNDER MAJ.GEN. DEWITT PECK THROUGHOUT OKINAWA AND THE CHINA OPERATIONS, WILL REPORT TO TIENTSIN APRIL 13 FOR FURTHER DUTY WITH THE DIVISION. A VETERAN OF 26 MONTHS OVERSEAS, HE COMMANDED THE 23RD REGIMENT IN THE MARSHALLS AND MARIANAS CAMPAIGNS. HE IS A NATIVE OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

HAGEN IS A NATIVE OF CRANFORD, N.J.

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GG833ACS

30.24 2053

SHANGHAI, APRIL 3-(AP)-THE PROSECUTION ASSAILED TODAY A DEFENSE ATTEMPT TO SHOW THAT THREE EXECUTED DOOLITTLE FLIERS ADMITTED THEY BOMBED BLINDLY AND STRAFED CHILDREN IN THE FIRST HISTORIC RAID ON JAPAN.

OVER PROSECUTION OBJECTIONS, THE DEFENSE FILED STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED BY THE JAPANESE TO THE THREE CONDEMNED AIRMEN. FOUR JAPANESE OFFICERS ARE ON TRIAL CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR EXECUTIONS. THE AMERICANS WHO WERE EXECUTED ARE LT.DEAN E.HALLMARK, DALLAS, TEX., LT. WILLIAM G.FARROW, DARLINGTON, S.C., AND SGT. HAROLD SPATZ, LEBO, KAS.

IMMEDIATELY THE PROSECUTION CHARGED THAT THE JAPANESE HAD TRUMPED UP THEIR OWN TRANSCRIPT TO FIT THE DRUMHEAD COURT MARTIAL AT WHICH THE FLIERS WERE CONDEMNED TO DIE.

THE PROSECUTION SUMMONED CAPT.CHASE J.NIELSEN, HYRUM, UTAH, A DOOLITTLE FLIER AND THE ONLY SURVIVOR FROM HIS PLANE, WHO TESTIFIED THE STATEMENTS BORE NO RESEMBLANCE TO WHAT THE THREE TOLD HIM AFTER THEY WERE JAILED TOGETHER LATER.

NN1ARPCS

TOKYO,APRIL 3-(AP)-KUMIMITSU YAMAUCHI, ONE-TIME RESIDENT OF RIVERSIDE ,CALIF., WHO SERVED AS A CIVILIAN INTERPRETER AT A PRISONER OF WAR CAMP NEAR FUKUOKA, WAS CHARGED TODAY WITH THE DEATH OF CPL. WALTER R.JOHNSON, MCPHERSON,KAS.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS' LEGAL SECTION ALSO CHARGED YAMAUCHI WITH STRIKING PFC.JESS S.STRICKLAND (100 E.PARKER RD.) GREENVILLE,S.C., WITH HIS FISTS AND A RUBBER BELT.

THE LEGAL SECTION CHARGED SGT.HAJIME KAKUTA WITH CONFINING PVT. DEVINCE MCGRATH (ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE), BRITISH PRISONER OF WAR, IN A GUARD HOUSE DURING COLD WEATHER WITHOUT FOOTWEAR, WITH THE RESULT THAT MCGRATH'S FEET BECAME SO FROSTBITTEN THEY HAD TO BE AMPUTATED.

FJ529ACS

TOKYO,APRIL 3-(AP)-THE JAPANESE HOME MINISTRY TODAY INSTRUCTED ALL POLICEMEN TO CONTROL OUTBREAKS OF VIOLENCE AT ELECTION CAMPAIGN MEETINGS. IT ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT POLICE REMAIN IMPARTIAL IN DISPUTES INVOLVING THE EMPEROR SYSTEM, REGARDLESS OF THEIR PERSONAL SENTIMENTS.

-DASH-

TOKYO,APRIL 3-(AP)-THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY IS TURNING OVER TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT NEARLY 1,000,000 POUNDS OF SURPLUS U.S. ARMY CANNED FISH. THE JAPANESE WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR RATIONING THE FOOD EQUITABLY.

-DASH-

TOKYO,APRIL 3-(AP)-THE CHANCES OF A G.I. SPORTING A NATTY NEW WHITE SILK MUFFLER INCREASED TODAY. ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SAID 10 BALES OF WHITE SILK HAD BEEN RELEASED TO A TOKYO FIRM FOR MANUFACTURE OF WOVEN NECKPIECES FOR SALE IN ARMY POST EXCHANGES.

-DASH-

TOKYO,APRIL 3-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI REPORTED TODAY THAT THE HOME MINISTRY WILL ESTABLISH A POLICE UNIVERSITY TO SUPPLEMENT THE PRESENT TRAINING CENTERS "IN ORDER TO FUNDAMENTALLY DEMOCRATIZE THE POLICE." THE UNIVERSITY WILL BE OPEN TO WOMEN POLICE AS WELL AS MEN.

DS542APS NM

ONE OF THEM, SABURO TAKAMURA, TOLD KYODO NEWS AGENCY HE DROPPED OUT BECAUSE THE 26,000 YEN ($1,700) MAXIMUM ALLOWANCE FOR ELECTION EXPENSES WAS INSUFFICIENT TO COVER HIS CAMPAIGN COSTS.

THEN, TOO, HE WAS PARTICULARLY FED UP WITH HAVING TO USE HIS RATIONED FLOUR FOR PASTE TO HANG UP POSTERS. JAPAN ELECTIONS-BALLOTING

AMID THE GENERAL APATHY SOME OBSERVERS SAW INDICATIONS THAT THE SHIDEHARA CABINET WOULD TRY TO REMAIN IN POWER WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE LIBERAL AND PROGRESSIVE PARTIES.

THESE OBSERVERS SAID THERE WAS NO LIKELIHOOD THAT ANY SINGLE PARTY WOULD GAIN AN ABSOLUTE MAJORITY IN THE NEW DIET, LEAVING PREMIER KIJURO SHIDEHARA A GOOD CHANCE TO ATTEMPT A COALITION OF TWO CONSERVATIVE PARTIES UNDER HIS LEADERSHIP.

KYODO MENTIONED WATARU NARAHASHI, STATE MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, AS THE LEADING FIGURE IN A REPORTED DEAL TO BRING ABOUT SUCH A COALITION.

APR 4 1946

JO943PCS

TOKYO,APRIL 3-(AP)-JAPAN OBSERVED THE ANNUAL JIMMU TENNO SAI HOLIDAY TODAY, MARKING THE DEATH OF THE MYTHICAL FIRST EMPEROR JIMMU, BUT THE FAMED MEIJI SHRINE DREW ONLY 900 WORSHIPPERS, LESS THAN HALF ITS NORMAL PRE-WAR ATTENDANCE OF 2,000.

VISITS WERE PROHIBITED DURING THE ATTACK ON TOKYO BECAUSE A WAR DEATH THERE WOULD HAVE DESECRATED THE SANCTITY OF THE SHRINE. AFTER THE SURRENDER, SAID A PRIEST, ATTENDANCE DROPPED TO NOTHING "BECAUSE OF THE CONFUSED MENTAL STATE OF THE PEOPLE."

ATTENDANCE HAS BEEN IMPROVING RECENTLY.

DS428AP3

YOKOHAMA,APRIL 3-(AP)-THE EIGHTH ARMY IS MAKING IT EASIER FOR THE G.I. TO GET HIS GRIPES ON RECORD. HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT HENCEFORTH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE WOULD VISIT EACH UNIT AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH AND THAT ALL ENLISTED MEN WOULD BE GIVEN OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT THEIR GRIEVANCES.

-DASH-

(1/6)

BY DUANE HENNESSY

SASEBO,JAPAN,APRIL 3-(AP)-A STREAMLINED SUBMARINE MUCH FASTER THAN ANY TURNED OUT IN THE UNITED STATES WAS DEVELOPED BY THE JAPANESE BEFORE THEY LOST THE WAR, AN AMERICAN EXPERT DISCLOSED TODAY.

LT.CMDR.GEORGE F.SHARP, OF VALLEJO,CALIF., WHO COMMANDED THE TARGET FLEET OF 24 JAPANESE SUBMARINES BLOWN UP MONDAY OFF THE COAST, SAID U.S. SUBMARINES COULD MAKE 12 KNOTS AN HOUR SUBMERGED, WHILE THE JAPANESE STREAMLINED MODEL COULD MAKE 20 KNOTS.

THE MODEL QUICKLY CAUGHT THE EYE OF AMERICAN SUBMARINE MEN, AND TWO OF THE CRAFT ALREADY ARE IN THE UNITED STATES FOR EXHAUSTIVE TESTS. IT IS BELIEVED THE DESIGN WAS SO NEW THE SUBS NEVER GOT INTO COMBAT.

"THIS SUBMARINE HAS TWO VERY IMPORTANT FEATURES--STREAMLINING AND THE NUMBER OF BATTERIES," SAID SHARP. "GUNS RECEDED INTO THE DECK, AND EVEN ANTENNA FITTINGS WERE PULLED BACK. THE CONNING TOWER WAS SHAPED LIKE A TEARDROP. EVERY BIT OF RESISTANCE POSSIBLE WAS ELIMINATED."

THE FAST JAPANESE SUBMARINE HAS 2,088 BATTERY JARS WITH 4,196 CELLS. LATEST U.S. SUBS CARRIED 240 BATTERY JARS, HE EXPLAINED.

THE ADDITIONAL POWER WAS DESIGNED TO PERMIT THE JAPANESE SUBMARINE TO GET IN TO RELEASE ITS TORPEDOES, AND NOT FOR THE GETAWAY. HIGH SPEED IS OF NO ADVANTAGE IN ESCAPING, SHARP SAID, BECAUSE IT REVEALS THE COURSE TO DESTROYERS ABOVE.

DS439APS NM

ADD SASEBO BD SCHOOLTEACHER XXX FALSE

NO GREATER HUMILIATION COULD HAVE COME TO YOSHIKI MATSUMOTO, OF WAIFU PRIMARY SCHOOL. THE AMERICANS HAD DEMANDED A PUBLIC APOLOGY. HE HAD LOST FACE WITH HIS PUPILS BY BEING TRAPPED INTO A LIE.

HE EXPLAINED THAT HE CONCEIVED THE STORY SO THE CHILDREN WOULD NOT RUN IN FRONT OF JEEPS AND BE INJURED. BUT HE HAD DONE IT IN A WAY THAT BROUGHT DISCREDIT TO THE ALLIED FORCES. THE STORY SPREAD LIKE WILDFIRE THROUGH KUMOMOTO PREFECTURE.

THE SECOND MARINE DIVISION DEMANDED THAT THE PREFECTURAL GOVERNOR OBTAIN A FULL PUBLIC RETRACTION. IT WAS AT HIS ORDER THAT MATSUMOTO APOLOGIZED TO ALL 1,000 PUPILS OF WAIFU SCHOOL.

JQ1041PCS

YOKOHAMA,APRIL 3-(AP)-SO ANXIOUS ARE THE JAPANESE TO RETURN THEIR NATION TO AN HONORABLE STANDING AND TO PAY OFF ITS WAR DEBT THAT THEY REFUSE TO COOPERATE IN THE DEFENSE OF WAR CRIMES SUSPECTS, TWO AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS SAID TODAY.

THE OFFICERS ARE CAPT.ROBERT W.BASCOM OF FORT EDWARD,N.Y., PROSECUTOR IN THE SUPREME HEADQUARTERS LEGAL SECTION, AND CAPT.GEORGE A. GRIER, BROOKLYN, A DEFENSE COUNSEL IN THE EIGHTH ARMY WAR CRIMES DEFENSE SECTION.

"JAPANESE CIVILIANS SEEM TO BE OF THE OPINION THAT THE WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECTS SHOULD BE SCAPEGOATS FOR THE WAR CRIMES OF JAPAN," GRIER EXPLAINED IN AN INTERVIEW RELEASED BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS. "THEY REFUSE TO TALK OR COOPERATE WITH THE DEFENSE OF THEIR COUNTRYMEN. THEY WANT THE SUSPECTS PUNISHED SO THEY CAN SAY THE JAPANESE NATION HAS PAID ITS DEBT AND GET RID OF THE ENTIRE QUESTION."

DS426APS

YOKOHAMA--~~EARLY~~--ADD WAR CRIMES, TRIAL X X X NEWMAN SAID.

NEWMAN ALSO TESTIFIED THAT THE REGULAR MORNING ROUTINE AT THE PRISON CAMP INCLUDED BRISK WARMING UP EXERCISES IN TIME WITH A CHANTED CADENCE -- AND BEATINGS WITH BAMBOO SWORDS IF THE GUARDS WERE DISPLEASED.

FJ605ACS

ADD 4OICO 4 AMA TRACY, N.J.

N.J. DEFENSE COUNSEL WILL BE LT.ROBERT J.WHITE, 4256 ROSE HILL AVE., CINCINNATI, AND LT.RICHARD F.IGL (CQ), KLAMATH FALLS, ORE.

GG837ACS

YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, APRIL 4-(AP)-A U.S. EIGHTH ARMY TRIBUNAL TODAY CONVICTED SHIGEO AKAMATSU, FORMER JAPANESE ARMY SERGEANT, OF WAR CRIMES AND SENTENCED HIM TO 25 YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

HE WAS FOUND GUILTY OF BEATING SEAMAN THOMAS J.O'CONNOR, 14009 FOURTEENTH AVE., WHITESTONE, N.Y.; PFC.PARCUS RAEL, 645 PALACE AVE., SANTA FE, N.M., PVT.ARCHIE YORK, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.; CPL.PAUL D.FLOYD, SAN FRANCISCO; PFC.J.C.GRANT, TALLULAH FALLS, GA.; AND PFT.HAROLD GOFF, WADE, MISS.

HE ALSO WAS CONVICTED OF TORTURING AVIATION ORDNANCEMAN WOODROW T. SHAFFER, DESLACS, N.D., AND OF CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEATH OF PFC. ELNAR LATVALA, NASHWAUK, MINN., BY FORCING HIM TO WORK WHILE ILL.

PROSECUTORS WERE LTS.JAMES J.CARTER, 120 WEST THIRD ST., MONTGOMERY, ALA., AND PAUL K.VONCERGEN, WYANDOTTE, MICH. CAPT. WILLIAM T.MARTIN, 372 WEST MOUNT AIRY AVE., PHILADELPHIA, AND LT, KENNETH SHILLING, ARDMORE, OKLA., WERE DEFENSE COUNSEL. U.S. NAVY CAPT. BEVERLY M.COLEMAN, 1626 THIRTY THIRD ST., NW., WASHINGTON, D.C., HEADED THE TRIBUNAL WHICH HEARD THE CASE.

JQ1054PCS

MANILA, THURSDAY, APRIL 4-(AP)-A TYPHOON FORCED A U.S. ARMY TUG ONTO A REEF AT THE ENTRANCE TO SAN FERNANDO HARBOR TODAY, COL. WILLIAM C.FOOTE, WASHINGTON, D.C., REPORTED. ALL PERSONNEL ESCAPED.

FOOTE, COMMANDER OF ARMY BASE M ON THE LINGAYEN GULF SAID THE BAROMETER WAS STEADILY FALLING AND WINDS INCREASED AT SAN FERNANDO, WHICH IS ONE OF THE ARMY INSTALLATIONS NEAREST THE STORM CENTER.

"SOME ROOFS WERE BLOWN OFF OUR WAREHOUSES. OUR SHIPPING IS RIDING OUT THE STORM IN THE HARBOR; ONE VESSEL IS DRAGGING ANCHOR BUT WE EXPECT TO GET OUT OF THIS WITHOUT TOO MUCH DAMAGE," HE REPORTED.

THE PHILIPPINE SEA FRONTIER COMMAND OF THE U.S. NAVY ANNOUNCED EARLIER TODAY THAT THE TYPHOON WAS MOVING TOWARD THE IELANDS, WITH THE WIND VELOCITY AT ITS CENTER ESTIMATED AT 100 TO 115 MILES AN HOUR. NAVAL VESSELS IN THEMANILA AREA WERE MOVED TO THE OLONGAPO BASE, 60 MILES AWAY, FOR BETTER PROTECTION. NO DAMAGE TO LAND INSTALLATIONS WAS EXPECTED.

SAN FERNANDO IS ON THE EAET ARM OF LINGAYEN GULF, AT A POINT MORE THAN 200 MILES NORTH OF MANILA.

EW946PCS

30.24-2055

MANILA,APRIL 3-(AP)-AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PUPIL WAS KILLED AND 24 WERE INJURED TUESDAY WHEN A GRENADE WITH WHICH THEY WERE PLAYING CATCH EXPLODED. THE MISSILE EVIDENTLY WAS LEFT FROM LAST YEAR'S BATTLE.

-DASH-

MANILA,APRIL 3-(AP)-THE MANILA TIMES REPORTED TODAY THAT 15 CHINESE ALIENS ACCUSED OF COLLABORATING WITH THE JAPANESE WERE BEING DEPORTED TO CHINA. BECAUSE THEY ARE ALIENS, THEY CANNOT BE TRIED IN PEOPLE'S COURT.

-DASH-

BY WAYNE RICHARDSON

MANILA, APRIL 3-(AP)-LT.GEN.MASAHARU HOMMA, A BLACKHOOD OVER HIS HEAD AND A WHITE TARGET OVER HIS HEART, DIED BEFORE A U.S.ARMY FIRING SQUAD EARLY THIS MORNING, CALM AND SILENT TO THE END.

THE [illegible] WAS GENERAL MACARTHUR'S FOE IN THE 1942 BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINES. DIED FOR ORDERING THE DEATH MARCH ON BATAAN AND CONDONING WIDESPREAD ATROCITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE EXECUTION TOOK PLACE AT LOS BANOS, 20 MILES SOUTH OF MANILA, AT ABOUT 1 A.M. IT WAS THERE THAT LT.GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA HAD BEEN HANGED IN DISGRACE. HOMMA HAD HEADED THE JAPANESE IN VICTORY IN THE PHILIPPINES--YAMASHITA IN DEFEAT.

THIRTY MINUTES AFTER HOMMA DIED, LT.GEN.HIKOTARO TAJIMA WAS HANGED FOR THE ATROCITY SLAYING OF THREE AMERICAN NAVAL FLIERS IN MAY, 1944.

WITHOUT PERCEPTIBLE EMOTION, HOMMA STRODE TO THE EXECUTION SCENE BETWEEN AN ESCORT FORMED IN DOUBLE RANKS. A CHAPLAIN WALKED WITH HIM.

HOMMA STOOD SILENT, HIS ARMS BOUND BEHIND HIM, AS THE OFFICER IN COMMAND READ THE CHARGE, FINDING AND SENTENCE.

THE JAPANESE INDICATED HE HAD NO LAST STATEMENT. WEEKS BEFORE, HE HAD WRITTEM TO AN OLD FRIEND IN JAPAN THAT HE KNEW HE COULD NOT ESCAPE THE DEATH SENTENCE.

"I HAVE FAILED TO FULFILL MY TASK WITH JUSTICE AND CHARITY," HE WROTE. "..I DO NOT BLAME ANYBODY....I WANT TO GO--THE EARLIER THE BETTER--TO THE PLACE WHERE JAPANESE SOLDIERS FELL AND WHERE AMERICAN SOLDIERS SLEEP. I MUST APOLOGIZE TO GOD FOR ALL MY SINS."

WHILE THE TWELVE MEN OF THE FIRING SQUAD WATCHED, HOMMA WAS BOUND TO A POST AND THE HOOD PLACED OVER HIS HEAD. THE FOUR-INCH ROUND WHITE TARGET WAS PUT OVER HIS HEART BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE FIRING SQUAD UNLOCKED RIFLES AS THE OFFICER IN CHARGE RAISED HIS ARM. THERE WAS TENSE SILENCE AS THE MEN TOOK AIM.

SECONDS LATER THE CRACK OF RIFLES RIPPED THE TROPICAL NIGHT AND THE ONCE-VICTORIOUS JAPANESE COMMANDER WAS DEAD.

THE CONQUEROR OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR WAS CONVICTED BY AN AMERICAN MILITARY TRIBUNAL IN MANILA FEB.11. THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT REJECTED AN APPEAL FROM THE DEATH SENTENCE, AND A FEW WEEKS LATER GENERAL MACARTHUR UPHELD THE TRIBUNAL'S ACTION, DECLARING HE COULD "FIND NO CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXTENUATION" AFTER A FULL STUDY OF THE CASE.

A SHORT TIME BEFORE MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED HIS DECISION, HOMMA'S WIFE VISITED THE ALLIED COMMANDER AT HIS TOKYO HEADQUARTERS. SHE DID NOT APPEAL FOR THE LIFE OF HER HUSBAND, BUT SAID HIS DEATH "WOULD BE A GREAT LOSS TO THE WORLD."

TODAY, MRS.HOMMA WAS REPORTED ILL OF TYPHUS IN TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL. THE HOMMAS' DAUGHTER, MICHIKO, TOLD KYODO NEWS AGENCY:

"THE NEWS OF THE EXECUTION OF MY FATHER TOOK A WEIGHT OFF MY MIND AS I HAVE PITIED (GRIEVED BECAUSE OF) FATHER'S IRRITATION IN AWAITING EXECUTION."

DS532APES

APR 4 1949

AUTHORITIES SAID THEY HAD DETAINED RIOTARA NEGORO AS PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY, CALLED THE "SHENDO REMEI."

POLICE BLAMED THE SLAYINGS OF TACHYABURO NOMURA AND IKUTA MIZOBE ON THE GANGS, AND SHIGETSUMURA FURUYA, FORMER JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA, TOLD INVESTIGATORS HE ATTRIBUTED AN ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE TO THE FACT THAT HE HAD SIGNED A DOCUMENT AFFIRMING TO JAPANESE COLONISTS HERE THAT JAPAN HAD LOST THE WAR.

DOZENS OF OTHER JAPANESE HAVE BEEN THREATENED WITH DEATH, POLICE SAID, AND ACCUSED OF SIMILAR "TREASON" TO THEIR HOMELAND. GUARDS WERE POSTED THROUGHOUT THE COLONY.

TWO JAPANESE YOUTPS WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BUT REFUSED TO DIVULGE ANY INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT OF A TERRORIST ORGANIZATION. SAO PAULO NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED A LETTER WRITTEN BY RITOZA MIROCA, WHO SAID TWO SUCH BANDS EXISTED.

MIROCA SAID THE BANDS WERE CONTROLLED BY FANATICALLY PATRIOTIC JAPANESE WHO FORCED MEMBERSHIP BY THREATS. HE SAID THEY PUBLISH A NEWSPAPER IN JAPANESE WHICH CLAIMS THAT HIROSHIMA WAS BOMBED WITH POISON GAS BOMBS AND NOT AN ATOMIC BOMB, THAT GEN.MACARTHUR WAS UNDER THE EMPEROR'S ORDERS IN JAPAN AND THAT HAWAII AND THE PHILIPPINES WERE OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE FORCES.

THE GANGS REPORTEDLY WERE USING TERRORIST TACTICS TO ENFORCE UPON POORLY-EDUCATED MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE COLONY THEIR DECLARATIONS THAT JAPAN HAD NOT LOST THE WAR.

JP418AES

APR 4 1949

HAVANA, APRIL 3-(AP)-AIR BASES BUILT BY THE UNITED STATES IN CUBA WILL "ALWAYS STAND READY TO CONTRIBUTE TO DEFENSE OF THE HEMISPHERE," PRESIDENT GRAU SAN MARTIN SAID TODAY.

GRAU TOLD REPORTERS: "THE WORLD SITUATION IS NOT PEACEFUL AT THIS MOMENT. THE AMERICAN BASES WHICH WILL BE RETURNED TO CUBA AND MAINTAINED BY CUBANS WILL ALWAYS STAND READY TO CONTRIBUTE TO DEFENSE OF THE HEMISPHERE.

"THE AMERICAS HAVE TRUE PEACE AND ARE PREPARED TO MAINTAIN THAT PEACE."

THE U.S. ARMY BASE AT SAN ANTONIO DE LOS BANOS AND THE NAVY BASE AT SAN JULIAN, BOTH IN WESTERN CUBA NEAR HAVANA, WILL BE TRANSFERRED FORMALLY TO THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT MAY 20. THEIR WARTIME VALUE WAS $25,000,000.

JR916PES

OTTAWA, APRIL 3-(AP)-CAPT.DAVID GORDON LUNAN, 30, ACCUSED OF COMMUNICATING SECRET INFORMATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA, WAS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL TODAY ON SIX CHARGES OF VIOLATION OF THE OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT.

MAGISTRATE GLENN STRIKE ADJOURNED UNTIL TUESDAY THE CASE OF EDWARD WILFRED MAZERALL, 30, NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL ENGINEER, ACCUSED OF HAVING BEEN A MEMBER OF A NETWORK OF AGENTS HEADED BY LUNAN.

THE COURT ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE TESTIMONY GIVEN EARLIER BY MAZERALL BEFORE THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON ESPIONAGE. CROWN COUNSEL J.R.CARTWRIGHT SAID MAZERALL HAD ADMITTED HIS PART IN THE ALLEGED RING, AND SAID THAT THE ONLY PERSON HE HAD CONTACT WITH IN HIS ACTIVITIES WAS LUNAN, A FORMER CANADIAN INFORMATION SERVICE OFFICIAL.

JUDGMENT WAS RESERVED UNTIL TUESDAY ON CHARGES AGAINST MISS KATHLEEN WILLSHER, 40, DEPUTY REGISTRAR AT THE UNITED KINGDOM HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, ALSO ACCUSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CONNECTION WITH THE SOVIET ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY.

J1120PES

WASHINGTON,APRIL 3-(AP)-THE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE TODAY POSTPONED UNTIL AFTER THE SCHEDULED EASTER RECESS ACTION ON THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S CULTURAL RELATIONS BILL.

MEMBERS SAID AFTER A SIXTH SESSION DEVOTED TO CONSIDERATION OF THE MEASURE NO ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN UNTIL MAY AT THE EARLIEST.

THE LEGISLATION WOULD GIVE CONGRESSIONAL SANCTION TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S PLAN TO DISSEMINATE ALL OVER THE WORLD INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNITED STATES SIMILAR TO THAT NOW DISTRIBUTED IN SOUTH AMERICA.

EG1036PES

WASHINGTON,APRIL 3-(AP)-MRS.MARK CLARK SAID TODAY SHE AND HER DAUGHTER, ANN, 20, PLANNED TO SAIL FROM BROOKLYN APRIL 18 TO JOIN HER HUSBAND, GEN.MARK CLARK IN AUSTRIA.

GENERAL CLARK IS COMMANDING GENERAL OF AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES IN AUSTRIA.

THE GENERAL'S WIFE AND DAUGHTER ARE AMONG 1,200 RELATIVES OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN WHO WILL LEAVE FOR EUROPE IN MID APRIL.

EG1035PES

WASHINGTON,APRIL 3-(AP)-CONGRESS GOT A HINT TODAY THAT THE ARMY HAS MAJOR NEW CONSTRUCTION UNDERWAY AT PLANTS WHICH PRODUCED THE ATOMIC BOMB.

IT CAME FROM THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE WHICH RECOMMENDED THAT THE SENATE STRIKE FROM A HOUSE APPROPRIATION BILL A PROHIBITION AGAINST THE ARMY ENGINEERS' BUILDING "PERMANENT STRUCTURES WITHIN THE CONTINENTAL LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES" COSTING MORE THAN [illegible],000.

IN EXPLAINING ITS RECOMMENDATION, THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE MENTIONED THE "MANHATTAN DISTRICT," WHICH WAS THE WARTIME NAME APPLIED TO THE ATOMIC BOMB PROJECT. IT SAID:

TESTIMONY GIVEN BEFORE THE COMMITTEE INDICATED THAT THERE ARE NOW PENDING CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN THE MANHATTAN DISTRICT IN WHICH THE NECESSARY STRUCTURES MUST BE OF A PERMANENT NATURE AND EACH WILL COST MORE THAN $20,000.

"IN ORDER NOT TO CURTAIL AND RETARD THE MANHATTAN DISTRICT PROGRAM THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED THAT THE LANGUAGE REFERRED TO BE STRICKEN FROM THE BILL."

THE TESTIMONY MENTIONED HAS NOT BEEN MADE PUBLIC.

MEANWHILE THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE APPROVED THE APPOINTMENT OF BERNARD M.BARUCH AS U.S. REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON ATOMIC ENERGY.

EG1030PES

WASHINGTON,APRIL 3-(AP)-THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE REPORTED TODAY THE ARMY AND NAVY WILL NOT HAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO MEET ALL PAYROLLS IN THE REMAINDER OF THIS FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30.

IT RECOMMENDED THAT CONGRESS PERMIT THE ARMY TO RETAIN $61,435,757 AND THE NAVY $400,000,000 IN PAY APPROPRIATIONS WHICH THE HOUSE HAD VOTED TO WITHDRAW.

EVEN THEN, THE COMMITTEE SAID, THE ARMY AND NAVY WILL HAVE DEFICITS FOR THE YEAR IN PAY APPROPRIATIONS.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE TRIMMED DOWN TO $6,644,469,002 A HOUSE BILL WHICH WOULD HAVE WITHDRAWN $7,194,417,459 IN "SURPLUS APPROPRIATIONS" FROM GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES. OF THE TOTAL $1,554,490,612 WOULD BE TAKEN FROM THE ARMY, $2,784,680,224 FROM THE NAVY AND $1,833,768,275 FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS, CHIEFLY WARTIME AGENCIES.

EG1032PES

WASHINGTON, APRIL 3-(AP)-A FORMER GI BELIEVES THAT MANY EX-ENLISTED MEN WERE SO BROWBEATEN IN THE ARMY THEY STILL HAVE INFERIORITY COMPLEXES.

WILLIAM M. RAGAN, A TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE WITH THE 85TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN ITALY, TOLD THE GI GRIPE BOARD YESTERDAY THAT MANY A GI COMES OUT OF THE ARMY "AFRAID TO SPEAK UP EVEN WHEN HE KNOWS HE'S RIGHT."

"THE DEMORALIZATION BEGUN IN THE ARMY," RAGAN DECLARED, "OFTEN MEANS THE EX-ENLISTED MAN HAS TWO STRIKES AGAINST HIM IN CIVILIAN LIFE."

RAGAN MADE HIS STATEMENT TO THE BOARD INVESTIGATING OFFICER-ENLISTED MAN RELATIONSHIPS. THE PUBLIC CAN'T SIT IN ON THE HEARING, NOW IN ITS SIXTH DAY. BUT RAGAN REPEATED HIS COMPLAINTS FOR REPORTERS.

KERMIT HARRELL, A FORMER AVIATION ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN MATE SECOND CLASS IN THE NAVY, SAID HE WAS SO FED UP WITH THE SO-CALLED CASTE SYSTEM THAT HE COULD NOT HELP PUTTING IN HIS OAT AT THE ARMY

SYSTEM THAT HE COULD NOT HELP PUTTING IN HIS OAR AT THE ARMY HEARING.

AN INDIANAPOLIS MECHANIC, HARRELL SUGGESTED THAT A PERMANENT ARMY-NAVY BOARD BE SET UP TO WHICH ENLISTED MEN COULD TAKE THEIR COMPLAINTS.

EXCLAIMED HARRELL:

"I WAS IN THE NAVY 27 MONTHS--AND WAS MAD EVERY MINUTE OF IT."

SU713AES

WASHINGTON,APRIL 3-(AP)-NAVIES WILL BE MADE OBSOLETE, SENATOR HUFFMAN (D-OHIO) SAID TODAY, BY ROCKET ABLE TO CARRY ATOMIC BOMBS HALF WAY OAROUND THE WORLD TO DESIGNATED TARGETS.

HE TOLD A REPORTER THIS IS ONE OF THE REASONS HE WANTS CONGRESS AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO CANCEL OUTRIGHT THE ATOMIC TESTS IN THE PACIFIC AND TO INSTIGATE A WORLD MOVEMENT TO PREVENT DESTRUCTIVE USE OF THE DREAD WEAPON AGAIN.

ELABORATING ON A LOCAL RADIO (WINX) SPEECH HE MADE LAST NIGHT, HUFFMAN SAID HE AND SENATOR LUCAS (D-ILL) WERE NOT INFLUENCED BY THE PRESIDENT "OR ANYONE ELSE" WHEN THEY INTRODUCED THEIR RESOLUTION REQUESTING CANCELLATION OF THE PACIFIC EXPERIMENTS.

"THERE IS NO HOPE FOR MANKIND IF IT DOES NOT ALREADY REALIZE THAT AN ATOMIC WAR CAN ONLY MEAN THE DESTRUCTION OF CIVILIZATION," HUFFMAN SAID IN HIS SPEECH.

FUTURE WARS, HE ADDED, WILL "BE FOUGHT THROUGH THE STRATOSPHERE AND NOT UPON THE SEVEN SEAS. SURELY, WE DO NOT HAVE TO EXPLODE A SUPER-BOMB TO BRING ANY SENSIBLE PERSON TO THAT CONCLUSION."

HY1113AES

APR 4 1946

APR 4 1946

30.24-2057

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER
NEW YORK, APRIL 3-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL MET IN AN INFORMAL CLOSED SESSION TODAY TO TRY TO CHART A WAY OUT OF THE IRANIAN CRISIS AFTER BOTH IRAN AND RUSSIA INDICATED THE POSSIBILITY OF A BREAK IN THE WEEK-LONG DEADLOCK.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ANDREI GROMYKO IN HIS FIRST STATEMENT ON THE SITUATION SINCE HE WALKED OUT OF A COUNCIL MEETING A WEEK AGO SENT WORD TO THE PEACE-ENFORCEMENT AGENCY THAT ALL RUSSIAN TROOPS WOULD BE WITHDRAWN FROM IRAN WITHIN A MONTH AND A HALF. HE SAID FLATLY THEIR EVACUATION DID NOT DEPEND ON ANY OTHER ISSUES, SUCH AS OIL CONCESSIONS. HE DID NOT MENTION THE POSSIBILITY OF "UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES" PREVENTING WITHDRAWAL.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR HUSSEIN ALA, UNDER QUESTIONING BY AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES, THEN SAID THAT IF RUSSIA WOULD GUARANTEE UNCONDITIONAL REMOVAL OF HER TROOPS BY MAY 6 HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD AGREE TO HAVING HER CASE BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL SUSPENDED FOR THE TIME BEING.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE MID-DAY PUBLIC MEETING COUNCIL DELEGATES ARRANGED FOR THE INFORMAL SECRET SESSION TO EXPLORE THE POSSIBILITIES OF SETTLEMENT, ONE OBJECTIVE OF WHICH WOULD BE TO GET GROMYKO BACK TO THE COUNCIL TABLE, ENDING RUSSIA'S BOYCOTT. THE NEXT PUBLIC MEETING WAS SET FOR 11 A.M. E.S.T. TOMORROW.

RUSSIA SAID THAT TROOP ETC PICKING UP SIXTH GRAF SIXTH ARMD, (WITH INSERT).

KA321PES NM

APR 4 1946

WASHINGTON, APRIL 3-(AP)-BERNARD M.BARUCH, NEW YORK FINANCIER, WAS APPROVED BY THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE TODAY AS UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON ATOMIC ENERGY.

FR1244PES

NEW YORK, APRIL 3-(AP)-ALL OF THE FIVE BIG POWERS AND NINE SMALLER NATIONS HAVE MADE SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCES TO THE UNITED NATIONS WORKING CAPITAL FUND.

FRANCE, THE LAST OF THE MAJOR POWERS TO MAKE A PAYMENT, HAS TRANSFERRED $1,400,000 TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND CHINA HAS MADE A FURTHER PAYMENT OF $600,000, MAKING A TOTAL OF $800,000 TOWARD HER FULL ADVANCE OF $1,600,000.

THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT PREVIUSLY HAD REPORTED THAT SOVIET RUSSIA HAD MADE A PAYMENT OF $1,723,000 TO THE WORKING CAPITAL FUND, THAT THE UNITED STATE HAS PAID $500,000 OF HER SHARE AND THAT THE UNITED KINGDOM HAD PAID $300,000.

IN ADDITION TO THE CASH PAYMENT, THE UNITED KINGDOM ALSO CONTRIBUT THE COST OF THE MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PREPARATOR COMMISSION, THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN LONDON. THESE COSTS AMOUNTED TO APPROXIMATELY $1,000,000.

OTHER COUNTRIES WHO HAVE MADE PAYMENTS WERE: TURKEY, $374,250; CANADA, $1,090,500; HONDURAS, $12,250; AUSTRALIA, $718,750; YUGOSLAVI $184,500; PERU, $152,000; BELGIUM, $332,250; THE NETHERLANDS, $357,000, AND NORWAY, $169,000.

PS1231AES

NEW YORK, APRIL 3-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN SAID TONIGHT "THE SUCCESSFUL CONDUCT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DEPENDS UPON THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD CAN AND WILL SPEAK DIRECTLY TO EACH OTHER, DISCUSSING THEIR COMMON PROBLEMS AND INCREASING THEIR MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING."

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE, IN A MESSAGE TO A DINNER HONORING MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, SPONSOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF WOMEN, DECLARED:

"I BELIEVE THAT THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS COULD HAVE NO BETTER SPOKESMAN OF THEIR DESIRE FOR LASTING PEACE THAN THEIR REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN MET TOGETHER FOR JOINT COUNSEL."

REFERRING TO MRS.ROOSEVELT, THE PRESIDENT SAID:

"YOUR SPONSOR, MRS.FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT, EXEMPLIFIES THE INSPIRING LEADERSHIP THAT THE WOMEN OF THE UNITED NATIONS CAN GIVE TO THE CAUSE OF PEACE." X X X

J1123PES

NEW YORK, APRIL 3-(AP)-ARTHUR D.K.OWEN OF GREAT BRITAIN WAS APPOINTED TODAY ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, IN CHARGE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS.

OWEN, 41, IS THE EIGHTH AND FINAL ASSISTANT TO BE APPOINTED BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE.

J1122PES

NOTE TO EDITORS:

HENCEFORTH WHEN UNITED NATIONS IS ABBREVIATED THE AP WILL USE THE FORM U.N. (WITH PERIODS) INSTEAD OF THE HITHERTO WIDELY ACCEPTED UNO. THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THE WORLD PEACE ORGANIZATION IS "THE UNITED NATIONS," AND, AS AP DISPATCHES HAVE POINTED OUT IN THE PAST, NOWHERE IN THE CHARTER DOES "UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION" APPEAR, ALTHOUGH THERE ARE REFERENCES TO "THE ORGANIZATION."

THE A.P.

APRIL 3, 1946

J607PES

New York, April 3--(ap)--The text of the communique issued today after the closed session of the United Nations Security Council follo

The members of the security council met informally at the United Nations Offices at 610 Fifth Avenue at 3 p.m. this afternoon.

All members of the Security Council were present except Mr. Andrei Gromyko, representative of the Soviet Union.

The Secretary General discussed with members certain questions of protocol and other administrative matters. The members of the council also informally exchanged views on the procedures to be followed in the matter of the Iranian appeals in light of the responses of the

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Soviet Union and Iran to the requests of the Secretary General for further information.

The security council will meet at Hunter College at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(end text)

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NEW YORK, APRIL 3-(AP)-A UNION OFFICIAL SAID TONIGHT AN OFFICER OF THE UNITED NATIONS HAD ACTED TO "BAR ALL TELEVISION COVERAGE" OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL SESSIONS AT HUNTER COLLEGE.

THE UNION MAN, BUSINESS MANAGER CHARLES A.CALAME OF LOCAL 1212, RADIO BROADCAST ENGINEERS, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS (AFL), SAID MEMBERS OF HIS UNION HAD BEEN TOLD TO CEASE FILMING THE SESSIONS FOR LATER TELEVISION BROADCASTS FOR CBS.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, HOWEVER, WHICH HAS BEEN SHOOTING "LIVE" TELEVISION, SAID NBC HAD NOT BEEN INFORMED OF ANY MOVE TO CLOSE THE TELEVISION BOOTH. NBC TELEVISION MEN ARE MEMBERS OF THE IATSE.,

CALAME SAID THE MOVE AROSE FROM A DISPUTE BETWEEN HIS UNION AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYES (AFL), WHOSE MEMBERS ARE FILMING THE SESSIONS FOR NEWSREELS. THE NEWSREEL MEN HAVE THREATENED TO QUIT WORK IF THE CBS MEN USE THEIR CAMERAS. THE IATSE CLAIMS JURISDICTION OVER THE CBS MEN.

CALAME SAID MISS MARION DIX, ONE OF THE SECURITY OFFICERS, "DECIDED ON APRIL 3 TO CLOSE THE TELEVISION BOOTH."

MISS DIX COULD NOT BE REACHED FOR COMMENT.

MQ1103PES

BY HOWARD S. COWAN

NEW YORK, APRIL 3-(AP)-WHEN A GRAYING, BESPECTACLED MAN MADE A HABIT OF WHISPERING AND FEEDING HASTILY SCRIBBLED NOTES TO SOVIET AMBASSADOR ANDREI GROMYKO IN EARLY SESSIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, WORD GOT AROUND ABOUT A "MYSTERY MAN" IN THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION.

WHO WAS THE MAN WHO SAT CONSTANTLY AT GROMYKO'S ELBOW, FREQUENTLY CONSULTING THE YOUNG AMBASSADOR? WHO WAS THE ELDERLY MAN WHO ACCOMPANIED GROMYKO EVERYWHERE?

OBSERVERS PRESENT AT SAN FRANCISCO AND LONDON SAID THEY HADN'T NOTICED HIM THERE.

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PROF. BORIS EFIMOVITCH STEIN MAY BE A STRANGER IN THESE PARTS BUT HE'S NO MYSTERY MAN IN HIS NATIVE RUSSIA.

THE SCHOLARLY, 54-YEAR-OLD PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AT MOSCOW UNIVERSITY IS ONE OF THE SOVIET UNION'S VETERAN DIPLOMATS, AN EXPERT ON RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY.

HE IS AN ABLE WRITER, KNOWN TO MOSCOW NEWSMEN IN HIS FORMER CAPACITY AS CHIEF OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY PRESS SECTION. STEIN'S ARTICLES HAVE APPEARED IN THE INFLUENTIAL "WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS," A TRADE UNION PUBLICATION NOW RENAMED "NEW TIMES," AND "BOLSHEVIK," THE COMMUNIST PARTY MAGAZINE.

SIXTEEN YEARS SENIOR TO 38-YEAR-OLD GROMYKO, STEIN HAS BEEN IN THE THICK OF RUSSIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS SINCE 1920. HE SERVED AS MINISTER TO FINLAND AND AMBASSADOR TO ITALY IN THE MIDDLE THIRTIES.

WEIGHING HIS STATUS WITH THE STALIN GOVERNMENT BY THE IMPORTANCE OF HIS ASSIGNMENTS DURING 26 YEARS OF SERVICE, STEIN SHAPES UP AS PRETTY SOLID.

IN 1927, WHEN RUSSIA DECIDED TO TRY HER HAND ONCE MORE AT INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION (ABANDONED AFTER THE FAILURE OF THE GENOA AND HAGUE CONFERENCES), STEIN WAS SHIFTED FROM HIS POST AS "DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN DEPARTMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE" TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION TO THE LEAGUE OF NATION'S INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

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STEIN WAS THE MAN STALIN SELECTED TO SUBMIT TO THE LEAGUEM RUSSIA'S FAMOUS BUT ILL-FATED PROPOSAL FOR TOTAL WORLD DISARMAMENT IN 1928. SIX YEARS LATER, STEIN WAS RUSSIA'S OFFICIAL DELEGATE TO THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE, WRECKED BY JAPAN'S REFUSAL TO JUNK HER ARMY AND NAVY.

THOUGH HIS DISARMAMENT PLANS WENT AWRY, STEIN SHORTLY WAS REWARDED (HE HAD NEGOTIATED RUSSIA'S WAY INTO FULL MEMBERSHIP IN THE LEAGUE) WITH THE AMBASSADORSHIP TO ITALY.

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A LITTLE MORE THAN SIX MONTHS IN ROME AND STEIN'S VELVET-GLOVED DIPLOMACY HAD WON MUSSOLINI'S SIGNATURE TO A SOVIET-ITALIAN TRADE PACT. BUT HE SWITCHED TO HIS SIX OUNCE GLOVES TWO YEARS LATER WHEN MUSSOLINI SIGNED THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT WITH GERMANY AND JAPAN.

STEIN RUSHED OVER TO CHIGI PALACE AND TOLD OFF COUNT CIANO, THE ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, IN NO UNCERTAIN TERMS.

"THE PACT," HE TOLD IL DUCE'S SON-IN-LAW, "IS REGARDED AS NOT FRIENDLY TOWARD THE SOVIET."

THINGS DETERIORATED STEADILY FROM THAT POINT AND STEIN WAS RECALLED TO MOSCOW IN 1939. WITH MAXIM LITVINOFF, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER, AND ALEXANDER TROYANOVSKY, AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1938, HE BEGAN TO FUNCTION AS A FOREIGN POLICY ADVISER TO STALIN'S POWERFUL CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

OCCASIONALLY HE WROTE A MAGAZINE PIECE OR MADE A SPEECH.

THE MONTH BEFORE THE ALLIES LANDED IN NORMANDY, STEIN URGED IN "WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS" THAT THE ATLANTIC CHARTER BE MADE FLEXIBLE, ESPECIALLY IN RESPECT TO UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

LESS THAN TWO MONTHS AGO, IN A SPEECH IN MOSCOW, HE ACCUSED THE VATICAN OF CONSTANTLY CARRYING OUT "ANTI-SOVIET" CAMPAIGNS AND DECLARED THAT GERMANY'S ANNEXATION OF AUSTRIA HAD THE POPE'S APPROVAL WHILE THE CHURCH OPPOSED ANGLO-FRENCH-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

THEN, WITHOUT ADVANCE NOTICE, STEIN SHOWED UP IN THE BRONX AS CHIEF ADVISER TO POKER-FACED, NON-COMMUNICATIVE GROMYKO. SINCE THE SOVIET WALKOUT ON THE IRANIAN ISSUE LAST WEDNESDAY HE HAS BEEN HIS GOVERNMENT'S CHIEF PARTICIPANT IN UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES, SITTING IN THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS WHICH IS DRAFTING NEW PROCEDURE RULES FOR THE COUNCIL.

M305AES

BY FRANCIS W.CARPENTER

NEW YORK, APRIL 3-(AP)-THUMBNAIL SKETCHES OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL DELEGATES IN ACTION AROUND THE HORSESHOE TABLE:

DR.OSCAR LANGE, 41, OF POLAND. HERE IS A PROFESSOR ON THE POLITICAL STAGE, WITH A READY AND KEEN WIT. HE IS A CHAMPION OF THE LOGICAL APPROACH TO ALL MATTERS, AS WELL AS OF THE SMALL NATIONS. WHEN DR.LANGE IS RECOGNIZED, HE MARSHALS HIS NOTES IN ORDERLY FASHION, LEANS CONFIDENTIALLY ON THE TABLE, AND TALKS IN THE MANNER OF A PROFESSOR LECTURING A CLASS, MUCH AS HE DID WHEN HE TAUGHT ECONOMICS AT THE UNIVERSITIES OF CALIFORNIA AND CHICAGO. OF COURSE, HE SPEAKS EXCELLENT ENGLISH.

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-DASH-

EELCO N.VAN KLEFFENS,,51, OF THE NETHERLANDS. THIS FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT LISTENS CLOSELY MOST OF THE TIME, WITH THE LONG INDEX FINGER OF HS RIGHT HAND RESTING AGAINST HIS FACE AS HE SITS IN HIS COUNCIL CHAIR. HIS SPEECH IS IN THE BEST OF ENGLISH, WHICH REFLECTS SOMEWHAT HIS YEARS SPENT IN ENGLAND WITH THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT IN EXILE DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION. HE PHRASES HIS REMARKS WITH A VIEW TO BREVITY AND CONCISENESS--AND HIS QUESTIONS ARE QUICK AND TO THE POINT.

-DASH-

DR.FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA, 59, OF MEXICO. THE MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER HAS ADDRESSED THE COUNCIL IN FRENCH AND IN ENGLISH. HE GESTICULATES A GREAT DEAL. WHEN NOT SPEAKING HE RESTS BACK IN HIS CHAIR, HIS HEAD SLIGHTLY INCLINED IN LISTENING.

HENRI BONNET, 57, OF FRANCE. THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES IS AN OLD HAND AT COUNCIL TABLES, WITH 11 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE WITH THE SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. HE SPEAKS, OF COURSE, IN FLAWLESS FRENCH AND THUS FAR HE HAS SPOKEN MAINLY TO BRING UP COMPROMISE SUGGESTIONS AFTER VARYING VIEWPOINTS HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED. BONNET, TOO, GESTURES AS HE TALKS.

-DASH-

MAHMOUD HASSAN PASHA, 50, OF EGYPT. THE EGYPTIAN MINISTER IN WASHINGTON SINCE 1938, HASSAN'S MANNER IS MINDFUL OF HIS DAYS ON THE BENCH. HE SPEAKS EXCELLENT ENGLISH, AND ONCE BECAME SO HEATED IN HIS ARGUMENT THAT HE POUNDED ON THE TABLE. HIS ENTIRE APPROACH TO THE COUNCIL DISCUSSIONS SHOW THAT HE HAS A LONG LEGAL BACKGROUND.

-DASH-

B20

DR.QUO TAI-CHI, 56, OF CHINA, CHAIRMAN. FORMER REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA AT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, DR.QUO PRESIDES WITH THE DIGNITY OF A MAN LONG ACCUSTOMED TO COUNCIL TABLES. HE SPEAKS ENGLISH QUIETLY, LOOKS UP AND DOWN THE TABLE TO BE SURE THAT HE HAS GIVEN EVERYONE AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD, AND HAS HAD TO USE HIS GAVEL ONLY ONCE--LAST FRIDAY WHEN THE DELEGATES AND AUDIENCE JOINED IN LAUGHTER AT ONE POINT.

-DASH-

, PEDRO LEAO VELLOSO, 58, OF BRAZIL. FOREIGN MINISTER OF BRAZIL, VELLOSO HAS CONFINED HIMSELF TO A LISTENING ROLE. HE HAS SPOKEN ONCE THUS FAR, A 77-WORD SPEECH LAST FRIDAY IN ENGLISH. HE IS THE ONLY DELEGATE TO BREAK OUT COLORED GLASSES BECAUSE OF THE TERRIFIC LIGHTS WHICH NOW AND THEN FLASH ON THE COUNCIL TABLE.

-DASH-

LT.COL.WILL M ROY HODGSON, 53, OF AUSTRALIA. HODGSON SPEAKS IN A NORTH AUSTRALIAN ACCENT, SLOWLY AND WITH CAREFUL CHOICE OF WORDS AS BECOMES A LAWYER.

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-DASH-

JAMES F.BYRNES, 66, UNITED STATES. THE U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE, LONG A LAWYER AND A FORMER JUSTICE OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT, SHOWS LITTLE OF THE LAWYER IN HIS SPEECHES BUT MORE OF THE HORSE TRADER, WILLING TO GIVE A BIT HERE AND THERE BUT CAREFUL TO SEE THAT HE DOES WHAT HE CAN TO GAIN HIS POINT IN THE END. HE SPEAKS DECISIVELY, MINCES NO WORDS. HE WAS THE FIRST DELEGATE TO POUND THE TABLE, STRIKING IT WITH HIS FIST WHILE ARGUING THAT THE COUNCIL MUST AT LEAST HEAR THE IRANIANS WITHOUT DELAY.

-DASH-

SIR ALEXANDER GEORGE MONTAGU CADOGAN, 61, OF BRITAIN. CADOGAN, TOO, IS A VETERAN DIPLOMAT AND WAS CHIEF DIPLOMATIC ADVISER TO THE BRITISH LEAGUE OF NATIONS DELEGATION. HIS DRESS IS AS IMPECCABLE AS IS HIS ENGLISH; HIS MANNERISMS AND HIS TALK ARE THOSE OF A MAN LONG SCHOOLED IN THE PRACTICES OF DIPLOMACY.

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-DASH-

ANDREI A.GROMYKO, 38, OF RUSSIA. GROMYKO, U.S.S.R. AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, IS THE YOUNGEST MAN AT THE COUNCIL TABLE BUT HE HAS GAINED HIS SPURS AS A DEBATER OF THE FIRST RANK. GRIM-COUNTENANCED AND SERIOUS, HE SPEAKS RUSSIAN WHEN ADDRESSING THE COUNCIL AND MAKES FEW GESTURES. HE PAYS GREAT ATTENTION TO HIS PAPERS IN FRONT OF HIM AND LISTENS CLOSELY WHILE THE INTERPRETER TRANSLATES INTO ENGLISH, WHICH HE SPEAKS WELL BUT DOES NOT USE IN THE COUNCIL DELIBERATIONS.

APL23

PBS ASSD ... April 5 ... Refers March 28 story.

WILLKING'S NEWYORK NOTED FROM TIMES CLIPPING MIHAILOVIC STORY REPETITION STATEMENT MIHAILOVIC WIFE DIED IN CONCENTRATION CAMP. THAT REPORT PROVED FALSE. SHE STILL LIVING BELGRADE. THEY ESTRANGED FOR YEARS ACCORDING REPORTS AND SHE APPARENTLY NO WAY CONNECTED CHARGES AGAINST HIM 30.mk

Council Puts Iran Issue Aside to May 6, Accepts Soviet Pledge; Australia Dissents; Next Session Tuesday, Russia Is Due Back

30.24-2061

U.N. Shelves Iran Case, Accepting Red Pledge

Australia Alone Rejects Byrnes' Plan to Settle Question in Security Council—Gromyko Attends Reception After Session.

NEW YORK, April 4—(AP) The United Nations Security council, spurred by U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, accepted today Russia's unconditional pledge to withdraw from Iran and voted to defer consideration of the Iranian case until May 6.

The council action was taken over the vigorous objection of Lt. Col. William Roy Hodgson, the Australian delegate, and in the absence of the Russian delegate, who walked out last week in protest against hearing the Iranian case.

Major Obstacle Hurdled

The security council hurdled a major obstacle in its development as the world's peace agency. Delegates tonight were frankly optimistic as to the future effectiveness of the council, which has in little more than a week weathered one of the worst storms in its young life.

Secretary Byrnes presented the resolution by which further proceedings on Iran's appeal to the United Nations for action against Russia was held up until May 6—and Chairman Quo Tai-Chi voiced the hope that developments before that date might make unnecessary any further consideration of the case by the council.

Byrnes' hand was the first in the air when the vote was taken. Voting with him were eight other delegates—those of Britain, France, Egypt, Brazil, the Netherlands, Mexico, China and Poland. Hodgson sternly and firmly kept his hand on the table. The 11th vote was accounted for by the Russian absence.

Iranian Envoy Approves

After the vote the Iranian envoy expressed his government's acceptance of the council action. The council knew where he had stood on the proposition for he had nodded his head affirmatively as Byrnes read his resolution.

The council then adjourned until next Tuesday at 3 p. m. During the interal, Chairman Quo observed, the delegates will have an opportunity to study a report of its committee of experts on rules of procedure.

The Russian delegate, Andrei A. Gromyko, lost little time getting back into the council fold after the Iranian case was completed—at least temporarily. He went to a luncheon given by the chairman for the delegates. It was the first time Gromyko had been with all 10 other delegates since he walked from the council chamber at 5:20 p. m. March 27.

(In Tehran, Iran, Leftist Deputy Temourtai summed up the feeling of diplomats, political observers and government officials in Iran with the comment that the unqualified Soviet promise to evacuate Russian troops from Iran by early may meant that "the pressure is off.")

Byrnes Praised

Secretary Byrnes, who since the council met March 25 has taken the leadership in the council's struggle to reconcile the divergent contentions, was praised by his fellow delegates for his resolution which opened a way out of the case.

The nub of the Byrnes resolution is:

"Resolved that the council defer further proceedings on the Iranian appeal until May 6, at which time the Soviet government and the Iranian government are requested to report to the council whether the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from the whole of Iran has been completed and at which time the council shall consider what, if any, further proceedings on the Iranian appeal are required."

The meeting proceeded smoothly, apparently according to a plan arrived at in the council's executive session yesterday, until it came the turn of Col. William Roy Hodgson, the Australian delegate.

In the dissenting tradition already established by Australia in United Nations deliberation, the gray-haired Hodgson, his black, bushy eyebrows knitted over his horn-rimmed glasses, hunched up to the table and severely arraigned the council for failing to obtain full and complete documentation of the issue and for what he termed failure to act in a judicial manner on the question.

Criticizes Gromyko Walkout

Further, Hodgson criticized Andrei A. Gromyko, the Russian delegate, for walking out on the council thus, he said, prejudicing "the work, efficiency and authority of the council."

He alleged that the Iranian case had been handled as a political incident instead of a whole vital situation.

"This case was a challenge to the Security council and in our opinion the council did not meet it," Hodgson said.

Secretary Byrnes, who sat quietly next to the Australian delegate, answered him near the close of the hour and a half session by declaring that rules of procedure are but the means to enable the council to accomplish the purpose of the United Nations Charter.

"We must not be slaves of any particular method of accomplishing the purposes of the charter," the secretary said.

Hussein Ala, the Iranian delegate, again was invited to the council table. After adoption of the resolution, he expressed his government's acceptance of the action and reiterated that complete withdrawal of the Russian troops, as promised in the Russian reply to the council yesterday, would ease his country's problems.

"It is understood," he said, "that the question of the withdrawal of troops and interference in the affairs of Iran remain on the agenda to be brought up at any time."

Council Accepts

That was agreeable to the council since the Byrnes resolution provided that the matter remain on the agenda until May 6 and may be brought up by the interested parties or any member of the council at any time.

Hodgson was in agreement on that point, specifically reserving his right to bring up the question if he desired.

The Australian set down four specific objections to the council's action:

1. "There was not complete investigation of all the facts before a decision was reached."

2. "We had not complete statements at any time on the merits of the case, no facts or information from other interested parties."

3. "We deprecate the fact that the Soviet delegate left the council during discussions of procedural questions and before the facts or merits of the case were even discussed, thus prejudicing the work, the efficiency, and the authority of the council."

4. "That the method adopted in this case, namely, arrangements outside the council, even though they were termed procedural, to which the Australian delegate objected tended in our opinion to weaken the authority and prestige of the council in the eyes of the world and affected its future procedure."

Dr. Eelco Van Kleffens, the Netherlands delegate, spoke immediately after Hodgson and in his clipped English accent said he did not think the council had omitted or evaded any point which it should have tackled under the charter.

Dr. Van Kleffens said that important as some of the objections of the Australian delegate are, "I do not think that we are called upon to go into them all, thereby imprinting on our labors a somewhat academic stamp which I think we can with advantage avoid."

Chairman Quo also answered the Australian, particularly to the delegate's objection to the two executive sessions held since the Iranian case was taken up last week. He said the charter makes no provision for or against public meetings of the council and that the two executive meetings were conducive to the smooth conduct of the council's operations.

Chairman Quo also answered the Russians should be out of Iran. Council President Quo Tai-chi of China said he hoped Iran and Russia would settle all their troubles and make further discussion unnecessary.

But it was Hodgson, fiery, gray diplomat in the best Australian tradition of a minority protester, who added the final fireworks to the crisis-laden case.

Authority "Prejudiced"

He said that Gromyko's walk out a week ago had "prejudiced the work, efficiency and authority of the Council," that the decision to defer the case should not have been made until after full investigation, that Iran's complaints were being handled as a political incident rather than a whole vital situation.

Russian Promise To Leave Basis For Action

New York, April 4 (AP)—On a motion by United States Secretary Byrnes, the Security Council today shelved the Iranian case until May 6—but the decision came only after Australia's representative had blasted Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko's walkout and accused the Council of failing to do its duty.

Nine of the Council's eleven members voted for the Byrnes resolution, which is based on Russia's flat promise to the Council yesterday that her troops will all be withdrawn from Iran by early May.

Voting for the Byrnes resolution were China, Netherlands, France, Mexico, Poland, Britain, Brazil, Egypt and the United States.

After Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala had stated his Government's acceptance of the deferment and Byrnes had thanked the Council members for adopting his resolution the Council adjourned at 12.46 P.M. (E.S.T.) until Tuesday at 3 P.M.

Abstained From Voting

Gromyko's continued absence counted for one vote and the abstention of Australia's W. R. Hodgson from casting his ballot for the other.

Byrnes declared that Russia's assurances should be accepted as satisfactory and that by deferring the case now the Council could ask reports on it May 6, by which time

In the broad accent of a man from "down under," he emphatically told his colleagues that "this case was a challenge to the Security Council and, in our opinion, the Council did not meet it."

He leaned hunched over the council table as he spoke in sharp terse sentences, and when the vote was taken he kept his hands firmly on the table.

Throughout the proceedings Hussein Ala was at the Council table and he expressed Iran's acceptance of the Byrnes-sponsored resolution.

It was believed, Ala said, that withdrawal of Russian troops would ease all Iran's problems. At the same time he declared:

"It is understood that the questions of the withdrawal of troops and interference in the affairs of Iran remain on the agenda to be brought up at any time."

As for the Council work on the case, he said that "Iran has received assurances from the United Nations that it could not have obtained by itself."

Got Quick Backing

In short order Egypt, Brazil, Britain, Poland and Mexico lined up behind the Byrnes resolution.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, of Britain, said he believed the settlement Byrnes proposed would be a "good augury" for the Council's future efforts to build world peace. He said that Byrnes had made "a valuable contribution" to the settlement of the question.

Adoption of the Byrnes resolution, Cadogan said, might be "the first step toward a peaceful and amicable settlement" of the whole complicated Iranian situation—of which the withdrawal of troops, key issue in the case before the Council—is but the immediate and most critical phase.

Egyptian Statement

After Foreign Minister Francisco Castillo Najera had expressed Mexico's support for the resolution, French Ambassador Henri Bonnet stated France's agreement. Bonnet's announcement made a Council majority.

Egyptian Member Mahmoud Hassan Pasha, indorsing the Byrnes proposal, added:

"The gesture of the Soviet Republic in complying with the decision of this Council should be commended."

Brazilian Foreign Minister Pedro Leao Velloso also backed up the settlement. He said Russia had given unqualified assurances and that "the Security Council has done its duty in receiving the Iranian complaint and inviting the representative of Iran to state his case."

Oscar Lange, Polish Ambassador, and recognized as one of Russia's closest friends in the Security Council, then announced his indorsement of the Byrnes plan.

The Byrnes resolution took note of the Russian assurances that troops would be evacuated from Iran within five or six weeks of the start of their removal on March 24.

Accepted As Unconditional

It accepted the Russian promises as unconditional.

Since withdrawal could not be completed any earlier than the specified time, Byrnes said, the Council should accept the Russian statement and, in effect, shelve the case.

Shelving of the Iranian case, vastly complicated for the Council by Gromyko's walkout a week ago, would allow him to return almost immediately to the Council's sessions. He announced he was absenting himself only from the discussions on Iran.

Members of the Security Council, with Gromyko absent, met privately and informally late yesterday, reviewed the case, presumably heard Secretary General Trygoe Lie's report and obtained a gen-

eral understanding on today's procedure, though various informants said that no hard-and-fast agreement was reached at that time.

An arrangement was made that on Friday morning the Council members should visit the Sperry Gyroscope Company's factory at Lake Success, Long Island—a possible new United Nations headquarters if it is decided to move from Hunter College in the Bronx.

Various delegation officials, among them some Americans, were understood to hold the view that the Security Council was emerging from the Iranian crisis much stronger for the experience.

Security Council Proceedings

Yesterday's meeting of the United Nations Security Council was opened at 11:10 a. m. by Dr. Quo Tai-chi, the President, who then invited Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala to sit at the Council table. Following is a partial transcript of the proceedings:

MR. BYRNES (UNITED STATES): I desire to offer for the consideration of the Council a resolution.

"Taking note of the statements of the Iranian Representative that the Iranian appeal to the Council arises from the presence of Soviet troops in Iran and their continued presence there beyond the date stipulated for their withdrawal in the Tripartite Treaty of Jan. 29, 1942:

Taking note of the responses on April 3 of the Soviet government and the Iranian government pursuant to the request of the secretary general for information as to the status of the negotiations between the two governments and as to whether the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Iran is conditioned upon agreement on other subjects, and in particular taking note of and relying upon the assurances of the Soviet government that the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Iran has already commenced; that it is the intention of the Soviet government to proceed with the withdrawal of its troops as rapidly as possible; that the Soviet government expects the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from the whole of Iran to be completed within five or six weeks, and that the proposals under negotiation between the Iranian government and the Soviet government 'are not connected with the withdrawal of Soviet troops':

"Being solicitous to avoid any possibility of the presence of Soviet troops in Iran being used to influence the course of the negotiations between the governments of Iran and the Soviet Union, and recognizing that the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from the whole of Iran cannot be completed in a substantially shorter period of time than that within which the Soviet government has declared it to be its intention to complete such withdrawal:

"Resolved that the council defer proceedings on the Iranian appeal until May 6, at which time the Soviet government and the Iranian government are requested to report to the council whether the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from the whole of Iran has been completed and at which time the council shall consider what, if any, further proceedings on the Iranian appeal are required:

"Provided, however, that if in the meantime either the Soviet government or the Iranian government or any member of the Security Council reports to the secretary general any developments which may retard or threaten to retard the prompt withdrawal of Soviet troops from Iran, in accordance with the assurances of the Soviet Union to the council, the secretary general shall immediately call to the attention of the council such reports, which shall be considered as the first item on the agenda."

Mr. President, I do not desire to add any lengthy explanation of the resolution. It speaks for itself. It will be noted that it rests upon the statement I made to the Council last week, when I presented the suggestion that the Soviet government and the Iranian government should be communicated with through their representatives. At that time I concluded my statement with these words: "If the Council could obtain more adequate and exact information regarding the status of the negotiations between the Soviet government and the Iranian government, the Council might be able to satisfy itself that the assurances of the Soviet government as to the prompt withdrawal of troops from Iran are in fact, for all practical purposes, unconditional. In that event there might be no need to go into the substantive issues, provided it reserves the right to both parties to have the case immediately taken up by the Council should there be any development which threatened to retard the withdrawal of troops."

The resolution I have now offered has been drafted pursuant to the statement I then made that the information presented by the representatives of the government might make it possible for the Council to take such action as is now suggested and which I hope will meet with the approval of the Council.

MR. HASSAN (EGYPT)—Mr. President, I want to define the position of the Egyptian delegation concerning this question, since the Egyptian motion was first adopted.

When I addressed the Council at one of the previous sessions, I said in substance that the San Francisco Charter had attributed the big powers, in spite of the opposition of others, great advantages and privileges, and I added that we hoped that they would use them wisely. I am glad to see that at its first test the big powers have seen eye to eye with the smaller nations and allowed Iran to state her case boldly. On the other hand, the present resolution, as I see it now, has at least the great merit of making it clear that the doors of this Council remain open at any time for that nation in case no agreement is reached. I want to indorse it.

However, let us not forget that the primary role of this Council is to have the way paved for peace through conciliation. I think we should take note of that and give credit to the big powers.

I think, too, that the last gesture of the Soviet Republic in complying with the decision of this Council should be commended.

It is hoped that this question will be settled amicably. We hope that the world at large knows by now that this body, which is the only instrument of peace, is living and viable. I hope that the attitude of the Council has proved it and will prove it again and again.

(Here Dr. Velloso, of Brazil, supporting the resolution, said it was the Council's duty "to settle in a friendly and peaceful manner international disputes which are likely to disturb good relations between states." Sir Alexander Cadogan, of the United Kingdom, also supported the resolution, saying, "I think that the Council must feel grateful to the Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes, for the valuable contribution which he has made" and "I think there can be no doubt that the Council may well rest content to watch the implementation of the assurances which it has now received.")

DR. LANGE (POLAND): The government of the Republic of Poland supports and will support any step which leads to international understanding—particularly to understanding between the great powers. Our delegation has acted in this spirit throughout the present meeting of the Security Council.

The Polish delegate is one of the members of this Council, elected for a term. I think that each of the elected members of the Council represents not only his own country, but has by virtue of his being elected by the Assembly a mandate of all the United Nations—a mandate to act in the interest of the maintenance and preservation of peace throughout the world.

The resolution proposed by the Secretary of State serves this interest and I am therefore glad to support it. After the adoption of this resolution, which I hope will be adopted, we shall have fulfilled our mandate from the people of the world. However, there were moments and days when the people of the world must have wondered with anxiety whether our proceedings do lead—to the fulfillment of our mandate.

We have overcome our difficulties and I would urge this Council that we follow in the future, always, the pattern which has led us to a solution in this case; that we always proceed with the fullest information from the very beginning. This will insure that we shall in all stages of our discussion be acting in full understanding between all members of our Council, as well as in full light and openness before the people of the world.

(At this point, Dr. Najera, of Mexico, supporting the resolution, praised Dr. Lange's thesis concerning non-permanent members of the Council. Mr. Bonnet, of France, also expressed approval of the Byrnes proposal and added that "I think we may deduce two lessons from our experience." These, he said, were:

(First—"The United Nations through its Security Council, which is its permanent organ for the maintenance of peace, has fulfilled its role. Its role is to effect a conciliation, to help the nations members of our community to get over their differences and come to agreement. So our work during this last week has, I think, constituted a first contribution to the restoration of confidence in the world."

(Second—"We have to deal with a question which is very important, which had very important procedural aspects, and we succeeded in solving these procedural questions. I think our success is of importance for the future. We have shown the value of international solutions as applied to difficult international problems.")

COLONEL HODGSON (AUSTRALIA): Mr. President, the principle for which Australia stands is that the Council should not take any decision without careful, orderly and methodical examination of all the facts and information relating to the dispute in order to reach a just and impartial decision, acting as a high judicial tribunal would act. From the outset in this case we have been confronted with two conflicting statements. At the moment we still have only one motion before the Council, a procedural question of postponement. Or haven't we, as we voted against Mr. Gromyko's proposal for an adjournment until April 10? But the only reason we have the delegate from Iran at the table is to discuss the procedural question of postponement.

Now we have before us a positive resolution within Chapter VI of the Charter relating to the pacific settlement of disputes. Now here is the point, sir. Before any of the measures in Chapter VI can be considered by the Council, or a postponement granted, or even the dropping of a dispute, or doing nothing, in fact before any decision at all is made, we have to ascertain the facts once the case has been admitted to the agenda.

Our object, which the Council did not do in London, and did not do here, was to adopt appropriate procedure for this and other cases to obtain all the proof so that we can reach an impartial decision in every case. Once a case is referred to the Council it has the responsibility on behalf of all the United Nations to reach a decision based on investigation. As it is, we have before us what might be regarded as a hasty decision, what might be termed an empirical decision, which may or may not work.

In this case we should have insisted on obtaining all the facts and documentary proof. We should have coped with difficulties such as, in the question of a dispute, who is entitled to vote? We shall have to face up to them sooner or later, and surely we should have faced up to them at the outset of this, our continuous session.

The Australian delegation at the outset asked for an orderly investigation, and one which would not cause undue delay or postponement, but facilitate a finding.

Turning to this specific case, we have had advanced in support of this resolution considerations of getting nations together, of promoting better relations between neighbors. On the other hand, questions of public faith in the Security Council, of the principle that the integrity and independence of small nations will be reflected is of paramount importance. Let us look at the facts of the case impartially and judicially. There are really two questions in issue, the one before the Council in London, namely, interference in the internal affairs of Iran by Soviet forces, agents and officials. That was temporarily disposed of by the resolution of the thirtieth of January calling on the parties to negotiate.

The Iranian delegate has reported that these negotiations have been fruitless. Consequently, he asked that these be investigated along with the new element, namely, the presence of Soviet troops in Iran in breach of the Treaty of 1942 after March 2. What has happened? We have here before us a resolution dealing purely with the withdrawal of troops. Not a word about the charge laid previously and which is still on our agenda of interference by Soviet troops and agents in the internal affairs of Persia. These have been completely unresolved.

I find nowhere in the evidence an assurance on the question of Azerbaijan. This resolution is in fact an interpretive assurance that the Soviet Union will withdraw her troops so that Iran can negotiate the other questions in accordance with her own domestic law.

The Australian delegation is concerned with the following aspects of this case: First, there was not complete investigation of all the facts before a decision was reached. There was only one request for information to the parties on a particular point. The Security Council is to apply a new set of principles contained in the Charter regarding the settlement of disputes, and to depart from the method of old diplomacy. An appeal to the Security Council should not merely be an incident in a chain of political negotiations.

We went straight from a procedural question of postponement to a final resolution without even having decided to investigate the case.

Two, we had not complete statements at any time on the merits of the case, no facts or information from other interested parties.

Three, we deprecate the fact that the Soviet delegate left the Council during discussions of procedural questions and before the facts or merits of the case were even discussed, thus prejudicing the work, the efficiency, and the authority of the Council.

Four, that the method adopted in this case, namely, arrangements outside the Council, even though they were termed procedural, to which the Australian delegate objected, tended in our opinion to weaken the authority and prestige of the Council in the eyes of the world and affected its future procedure.

This case was a challenge to the Security Council and in our opinion the Council did not meet it. For these reasons, and above all because the Council did not insist on a complete investigation and examination of all the facts before reaching the decision now before us in this resolution, the Australian delegation will refrain from voting on it and reserves its right on May 6 or before that date to call for a complete investigation, if the circumstance so warrants, of all the factors relating to this case of Iran.

(Supporting the resolution, Dr. Van Kleffens, of the Netherlands, at this point disagreed with Colonel Hodgson, saying, "I personaly do not think that in our discussions the Council omitted and much less evaded any point which it should have tackled in order to fulfill its duty under the charter."

DR. QUO (PRESIDENT): I believe there are no more speakers and I would like to make a few remarks as a representative of China. Before I proceed, I would like to make just one observation on what my Australian colleague has said in regard to executive or private meetings. I think, in principle, many members of the Council will not favor having private meetings often, and I quite appreciate my Australian colleague's position in view of the attitude his government has taken on this question. But I think the very great ma-

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jority of the members of the Council are of the opinion that executve meetings, held with moderation and discussion, are conducive to the smooth conduct of the Council's affairs. Executive meetings were held primarily for informal exchanges of views, but took no decisions. However, they proved instrumental in bringing about a similarity of views which helped to determine the course to be pursued in handling the discussion before the Council. We have found the last two private meetings which we have held were helpful in smoothing out differences which were largely concerned—not entirely concerned—with procedural matters. I believe that private meetings can be usefully held provided we confine them to the necessary occasions. On the past two occasions they certainly have helped to bring about the happy course of events which, as a matter of fact, you have already witnessed in this meeting. As our other colleague pointed out, there is nothing in the charter against private meetings or laying down that all meetings of the Council should be held in public. I make this remark in order to avoid any misunderstanding on the part of the public that their confidence in the Cuncil need be affected if we do occasionally hold a private meeting.

Now, as the representative of China, I am glad to support the draft resolution which the Secretary of State has placed before us and to associate myself with my Egyptian, British and other colleagues in paying warm tribute to the Secretary of State for his valuable contribution toward the discussion on the Iranian question. I would also like to join my colleague in expressing my satisfaction at the assurances given by the Soviet representative in his written statement which I read yesterday, namely, that the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Iran is not connected with other matters. We have also taken note of the statement of the Iranian representative that he does not intend now to press the question further in the Council with the Soviet assurance in regard to Soviet withdrawal of troops from his country.

I think that the effort of the Council in regard to the Iranian question has thus met with success. It has contributed to the fulfillment of one of the primary functions or duties of the United Nations, namely, the bringing about by pacific means and in conformity with the principles of justice and law the adjustment of disputes or situations among its members. The spirit of mutual concession on the part of both parties in this case is indicative of their earnest desire to uphold the principles of the Charter and to maintain friendly relations among states. The Council, in accordance with the resolution before us, remains seized of the matter. I am sure that to which any date any further discussion of this case is deferred we may hopefully expect a situation in which the two parties in the mean time will have arrived, thus making further discussion by the Council of the Iranian case unnecessary.

Now, we have the draft resolution submitted by Mr. Byrnes before us. All those who are in favor please raise their hands. (Nine affirmative votes.) It is adopted by nine votes.

I call on the representative of Iran.

MR. ALA (IRAN): Mr. President, honorable members of the Council: The fundamental problem placed before us in reference to these disputes was the desire of the Iranian people to have all foreign troops unconditionally removed from their territory, and thus to regain the freedom of action and authority of their government. As this supreme tribunal to whom we appealed for justice has taken the view that the assurance given by the Soviet representative in his letter of yesterday to the Secretary General is a pledge that all Soviet troops will be evacuated unconditionally within a period of five or six weeks, at the latest by May 6, 1946, the people of Iran will likewise accept this pledge as such an unconditional assurance. As soon as these troops and their equipment are removed from Iran and the country returns to a normal condition, I am confident that my government will be prepared to deal with all questions of legitimate interest which affect its relations with its northern neighbor in a spirit of understanding and friendliness.

Our most cherished desire and determination is to live on terms of concord and amity and mutual trust with our neighbors and other members of the United Nations, to contribute to the best of our ability to the maintenance of peace and security in the Middle East, which is a crucial point in international relations and communications, and, free from fear and interference, to devote all our energies to the welfare and progress of the people of Iran.

A solution having been found on the question of the withdrawal of the Soviet troops, my government is prepared, as I said yesterday, to refrain from pressing at this time consideration of the dispute regarding the interference in the internal affairs of Iran, first brought before the Security Council in London, in the hope that with the promise to withdraw the troops and the evacuation of Iran all interference in the internal affairs of my country may cease.

It is understood, of course, that both the question of withdrawal of troops and the question of interference will remain on the agenda of the Security Council to be brought up for consideration at any time. We appreciate the assurance given by the Council that the matters which we have brought here will remain of continuing concern. It is our hope that it will be unnecessary for us to come again before you in connection with these questions; but if that should prove necessary, we shall come with full faith and confidence. The firmness and courage with which the Council has dealt with these disputes and the spirit of good will and patient understanding which have characterized your consideration of these matters have already given a feeling of confidence to all the small nations—small but many of which, like mine, are militarily weak, but great and strong in culture and service to mankind throughout their thousands of years of independent existence.

If I may presume to say this, the results achieved here with reference to these disputes have a significance of permanent value, a significance that goes far beyond the immediate interests of the government of Iran. Persia has received assurances and positive results through the United Nations which it could not have achieved by itself. This is the foundation upon which the hopes of the future must rest, and may I, in conclusion, again thank the members of this Council? I cannot refrain from expressing the gratitude of our people to the people and government of the United States who have generously provided a sumptuous home for the United Nations and given us their sympathetic support, recognizing the justice of our cause. In like manner, my high appreciation is extended to all the United Nations for their valuable manifestation of solidarity.

MR. BYRNES (UNITED STATES): Mr. President, I wish to express my appreciation to the Council for having adopted the resolution I have submitted. The Council is in its infancy. It has not yet had the opportunity to hear the report from the committee drafting the rules. Whatever report may be made by that committee, I hope the Council may always have in mind that rules of procedure are but the means to enable the Council to accomplish the purposes of the Charter. We must not be slaves to any particular method of accomplishing the objective of the Charter. The Charter provides in its very first article that the purpose of the organization is to bring about by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace. It then provides in the fourth paragrapn of the first article that it shall be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends previously recited.

In this matter, last week the Council unanimously followed the method of submitting an inquiry through the Secretary-General to the government of Iran and to the Soviet government through their representatives. We might have provided for an investigation and sent an individual or a committee to Iran to report at some distant date, and distant date it would have had to be. The Council pursued another course which resulted today in the United Nations being truly a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of common ends. And I am happy to hear the representative from Iran say that in view of the action of the Council he asks for no action upon the statement made in his letter with reference to interference in the government of Iran by Soviet agents. After all, the withdrawal of troops without condition is the only sane method of disposing of any question of interference in the government of Iran. That, in the opinion of the Council, has been accomplished, and I know that every member will be happy regardless of the method pursued, that we have accomplished the purpose.

DR. QUO (PRESIDENT): There is no other item on the agenda for today.

I understand that the Committee of Experts, who were to draw Rules of Procedure, has completed an interim report. It will be circulated to members in the course of the next day or two, and in order to allow members a little time to make a careful study, which they undoubtedly will desire to do, I think I shall adjourn the meeting until next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Is there any observation?

The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 12:46 p. m.)

Tass Tells Of Council Action

London, April 4 (AP)—The Moscow radio broadcast the Russian news agency Tass's account of today's Security Council meeting in New York which said only that "after the declaration of the Soviet and Iranian governments about talks being held between them, the Security Council decided to postpone further discussions on the Iranian question to May 6."

Moscow Prints Soviet U.N.Note

MOSCOW, April 4 (AP)—The Soviet press published without editorial comment today a Tass dispatch from New York giving the full text of the note which Russian delegate Andrei A. Gromyko delivered to the United Nations Security Council yesterday. The dispatch, appearing in all Moscow papers under the headline "In the Security Council," evoked little discussion in the capital

ESSURE OFF, IRANIAN SAYS

hran Diplomats Pleased By Security Council Success

Tehran, April 4 (AP)—Leftist Dep Temourtaj, commenting on the qualified Soviet promise to the ecurity Council to evacuate Red rmy troops from Iran by early ay, declared today that "the pres ure is off."

He summed up the consensus here of diplomats, political observers and Government officials. Prince Mozaffar Firouz, director of propaganda, obviously pleased with the apparent solution of what Premier Ahmed Qavam has said was the nation's biggest "priority problem," said:

"His Excellency has won a great personal victory. Russian troops are being moved out according to agreement. We have maintained our national integrity and with it the friendship of powerful neighbors."

Qavam's Action Praised

Foreign diplomats said Qavam was "playing his hand masterfully and for the best interest of Iran."

A British spokesman said he doubted that oil was the subject of the present Soviet-Iranian negotiations here, pointing out that "such discussions during the occupation by foreign troops is ill legal."

Both Qavam and Firouz have maintained that the negotiations with the Russians are only those that might be carried on between any two friendly countries with common problems and boundary.

There were rumors that negotiations for settling the problem created by establishment of an autonomous government in Azerbaijan were already under way, but these were denied by Firouz.

Azerbaijan Settlement Forecast

Most Government officials agreed with Qavam that "when the Russians leave Iran, the Azerbaijan problem can be settled by negotiation."

The ordinary man in the street, however, doubted whether the Russians would evacuate the country completely. Many asked:

"Have any of them gone yet?"

A general staff officer said he had no official reports of Russians actually crossing the Iranian frontier.

Prince Abounsar Azod, propaganda director for the Tuden (Leftist) party, disclosed that its candidates already were campaigning for the next parliamentary election, and that the party expects to win "at least 60 seats" in the 136-member chamber. It had seven deputies in the last Parliament.

No Election During Occupation

Under Iranian constitutional law no election may be held while foreign troops are on Iranian soil.

Azod denied accusations from the opposition that the Tudeh party is Russian-supported, saying "it is no more Soviet-sponsored than the Leftist parties in America, England or France."

He referred to the demonstrations by Tudeh parties last month which prevented the Majlis (Parliament) from extending its own life as "a great victory for the masses."

Iran Leftists Begin Their Campaign

Tehran, April 4 (AP)—Tudeh (Leftist) party candidates began campaigning for the next parliamentary elections today as Russian troops were reported moving out of Iran in a manner which a Government spokesman described as satisfactory.

Under Iranian law elections cannot be held as long as foreign troops remain on Iranian soil. At least seven Tudeh deputies in the last Parliament, however, left Tehran to campaign in the provinces in the expectation that an election would follow the Russian withdrawal.

Abounasr Azod, Tudeh propaganda director, confidently predicted sweeping gains for his party, whose opponents charge it with being Russian-supported.

"Workmen Joining"

"All the workmen have joined our movement," Azod declared. "Ninety-nine per cent of the laboring men in Tehran are now enrolled in the party and we receive applications faster than we can pass on them."

He asserted the party was "no more Soviet-sponsored than leftist parties in England or America."

Prince Mozaffar Firouz, Iranian Propaganda Minister, said the Russians had promised to complete the evacuation of Iran early in May "without any conditions whatsoever."

The term of the last Iranian Parliament expired on March 11 after members of the Tudeh party had staged a series of demonstrations against a move to have the legislative body extend its own life until the withdrawal of Russian troops permitted the holding of an election. Disorders accompanying the demonstrations prevented many of the deputies from attending the final sessions and the proposal was never acted upon.

"Victory For Masses"

Azod termed the demonstrations "a great victory for the masses" and asserted the Tudeh party is "now the voice of the Iranian people."

"We have the only organized political party in Iran," he said. "Our leaders now are in a strong position in the Central Government and our power has caused the Government to swing leftward—toward a course of true Iranian nationalism.

Departure By Ship

"We want better conditions and better wages for our workers," said Azod, himself a wealthy landowner. "Iran must cast out the few unpatriotic and greedy groups which made slaves of the people, and build a new nation, able to take its place with the enlightened nations of the world."

Firouz told a press conference he had been advised that two or three shiploads of Russian troops had already departed through the Cas

pian Sea port of Pahlevi, about 150 miles northwest of Tehran.

He declared the Soviet Government had "agreed that within a period of five or six weeks from March 24 Soviet forces would have left the whole country," and added:

"I would like to point out that by this memorandum the complete evacuation of Iran within the aforesaid period was not subject to any conditions whatsoever."

No Azerbaijan Talks

Firouz also emphasized that the evacuation question was not involved in negotiations which he said now are under way in Tehran with a view to "bringing about a settlement of all outstanding questions between Iran and the Soviet Government."

Asked whether any negotiations were under way in the self-proclaimed autonomous government set up in Azerbaijan province during the Russian occupation, Firouz replied:

"Not at this time."

In response to a question as to whether the Russians would be expected to aid in solving the Azerbaijan problem, he declared that "the only aid they could give would be moral aid." The Azerbaijan problem, he added "is strictly an internal one."

his actions will belie his words."

3. Upheld Russia's right to make bilateral agreements with such contiguous countries as Poland, Bulgaria and Romania, and at the same time criticized similar agreements by Britain with Trans-Jordan and Iraq.

4. Declared that all the United Nations organization "is doing now is preserving the status quo," with other members keeping Russia "in the hole" when the Soviet makes demands.

Follows Connally

Pepper took the floor after Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations committee had expressed belief that a Russian agreement with Iran for withdrawal of Soviet troops had strengthened the U. N. Security council as a peace preserving agency.

Pepper said that while this is true, he feels that some other things are going on that ought to have attention.

He protested that a recent British agreement with Trans-Jordan, formerly a part of mandated Palestine, permitted British troops to remain anywhere in that country. He called it a "subterfuge" under these conditions to say that Trans-Jordon has independence, adding:

we have to broaden and perpetuate the rotten status quo that exists in the world today.

"And if Secretary Byrnes means what he says — that he does not want us to maintain the status quo —he had better change his policy or his actions will belie his words."

It is easy, Pepper continued, to "gang up against Russia."

Hatch was on his feet immediately.

"I wish to deny as strongly as I can," the New Mexico senator said, "that this country is ganging up with any other country against any other country in the world. I deplore that a Senator of the United States will stand here on the floor and make such a statement."

Asked by Senator Fulbright (D.-Ark.) about Russian pacts with Poland, Romania and Bulgaria, Pepper said he believed there was "some understanding" with Poland, which he noted "is adjacent to the Russian border "and not 2,000 miles away."

He likened Russia's agreements to American actions under the Monroe doctrine.

Implication Denied

"I strongly deny that implication contained in the Senator's words that this country is ganging up with any other country against Russia," Hatch then declared.

Declaring that this country should use its efforts to cancel all single-nation mandates and place dependent peoples under United Nations trusteeships, Senator Pepper shouted:

"I haven't seen the Secretary of State, as a gallant knight, riding to the liberation of Indonesia, where some of our lend-lease equipment has been used to shoot down people who are seeking liberty!"

Assailing what he termed "British imperialism," Pepper said he felt the British were making only a "sanctimonious pretense that they offer freedom for everybody."

"They are for freedom for every Englishman and that is about all," he declared.

Hits Trans-Jordan Treaty

He attacked specifically Britain's signing of a mutual-defense treaty with Trans-Jordan, formerly a part of the Palestine mandate given to Britain by the League of Nations.

"In my opinion," Pepper declared, "this is just another way of exploiting little countries by big countries and is the antithesis of the principles of the United Nations."

Chairman Connally (D., Texas), of the Foreign Relations Committee, had just praised the Russian agreement to withdraw troops from Iran.

Pepper said this was all well and good, but Britain ought to withdraw her troops from Iraq, Trans-Jordan, Lebanon-Syria and Palestine.

Doctor Called Spy

Pepper said he had been told that Britain had made Iraq a "treaty dependency" and had gone so far as to send along a doctor "whose purpose it was to spy on the regent" of Iraq when the latter visited this country at the invitation of the President.

He was told at a dinner, the Florida Senator said, that the President of Lebanon had been routed out of bed by British troops, taken away and kept incommunicado for eight days, "because he opposed the retention of Lebanon as a mandate."

Pepper got some backing from Senator Brewster (R., Me.), who declared the State Department should be asked about the significance of the recent establishment of a Trans-Jordan Government and its pact with Great Britain.

would not work "of itself," Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said today it needed full support from all groups and interests "because peace has to be worked for every day, just the way we worked for war."

She said U.N. was "not an afterthought which came when the war was over," and added:

"The people who fought the war together, while they knew during the war that we just had to win it, they still knew that it would be necessary to have an organization to win the peace."

Mrs. Roosevelt spoke at a luncheon given by the Executive Association of Greater New York, Inc., in memory of the late President.

"The United Nations will not work of itself," she said. "It will take all the backing of the business people and labor people and agriculture and every other kind of group in this country because peace has to be worked for every day, just the way we worked for war."

Rapp to proceed to his post in Tirana, and that Britain would not be able to receive the Albanian representative in London.

But, he said, Britain was prepared to reconsider establishment of diplomatic relations if the Albanian government had any "fresh proposals" to make.

The spokesman said that since the November offer, the Albanian government had been hostile toward Britain, and by obstruction had forced the British military mission to confine its work in Albania to the capital.

Britain May Oppose Albania's U.N. Entry

London, April 4 (AP)—Britain is holding in abeyance the resumption of diplomatic relations with Albania. This action suggests that Britain may oppose Albania's application for United Nations membership.

A Foreign Office spokesman said today that Britain had informed the Albanians she no longer felt able to authorize Thomas Cecil Rapp, British minister-designate, to proceed to Tirana.

U.S. Planes In Britain For 'Experiments'

London, April 4 (AP)—The RAF said today that three American Superforts and seven Flying Forts have arrived in Britain to take part in "certain experiments."

An Air Ministry spokesman said the American experiments would be co-ordinated with test "raids" by RAF Lancasters which were disclosed to be in progress already.

Targets for the experiments will be U-boat pens at Farge and on Heligoland Island off the German coast.

The RAF plans to use its 22,000 "earthquake" bomb, biggest developed by Britain during the war. Rocket-assisted bombs of 4,500 pounds are also expected to be used by the British.

Anglo-French Alliance Held Aimed At Soviet

London, April 4 (AP)—The Madrid radio said tonight an Anglo-French alliance would be an "exaggerated precaution" for protection against Germany and "obviously" would be directed mainly against the Soviet Union.

Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, said yesterday a French Government suggestion for an Anglo-French alliance coincided with British views and would receive consideration.

ON BLACK MARKET TO CONSERVE FOOD

LONDON, April 4—(AP) Food ministers of 17 European countries were told by UNRRA Director Fiorello LaGuardia they "must stamp out" their black markets.

Prime Minister Attlee opened a food debate in Commons meanwhile with the assertion that Britain had reached the limit in sending food to others.

In a message to the food conference read by Dr. W. F. Welk, UNRRA economic adviser, the newly-elected head of UNRRA warned that "the supplying countries are not giving generously of their food and other goods to benefit private profiteers." LaGuardia was unable to attend.

R. V. Furness of Britain, chairman of the Combined Food Requirements sub-committee, charged that the urban population of Europe was suffering because the farmers won't give up their wheat." He urged that the farmers be compelled to yield their stored grains.

Furness added than Canada and the United States, with shipments of 775,000,000 bushels of wheat in the current crop year, "have made the greatest contribution in the history of the grain business."

A series of resolutions presented to the conference called for "all possible means of economy before reducing human consumption," although some food ministers cautioned that further ration cuts would be necessary before the fall harvest.

Attlee in a speech to Commons declared "we shall do all we can to prevent our late enemies from suffering starvation, but if it comes to a choice one is bound to consider our friends before our enemies."

He asserted that Britain had "reduced our margin of safety (in the food situation) to the limit to help others. Further we cannot go. We must maintain the strength of our people as a vital factor in the eco-

London Food Parley Gets LaGuardia Note

London, April 4 (AP)—F. H. LaGuardia, UNRRA director, told European food ministers in a message today that they "must stamp out" black markets.

The message to a conference of representatives of seventeen European countries was read by Dr. W. G. Welk, economic adviser to the UNRRA. LaGuardia was unable to attend.

Senator Pepper Attacks British on Imperialism

WASHINGTON, April 4 — (AP) Senator Pepper (D.-Fla.) shouted to the Senate today that the United States has "become a guarantor of British imperialism" and that the two nations are "ganging up on Russia."

An angry rejoinder came immediately from Senator Hatch (D.-N. M.) who denied that the United States is ganging up on anybody and deplored the fact "that a senator of the United States will stand here on the floor and make such a statement."

Pepper delivered a thorough-going indictment of what he described as the "sanctimonious pretense of the British that they are for freedom for everyone in the world." He said the freedom the British offer is pretty well limited to Englishmen.

Criticizes Byrnes

In the course of an hour's debate, Pepper:

1. Criticized Secretary of State Byrnes for not having interfered in British use of Lend-Lease equipment to fight Indonesian rebels.

2. Asserted that if Byrnes means it when he says he does not want maintenance of what Pepper called "the rotten status quo," the secretary had better change his policy or

"What is that except a big power retaining a strangle-hold over a little power, except that they put it in the phraseology of a smart lawyer?"

"Yet," he said, "the British make the most sanctimonious pretense that they are for freedom for everyone in the world. To every Englishman in the world they offer freedom and that is about as far as their record in many particulars goes.

"What I decry is the international hypocrisy, sham and pretense," he continued. "If the British people want the Russians to get their troops out of Iran, let them get their troops out of Iraq, Trans-Jordan, Lebanon and Syria and out of Palestine."

All he wanted to see, he said, was the "United States not become a guarantor of British imperialism," adding: "Today that is what we are doing."

He said he wanted no "Churchillian compact" that would set the rest of the world against the Anglo-Saxon nations."

Will Oppose Draft

"As far as I am concerned," he declared, "I am not going to vote for Selective Service, I am not going to vote for war appropriations if we are going to use the forces

Pepper Assails 'Ganging Up' On Russia

Washington, April 4 (AP)—Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) asserted in the Senate today that this country is joining with other nations in "ganging up on Russia"—a contention which Senator Hatch (D., N. M.) promptly and hotly disputed.

Declaring that anybody who raises a voice in support of Russia is called a Communist, Pepper shouted that he was not going to vote for continuance of selective service or for military appropriations "to use our forces to protect the rotten *status quo* in the world today."

"Siamese-Twin" Alliance

Pepper said this country seemed to be joining with Great Britain in a "Siamese-twin fraternal alliance" directed against the Soviet, and asserted:

"Secretary of State Byrnes better change his policy or his actions will belie his words."

When he noted that "it is easy to gang up on Russia," Hatch broke in to ask if Pepper thought that "we ganged up on Russia during the war."

The Florida Senator replied that he hadn't said that.

ROOSEVELT URGES FULL SUPPORT FOR U.N.

NEW YORK, April 4.—(AP) Asserting that the United Nations

BRITAIN DISCLOSES REFUSAL TO RENEW TIES WITH ALBANIA

LONDON, April 4—(AP) Britain is holding up diplomatic relations with Albania, accusing Albania of being hostile to Britain and of obstructing a British military mission there, a foreign office spokesman said tonight.

Authoritative sources said this suggested that Britain would oppose Albania's application for membership in the United Nations.

Both Britain and the United States offered last Nov. 10 to recognize the regime of Premier Enver Hoxha, Britain said it would recognize the Hoxha regime as the provisional government with the assurance that there would be free elections and establishment of a democratic government. The United States stipulated three conditions for recognition: Free and secret election; freedom for all democratic groups to present candidates, and news freedom for American reporters in Albania.

The Foreign office spokesman said Britain had informed the Albanian government that it no longer felt able to authorize British Minister-designate Thomas Cecil

UNRRA ASKS FIGHT

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European farmers "should be compelled" to give up grain they are holding back on the farms, said R. A. Furness, of Great Britain, chairman of the combined food board requirements subcommittee.

"Greatest Contribution"

Canada and the United States, with shipments of 775,000,000 bushels of wheat in the current crop year, "have made the greatest contribution in the history of the grain business," Furness said.

The first of a series of resolutions called for "all possible means of economy before reducing human consumption."

Other resolutions dealing with the increased extraction rates in the milling of flour, reduction in grain-fed livestock and intensive efforts to collect greater stocks from farms were to be submitted for action tomorrow and Saturday.

Hoover Speaks Tomorrow

Herbert Hoover, on a food mission for President Truman, arrived this afternoon and will address the conference tomorrow. He will leave for Brussels Saturday.

Sean Lemass, Eire's Minister of Commerce, yesterday proposed that the extraction rate in flour milling be raised to 90 per cent, as compared to the current rate of 72 to 85 per cent, in order to conserve dwindling wheat supplies.

Tells Plans Of U.S.

Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr., chief its domestic consumption of wheat by 40 per cent through "voluntary action" to aid hungry Europeans.

He said the United States hoped to provide 11,000,000 tons of wheat for export for 1945-46 through conservation measures which would include boosting the extraction rate from 72 to 80 per cent and eliminating wheat for use in alcoholic beverages.

Friend Before Foe In Food: Attlee

London, April 4 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee opened a food debate in the House of Commons today by declaring that "millions of people today are faced with scarcity of food and some with absolute starvation" and that Allies must be fed before former enemies.

"We shall do all we can to prevent our late enemies suffering from starvation," he said, but "if it comes to the choice, one is bound to consider our friends before our enemies."

Britons May Get New Cut

Although Britain's rations were recently reduced to wartime levels and her bread darkened as much as it was during the height of the U-boat raids, Attlee said: "I am bound to warn the country that I cannot guarantee a further cut will not be necessary, though we will do our utmost to avoid it."

"We have reduced our margin of safety to the limit to help others," he said.

"We must maintain the strength of our people as a vital factor in the economic, political and social recovery of the world."

Credits U.S. And Canada

He said Herbert Hoover, now in this country on a food survey, will confer with Foreign Secretary Bevin.

Referring to contributions to world food supplies by the United States and Canada, Attlee said it was only by "prompt action of those two countries that the situation had not got entirely out of hand."

"The response by the great exporting countries was immediate," he said, adding that he doubted whether it was always sufficiently recognized how quickly that response came.

FOOD SHIPMENTS MUST BE BOOSTED, SAYS LAGUARDIA

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 4—(AP) Asserting that 500,000,000 persons were facing starvation deaths in Europe and Asia, Fiorello LaGuardia, in his first public address as director of UNRRA, today called for immediate shipment abroad of vast quantities of food.

"There never have been so many hungry at one time in the history of mankind," said the former New York mayor.

In urging that 700,000 tons of wheat must be shipped a month, LaGuardia said that otherwise "we as Americans will be ashamed of ourselves as long as history can be read."

Fears Mass Starvation

"Unless we can ship large supplies for delivery this month," he said, "there will be mass starvation deaths in Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece and Italy," adding that while he was willing to head the international relief agency, he refused to be "head mortician of an international undertakers establishment."

LaGuardia's address before the Vermont 1946 Emergency Food Program for Famine Relief, at the University of Vermont, was broadcast over a nation-wide network.

Members of the Vermont organization immediately unanimously adopted a resolution expressing willingness to return to rationing for the duration of the emergency to insure a fair and practical way of reducing the country's consumption of food. Copies of the resolution were addressed to the President, Secretary of Agriculture and Vermont's congressional delegation.

In addition to calling upon western farmers to make stored wheat available immediately, LaGuardia appealed to eastern dairy farmers to increase production.

"To keep up the high traditions of the American farmer," he said, "we should be willing to assume the responsibility of feeding the hungry people."

Assails Hoarders

He scored any Americans who were hoarding wheat while waiting for higher prices and added: "To a few certain Americans, I say it ill becomes any American to begrudge this measly help we are giving to the world."

In asserting that 700,000 tons of wheat should be shipped a month, LaGuardia said recent shipments were: 425,000 tons in January, less than that amount in February, and 327,000 tons in March.

LaGuardia said 200,000,000 people in Europe and 300,000,000 in China were starving. He said that this month 100,000 tons of wheat were needed in Poland, 80,000 in Greece and 250,000 in Italy, but that UNRRA's present supply could furnish only 30,000, 27,000 and 80,000 tons to those countries respectively.

He said Russia was sending some wheat to Poland and France and is expected to help Yugoslavia.

LaGuardia arrived here in a Navy plane, in which he left for Washington.

LICHFIELD DEFENSE CHARGES COURT BIAS

LONDON, April 4 (AP)—Complaining that bias and prejudice existed among high Army authorities, defense counsel today challenged the jurisdiction of the London-appointed seven-man court-martial to try the second of the defendants in the Lichfield detention camp case.

The defense also announced plans to call Lieutenant Gen. John C. H. Lee and other high American officers, as well as Capt. Earl J. Carroll, assistant prosecutor who resigned while charging that a deliberate attempt was being made to whitewash higher officers in the case.

In Frankfort on the Main Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, United States Commander in the European Theatre, said he had ordered an immediate investigation of the charges made by Captain Carroll.

The defendant who went on trial today was Staff Sgt. James M. Jones of Muskogee, Okla. He is charged with assault and battery on American Army personnel imprisoned at the Tenth Reinforcement Depot. He is one of ten men and eight officers charged with mistreatment of personnel. The first defendant, Sgt. Judson H. Smith of Cumberland, Ky., a guard at the camp, was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

At the outset the defense peremptorily challenged Col. Paul C. Cole, president of the court. Colonel Cole was replaced by Col. Buhl Moore. Major Benito Gaguine, law member of the court, also was challenged on the ground that his superior had "actively participated in a pre-trial of the cases."

Colonel Moore repeatedly closed the court to settle disputes with Major Gaguine. He also drew a heated reply when he advised Maj. Leland Smith, trial judge advocate, to object more frequently to defense questioning of Major Richard D. Kearney.

Resigned Officer's Story Sought

London, April 4 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee and other high American army officers will be called as witnesses in the case of Staff Sergeant James M. Jones, second Lichfield detention camp defendant to be brought to trial before a United States Army court, defense counsel said today.

The defense also will seek testimony from Capt. Earl J. Carroll, assistant prosecutor who resigned because, an informant said, he believed conditions of the trial were unfair to the accused enlisted men and junior officers and impaired the case against higher-ranking officers.

Under Orders Not To Talk

Carroll, who said he was under "direct orders" not to discuss his resignation, was said by informants yesterday to have written a seven-page letter of resignation, advocating a "single trial before a single tribunal" for all the defendants as a means of learning "whether or not the large-scale mistreatments of American soldiers in confinement at Lichfield were due to a policy established by army authority."

General Eisenhower, in Washington yesterday, ordered the European commander, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, to investigate Carroll's charges.

First Defendant Convicted

Sergeant Jones, a native of Muskogee, Okla., is charged with assaults and battery on prisoners at the United States Army reinforcement depot at Lichfield, where he was a guard. Sergt. Judson H. Smith, of Cumberland, Ky., first of the defendants to be tried, was convicted of mistreating prisoners and was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

Disclosures that Lee, former services-of-supply commander in the United Kingdom and now commander of United States forces in the Mediterranean theater, would be asked to testify came during examination of members of the court at the opening of Jones's trial.

Others to be called, the defense said, will include Col. C. E. Brand, staff judge advocate of the western base.

Carroll's Reported Claims

Captain Carroll was reported in his letter of resignation to have declared the staff judge advocate in the London area office had issued instructions to dismiss conspiracy charges against enlisted men involved and had ordered separate trials for isolated cases of assault and battery.

Such procedure, he was said to have insisted, "suggests the deliberate creation of a condition that tends to assure the conviction of enlisted personnel and a few junior officers and the acquittal of officers of higher rank."

Charges of mistreating prisoners have been brought against ten men and eight officers.

FATHER WINS BABY KATHLEEN

But G. I. Says He'll Keep Trying to Adopt Her.

London, April 4 (A. P.).—Little Kathleen Logan, who has traveled quite a bit in the short eighteen months of her life, will not be traveling to America as the dependent of a service man.

The United States Army ruled yesterday that Kathleen had not been adopted legally by her soldier uncle, Pfc. Frank Tilley of Burlington, Vt., who once told the Army he was her father. Army authorities said that since Kathleen's father, James Logan, refuses to authorize adoption the matter is closed so far as the Army is concerned. And that means she will not travel to America as a service man's dependent.

Recently discharged from the R. A. F., Logan has four other daughters. He accompanied Tilley on a visit to Kathleen yesterday at a suburban R. A. F. nursery.

A Father's Plea.

"I have nothing to say against Tilley," he said. "He is a good man, and he really loves my child and wants to do what he thinks is best for her. My wife did what she thought was best for the child when she agreed to let the baby go behind my back. "I am still young and strong, and I have confidence that I can make a decent living one day for my children. I want them to stay together."

Tilley took Kathleen with him to Paris in February and kept her at his barracks for two days with the statement that he was unable to find quarters for his family in England. The Army gave him an extension of furlough to take Kathleen back to Dundee, Scotland, where the Logans live.

Although Tilley had no comment on the Army decision he earlier told reporters: "I love the baby, and if I fail this time I will go on trying to have her with me and my wife in our new home in the United States."

Logan took the baby from Mrs. Tilley, his sister, at the Tidworth G. I. brides' camp last week. Mrs. Tilley now is en route to the United States.

IRISH BRIDES SAIL

Belfast, Northern Ireland, April 4 (A. P.).—The transport Henry Gibbons sailed for New York today with 307 Irish brides of United States service men.

But it was announced that the baby daughter of Mrs. Robert McDaniel, wife of Pfc. Robert S. McDaniel of Detroit, Mich., had died of pneumonia. A second child who was about to sail with his mother was taken off the ship because of pneumonia. He was 3-month-old Desmond Hoover, son of Pfc. Lloyd G. Hoover of New Holland, Pa.

The United States Army program for transportation to America of dependents of United States service men is to be completed by June 30. Any remaining in the United Kingdom after that date will have to make their private arrangements. More than 22,000 wives and children already have sailed. More than 44,000 applied for transportation, leaving about 5,000 who did not apply.

REDS URGE DELAY ON PEACE PARLEY

PARIS, April 4 — (AP) Russia has suggested postponement of the European peace conference, set for May 1 in Paris, until a Big Three agreement is reached on treaties, it was reported officially today.

Both Britain and the United States favor holding the conference as scheduled. The date was set in the original Moscow conference London has not, however, agreed yet upon drafts of the treaties for Italy, Finland and the Balkan countries.

The Russian and British views were expressed orally to French diplomats in Moscow and London in reply to a French Foreign office inquiry as to whether the conference should be started on schedule or delayed.

SOVIET FOR DELAY IN PEACE MEETING

Paris, April 4 (A. P.).—Russia has notified the French Foreign Office that the European peace conference, scheduled to open here May 1, should be postponed pending a Big Three agreement on the treaties. The Russians directly opposed the British and American positions that the conference should open May 1, even if the deputy foreign ministers' conference in London had not yet agreed by then on treaty drafts for Italy, the Balkans and Finland.

The date of May 1 was set by foreign ministers of the three Powers at their Moscow conference.

The Russian and British positions were expressed orally to French diplomats in Moscow and London in answer to the French Foreign Office's recent inquiry as to whether the major Powers thought the conference could open on schedule.

Surplus War Stocks Bought for Relief

Paris, April 4 (A. P.).—The office of the United States Foreign Liquidation Commissioner said today that a joint purchasing mission, representing forty-eight American-supported religious and service organizations, had bought $921,000 of surplus war stocks in the Mediterranean area for relief.

The charitable organizations will establish hospitals, dispensaries and centers for displaced persons in Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, Austria and the Eastern Mediterranean countries.

Paris 'Bluebeard' Found Guilty, Condemned to Die for Slayings

PARIS, April 4—(AP) Dr. Marcel Petiot, "the monster of the Rue la Sueur" who was charged with killing 27 persons, was found guilty of murder tonight and condemned to death.

Already a legendary figure in France, the little 55-year-old physician rose as he heard the verdict read in the crowded Palais de Justice, turned to his brother, Maurice, and shouted:

"I must be avenged."

Guards led him from the courtroom, then lawyers representing families of the persons he was accused of having slain flocked to the judges' bench to present claims for damages.

Continuing in session without a jury, the court under presiding Magistrate Marcel Leser heard the claims and awarded civil damages totaling 2,045,001 francs (approximately $17,000). One award was for one franc and 11 ranged from 10,000 to 80,000 francs.

Petiot — referred to by French newspapers as the "Bluebeard of Paris"—was found guilty by 12 jurors and three judges who deliberated two and a half hours. He was charged with killing the 27 persons, most of them Jews, in the operation of an alleged fake ring for smuggling refugees out of Nazi-occupied France. The defendant claimed those slain were "Gestapo decoys" done away with by his underground organization.

During the summation Prosecutor Pierre Dupin described Petiot as "the monster of the Rue la Sueur" and demanded that the doctor "be sent to join his victims."

In a pre-trial interrogation Petiot calmly claimed he had killed or help kill 63 persons but said these persons were collaborators. The prosecution only identified 27.

Both the prosecution and defense piled sensation on sensation at the trial. Even before the proceedings began March 18 a prison warden quoted Petiot as declaring that he would demand a mental examination of any magistrate who ordered one for him. Petiot also claimed that he had invented a "secret weapon—not good for war but for resistance—which was silent and had a range of 30 yards."

The prosecution introduced evidence of the discovery of a charnel house of charred bones and dismembered bodies at 21 Rue la Sueur. Petiot, the prosecution charged, disposed of the bodies in a white-hot furnace, in a lime pit, or by dismembering them by expert amputation and distributing the packaged remains in the Seine river or in the Bois de Boulogne park.

At the height of trial Prosecutor Dupin conceded that three of the 27 slayings charged against Petiot were of Gestapo agents.

Magistrate Leser read the verdict to the courtroom and told the defendant he had three days to appeal. Later the bespectacled doctor told a reporter he was "pinning great hopes on a reversal of the decision."

Defense Attorney Rene Floriot said "certain indiscreet statements of several of the jurors" might be sufficient ground on which to base an appeal.

Called upon to speak just before the jurors and judges retired, Petiot said:

"I wanted to speak, but I am unable. You are French and you know I have liquidated Gestapo ... You know what to do."

TURKISH DESTROYERS JOIN U.S.S. MISSOURI

ABOARD THE U.S.S. MISSOURI, April 4—(AP)—Three Turkish destroyers paraded past the battleship Missouri, flagship of Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, in the Aegean sea today, as the "Big Mo" continued to Istanbul with the body of the late Turkish ambassador to the U. S., Mehmet Munir Ertegun.

The Missouri was accompanied by the destroyer U.S.S. Power and the cruiser U.S.S. Providence as it prepared to enter the Dardanelles. The three vessels will be the first American warships to enter the narrow strait since 1930.

Bluejackets of both navies lined the decks at attention as the Turkish destroyers passed in review with the Turkish flag at half mast. The Missouri band played the Turkish national anthem.

U. S. SHIPS HEADING FOR DARDANELLES

Aboard the U. S. S. Missouri, April 3 (Delayed) (A. P.).—After passing through mine fields at Bizerte and heading away from the coast of Africa, the U. S. S. Missouri, carrying Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, made a mid-Mediterranean rendezvous today with the cruiser Providence, carrying Rear Admiral Jules James, commander of United States naval forces in this zone.

The Providence fired a seventeen-gun salute which was answered by a battery of 5-inchers aboard the Missouri, now in formation with the cruiser and the destroyer, U. S. S. Power. The Missouri is commanded by Capt. Thomas J. Ryan of New Rochelle, N. Y. The Power is under Commander John M. Steinbeck of Springfield, Mass.

Headed for the Dardanelles and an anchorage at Istanbul, the formation of United States warships will be met by three Turkish destroyers just before sundown tomorrow between the islands of Khios and Psara. They will be the first American warships to enter the Dardanelles since 1930, when the cruiser Chester traveled the narrow strait. The Missouri is the largest ship ever to try such a passage and, although she has to make at least one very sharp turn, Admiral Hewitt and Capt. Hillenkoetter expressed confidence that she would have no trouble.

The American ships will go through during the night to anchor in the Bosporus. In the morning the body of the late Turkish Ambassador, Mehmet Munir Ertegun, will be taken ashore escorted by a company of Marines, a naval detachment and a bluejacket band, while the Missouri fires a 19-gun salute for the diplomat.

POPE URGES FOOD RATION

Warns Famine Would Imperi "Sorely Needed Peace"

Vatican City, April 4 (AP)—Pope Pius XII called upon nations today to unite in feeding the famished lest hunger threaten the "sorely needed peace," and suggested limited rationing "in the better-supplied countries" as one means of battling starvation.

Declaring in a world broadcast that one fourth of the world's population faces "the sinister menace of hunger," the Pope urged the importing of food to Europe until the next harvest, distribution of existing stocks, avoidance of all waste, and use of all possible means of transportation and food distribution.

Praises United States

Estimating that the food situation will be difficult for at least the next sixteen months, he called especially upon the rich granaries of Argentina, Brazil and other Latin-American countries for aid.

The Pontiff, who conferred recently with former President Herbert Hoover during the latter's fact-finding tour of Europe, said that "in this great world offensive against famine the United States has generously taken the lead." He praised Canada and Great Britain also for their efforts.

He appealed to the "starving masses" to remain calm, and bitterly assailed operators of the black market and hoarders for "hatefully exploiting the misery of others."

View On Rationing

In regard to rationing, the Pope said:

"It is certain that a small, scarcely noticeable rationing in the better-supplied countries would result in such saving of food as would afford other peoples, harder hit by famine, a marked relief in their more urgent needs."

"For that reason we look trustfully to the states of Latin America. In the past the noble hearts of their citizens, our dearest sons and daughters, have been opened wide to every appeal of charity, to all great interests of humanity."

The Pope said that Argentina and Brazil, "the granaries of the world," are "in the happy position of being able to re-establish in large measure the shaken equilibrium by lending aid to their more needy brothers."

Warns On Future Peace

"May the conviction penetrate everywhere that the present threat of famine is a common danger which should draw together all the peoples in a brotherly solidarity and union such as leaves behind it all differences, all conflicts, all particular interests."

The Pope declared the human race "is threatened by famine and famine, of itself, is the cause of incalculable unrest in the midst of which the future peace, as yet only in germ, would run the risk of being suffocated before being born.

"And yet how necessary is peace for every people of this earth! In the face of this common peril there is no room for thoughts of vendetta or reprisal, for lust of power or domination, nor for any desire of isolation or of a victor's privileges."

'Vaster Carnage'

Recalling the many who were claimed by death in the war, the Pope added:

"It is time that we bar its (death's) way now that we see it getting ready to spread incomparably vaster carnage than that produced by the fire of arms.

"We must not allow it to engrave on millions of tombs of innocent children the tragic words of accusation: 'The little ones have asked for bread, and there was none to break it unto them'."

Shot Captain to Defend All Women, Italian Girl Cries as Trial Opens

ROME, April 4—(AP) Two thousand screaming women broke through police barriers in efforts to kiss the hands of Lidia Carillo today when she went on trial for the slaying of a British army captain whom she said she killed "to defend Italian women."

Barriers of floodlights and motion picture cameras centered attention on Lidia, current heroine of the Italian press. She told how she had discovered the captain was married and that he had "tired of me and had fallen in love with another woman."

"I would have killed him on the spot," she asserted, when he "told me that Italian women had no right to pretend anything was owed them."

The court heard an extract from her letter which said: "I will wait for you tonight. It will be the most beautiful night of our lives."

Weeping, she rose and cried: "Enough! Enough!"

"I shot him, she said, "not only to vindicate my own name but to defend Italian women."

Several women pushed to the defendant's box to kiss the girl, neatly atired in a brown ensemble, while outside the packed courtroom thousands more fought to gain admittance.

Pope Appeals For Help To Starving

Vatican City, April 4 (AP)—Pope Pius, in a broadcast today, appealed to the world's "conscience and sense of responsibility" to save destitute peoples from starvation.

Speaking over the Vatican radio, the Pope said the "specter of famine rises behind the deliberations of diplomats."

He estimated that at least one fourth of the population of the world faced the "sinister menace of hunger."

Warning Parallels Hoover's

The Pope said it was indispensable to increase food imports for Europe until the next harvest is reaped.

His warning paralleled that of former President Herbert Hoover who discussed the world food situation with the Pontiff when he visited Rome last week on his fact-finding mission for President Truman. Hoover at that time said the next 120 days would be a very critical period.

Pope Pius told the world:

"Poor humanity, just emerging from the river of blood through which it passed in the years of war, is mounting in search of peace, a path rougher, even steeper, even more beset with brambles.

"New Hindrances Arise"

"At its every step arise new hindrances and obstacles, the seriousness of which very few suspected in the first flush of hard-won victory. While statesmen, in their deliberations, often beset with difficulties, are trying to lay the first foundations of political and economic reconstruction, and to remove or at least smooth out the inevitable discrepancy of opinions and interests, lo, behind them rises the specter of famine.

"Over immense territories it threatens to reap whole multitudes unless timely remedies are brought to bear."

The Pope pointed out "various unforeseen and unforeseeable circumstances" provoking the food shortage such as combat in the war itself, displaced populations, bad wheat harvests in southern Europe, poor rice harvests in the east and southeast of Asia and drought in South Africa.

"Visibly Clear"

"The consequences are becoming visibly clear," he said.

He said the difficult food situation would continue until the harvests of next year and declared that hunger was a "threat to peace, even before it is born."

"It's alleviation," he added, requires steps to eliminate waste and also efficient employment of transport, financial measures and "a spirit of sacrifice."

After noting that the United States had taken leadership in a campaign to avert famine, with the support of Canada and Great Britain, the Pontiff addressed a special appeal to Latin America.

Refers To Argentina

He referred especially to Argentina, calling it "the world's granary," and to Brazil, urging all nations, great and small, to aid "their needy brothers."

"It is certain that a small, scarcely noticeable rationing in the better-supplied countries would result in such saving of food as would afford other peoples, harder hit by famine, a marked relief in their more urgent needs," the Pope said. "For that reason we look trustfully to the states of Latin America."

Lauds The United States

He praised the United States thus:

"In this great world offensive against famine, the United States has generously taken the lead. It has placed at the service of this holy cause its gigantic power of production. It has doubled efforts to increase the surplus of foodstuffs destined for exportation. Canada, too, as we know, is taking the same way in its traditional liberality."

Pope's Appeal to Aid Starving

VATICAN CITY, April 4 (AP).—The complete text of the broadcast today by Pope Pius XII on the world food situation:

With our heart in the grip of deep anguish, we speed a cry of appeal today to the conscience of the world, to the sense of responsibility of the leaders in political and economic life, to the people's spirit of human sympathy and mutual charity, to all who have eyes to see and ears to hear, to all who are able to rise above conflicting opinions, to impose silence on the rancor begotten by the war, and have left their minds and hearts open to the holy voice of human brotherhood.

And in particular we appeal to all those, who, united with us in the Christian faith, and fed on the doctrine and the law of Christ, can see in this appeal to their brotherly spirit the touchstone of a sincere and intense love of God. Poor humanity, just emerged from the river of blood through which it passed in the years of war, is mounting, in search of peace, a path ever rougher, ever steeper, ever more beset with brambles.

At its every step arise new hindrances and obstacles, the seriousness of which very few suspected in the first flush of hard-won victory. While statesmen, in their deliberations, often beset with difficulties, are trying to lay the first foundations of political and economic reconstruction, and to remove or at least smooth out the inevitable

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discrepancy of opinions and interests, lo, behind them rises the threatening specter of famine. As the experts bend over their statistics and the columns of figures slowly lengthen out under their eyes, they see forced on them the insistent and bitter certainty that the sinister shadow of famine rests on at least a quarter of the entire population of the globe.

Threatens Whole Multitudes

Over immense territories it threatens to reap whole multitudes unless timely remedies are brought to bear, and their number makes almost insignificant the undoubtedly impressive host of combatants and noncombatants struck down on all the fronts of the last war.

Various unforeseen and unforeseeable circumstances have aggravated the already formidable difficulties of provisioning: In eastern Europe insufficient cultivation of the soil due to the war's onrush and the subsequent forcible driving away of a great part of the local population; bad wheat harvests in southern Europe and the lands which border on it; poor harvests, especially of rice in eastern and southeastern Asia and drought in South Africa. The consequences are becoming visibly clear. They are an increased and indispensable need of importations for Europe in these months before the coming harvest and an imperious necessity of aid for the populations of the other territories we have named which in normal times were self-sufficient.

Undoubtedly, vast regions produce much more than is needed by their own populations. But not to speak of those which unhappily found themselves involved in the world conflagration and experienced war and postwar devastation, notable supplies, which had been accumulated, were withdrawn from the public market during the conflict and used as fodder for animals or subjected to chemical-industrial processes.

In any case, even with the provisions still available, to tide things over till the next harvest will not be possible without grave difficulty and unless every available means is used. And even so, at the beginning of the harvest practically nothing will remain in reserve.

The difficult food situation, in consequence, will not be definitely solved even then; it may persist, which God forbid, until the following harvest.

So there will be almost sixteen months, during which the daily prayer which we send up to our Father in heaven, even in times of prosperity, will have to become more earnest and more fervent: "Give us this day our daily bread."

We doubt not that the peoples who in the prosecution of their war objectives showed such a great power or organization and such an heroic spirit of sacrifice, will give proof of the same qualities now that there is need to snatch from death millions of human beings. It is a question of setting free what stocks still exist and then of building up new ones, of hindering the waste of foodstuffs or their use for any other immediate purpose than that of nourishing man, of avoiding inconsiderate or unjustifiable cessation of work, of setting apart adequate transport facilities or taking the necessary financial measures, of seeking and using every possibility of sowing.

These are matters all of which require organizational ability and the spirit of sacrifice. Nonetheless, if organization, however expert and strong, were to be reduced to no more than an administrative policy, if the spirit of sacrifice, urged even to heroism, were not to be fired by an ideal higher than that of mere military or national discipline, it would be little indeed.

The human race is threatened by famine. And famine, of itself, is the cause of incalculable unrest in the midst of which the future peace, as yet only in germ, would run the risk of being suffocated before being born. And yet how necessary is peace for every people of this earth! In the face of this common peril there is no room for thoughts of vendetta or reprisal, for lust of power or domination, nor for any desire of isolation or of a victor's privileges. That is very well understood in North America.

U. S. Has Taken the Lead

In this great world offensive against famine, the United States has generously taken the lead. It has placed at the service of this holy cause its gigantic power of production. It has doubled efforts to increase the surplus of foodstuffs, destined for exportation. Canada, too, as we know, is taking the same way in its traditional liberality. For its part Great Britain, with timely forethought, has convoked in its capital and international conference to discuss food problems and in the mean time has left in force war-time restrictions on the use of many eatables.

It is certain that a small, scarcely noticeable rationing in the better supplied countries would result in such saving of food as would afford other peoples, harder hit by famine, a marked relief in their more urgent needs. For that reason we look trustfully to the states of Latin America. In the past the noble hearts of their citizens, our dearest sons and daughters, have been opened wide to every appeal of charity, to all great interests of humanity.

Divine providence has assigned them in our days a magnificent task: to be dispensers of its gifts. It is a task such as the Patriarch Joseph had in the years of want when he was put in charge of the granaries of Egypt. In very truth the granaries of the world, the Argentine and Brazil, on the eve of the calamities, saw their immense lands answer to their labor and their agricultural methods with a fertility surpassing that of pre-war years.

They are, therefore, in the happy position of being able to re-establish in large measure the shaken equilibrium by lending aid to their more needy brothers. May the conviction penetrate everywhere that the present threat of famine is a common danger which should draw together all the peoples in brotherly solidarity and union such as leaves behind it all differences, all conflicts, all particular interests.

What does it matter, at this moment, to know where to lay the responsibilities or what share in them falls to each one for the wrongs and fatal negligences? What does it matter to ascertain who is more or less worthy of help?

What is really urgent now is that prompt and sufficient succor recah wherever need is making itself felt.

Today more than ever it is time to hearken to the words of the Saviour: "As long as you did it to one of these my least breathren, you did it me." (Matthew xxv, 40).

It is time to attend also to the bitter reproach He makes to whoever, for selfishness or indifference, does not come to the aid of his neighbor in an obvious state of need.

Responsibilities Grave

In effect these warnings show the grave responsibility before God of all those who, because of their special gifts or because of their position, are summoned to ward off that danger in a directive or in an executive capacity by reason of their office or by their private effort.

They show the grave responsibility before God of all who, by their foresight and diligence and wise economic arrangements in the production, transport and distribution of food, have it in their power to alleviate the misfortunes of many.

And those same warnings show the yet graver responsibility before God of those whose cruel selfishness in accumulating and hiding provisions or in any other way shamefully exploit the misery of their neighbors, individuals or peoples for their own personal profit or to enrich themselves by illicit speculation or vile forms of trade.

It would be fatal to think that the crisis can be overcome unless tranquility and public order are maintained.

It is necessary that all remain calm. History shows us only too often the disastrous results of that delusion which drives hungry mobs to revolt and pillage. That is like claiming to make the fields fruitful by sowing sparks in the desolate stretches of stubble.

Woe to those who would will to start the fire by incitements to useless disturbances. Woe to those who stir it up by the sight of their scandalous luxury and by their extravagance. Extravagance! Fathers and mothers of families: see to it that your children better appreciate the sacredness of bread and of the earth which gives it to us. Our age has forgotten it too much. From a decent simplicity of life it has slipped insensibly into seeking and satisfying unhealthy pleasures and fanciful needs.

May Lesson Be Taken Docilely

And, lo, God making scarcer his gift of bread has willed by this hard lesson to call it back to the straight path. May this lesson be taken in a docile spirit and lead to the establishment of a better economic and social order!

During the war years death passed forward and backward along the lines of battle and penetrated deeply into each land, striking down innumerable victims among the combatants and the civilian populations.

It is time that we bar its way, now that we see it getting ready to spread incomparably vaster carnage than that produced by the fire of arms. We must not allow it to engrave on millions of tombs of innocent children the tragic words of accusation: "The little ones have asked for bread, and there was none to break it unto them" (Lamentations iv, 4).

Harken all of you individuals and peoples who have the means in one way or another to come to the aid of your brothers, hearken to the prophet's exhortation: "Deal thy bread to the hungry" (Isaiah lviii, 7).

But fix your gaze on the grand vision: It is not only the earth's hungry who at this moment hold out to you their suppliant hands. Christ Himself asks you for the bread of which His poor are in want. Every mouthful of food which you give to them is given to Him. Every mouthful which you refuse them is refused to Him.

The day will come in which what many do not see even yet will be made manifest before the eyes of all, when the Supreme Judge will appear in the majesty of His justice to pronounce before all mankind His irrevocable sentence. Unhappy forever will they be on whose arms will resound the terrible condemnation: "Depart from Me, you cursed. . . . For I was hungry, and you gave Me not to eat" (Matthew xxv, 41-42). But blessed forever those who will hear the divine words of infinite sweetness: "Come, ye blessed of My Father. . . . For I was hungry, and you gave Me to eat. . . . As long as you did it to one of these My least brethren, you did it to Me" (Matthew xxv, 34-10).

The Scriptural citations are from the Douay version of the Holy Bible.

KEITEL RUNS DOWN HITLER

Fuehrer Accused Of Staining German Army's Honor

Nuernberg, April 4 (AP)—Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel accused Hitler today of staining the honor of the German Army. He charged the former Führer with intolerance, distrust, utted disregard for justice and of "giving in to evil spirits.

The accusations were made in a 4,000-word affidavit signed by Keitel and read to the international military tribunal while the former army chief of staff still was on the witness stand defending himself against war crimes charges.

Hitler Made Objective Plain

Throughout the preparations for attacking Russia, the affidavit said, Hitler made plain that a major objective would be to stamp out "the active carriers of the communistic idea."

But, Keitel added, "none of us soldiers had at any time any idea that conditions could develop to such a point of degeneration as actually occurred and that such could be his (Hitler's) wish."

Once the invasion was under way, Hitler, by "impulsive decisions, eliminated right and lawfulness to increasing degree," the document said.

Claims Authority Abused

"The armed forces were dragged into committing measures in violation of international law and thereby made themselves accomplices.

"The Führer abused his authority and his fundamental order in an irresponsible way. . . . As atrocities developed, destiny took its tragic course."

Keitel's affidavit declared further:

"Intolerance and distrust caused the genius to become isolated and an uncompromising dictator. He gave in to evil spirits like Bormann, Goebbels and Himmler, who remained his intimate friends up to the end, after Hess was in England and Goering finally fell into disfavor."

Italo-Belgian Leak

Keitel, on the witness stand in his own defense, said both Allied and Axis secrets leaked out "through the close connections of the Belgian and Italian royal houses." This, he said, was a factor in Hitler's war planning.

"We received, for instance, a number of reports that Belgium was being subjected to strong pressure by France and Britain to relinquish neutrality . . .," Keitel said. "Hitler told us only a short time in advance of his final decision in the spring of 1940 to violate the Low Countries' neutrality because he feared the Allies would learn of it through the same royal relations."

Generals Made Happy

Still brusque in his second day on the stand, the gray-uiformed *Wehrmacht* leader said the Munich pact in 1938 was an unexpected political development that "made us generals extraordinarily happy because we did not believe we were strong enough to pierce Czechoslovakia's frontier fortifications."

Their opinion of Hitler's shrewdness enhanced, the generals had no misgivings when Germany then moved to swallow up the Czechs, regardless of Germany's pledged word, Keitel said.

When Hitler began threatening Poland, he continued, high army officers clung to the belief that the "Czech problem had been solved without firing a shot and perhaps other problems in the east could be solved that way."

"We wanted no Polish war because we recognized that we were not ready," Keitel said. "We generals believed we did not have the means to wage war against both Poland and the Western Powers."

Keitel declared he personally was misled into thinking the Soviet-German pact of August, 1939, made certain "Poland would not be recalcitrant in negotiations." He said, however, that he knew Heinrich Himmler had requested Polish uniforms to costume persons participating in faked border incidents.

Knockout Blow At France

After a whirlwind conquest in the east, Keitel went on, Hitler's first objective was to protect the Ruhr from French motorized forces reported massing on the Belgian

Reich's 1939 Weakness In West Told By Keitel

Herford, Germany, April 4 (AP)—Field Marshal Lord Montgomery said in a speech today that the British occupation of Germany would last at least ten years.

Nuernberg, April 4 (AP)—Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel testified before the International Military Tribunal today that only twenty divisions, including reserves, guarded western Germany during the Polish Blitzkrieg and "a French attack would have met with no German defense."

"We, as soldiers, were very much surprised that nothing took place except skirmishes between the Maginot line and the Westwall," he said. "Our twenty divisions, including reserves, stretched from Holland to Switzerland. Since an attack did not occur, we believed a peaceful solution was possible in the campaign in the west during the winter."

frontier, but later this aim was enlarged to include a knockout blow against France with a single thrust through the Low Countries.

Keitel said he offered to resign during a quarrel between Hitler and the generals over the Führer's haste, but that the offer was refused, after which he lost the confidence of both sides.

"Hitler told me that the French march into Belgium might take place at any time but that he would be superior in a very few movement," he said.

Attack On Greece

Keitel testified that when Mussolini told Hitler the attack on Greece had started, the Führer "was extremely disgusted with dragging the Balkans into the war and only the fact that Italy was an ally prevented a breach."

Almost immediately, Mussolini found himself in a precarious position and began calling for help, the field marshal continued.

Keitel asserted that Hitler became alarmed in 1940 at intelligence reports telling of a great massing of Russian troops, while during the campaign in France, Germany was keeping only five to seven divisions in the East.

Again Sought To Quit

He said he was worried when Hitler suggested an attack and wrote a long memorandum reminding the Führer of the nonaggression treaty with Russia and pointing out the hazards. He said that Hitler declared the memorandum "erroneous from a military point of view" and turned it down.

"That offended me deeply and I again asked to be relieved of my post," he said.

In October of 1940, Keitel said, he suggested that Hitler seek a personal discussion with Stalin, but again he was rebuffed. In the winter, he said, Hitler twice rejected his proposals for sending notes to Moscow to clarify the situation.

Intelligence agents finally reported approximately 150 Red army divisions concentrated behind the Russian-German line of demarkation, Keitel testified. He said he made no protest to Hitler when informed that the campaign against Russia would be conducted "on an entirely different system from the accepted rules of warfare, particularly in respect to the brutal extermination of all resistance."

Dutch Bread Ration Cut To Help France

The Hague, April 4 (AP)—S. F. Mansholt, Minister of Food Supply and Agriculture, announced today that the Dutch bread ration has been cut again so that Holland could give 50,000 long tons of wheat to France.

Mansholt said the wheat, which had been allocated to Holland for purchase, is now in the United States awaiting shipment and this allocation has been transferred to the French as a gift.

Bata Enterprises Nationalized

PRAGUE, April 4 (AP). — The Bata enterprises, the largest industrial organization in Czechoslovakia, were nationalized today in a ceremony at Zlin. Factories and several thousand retail stores are affected. Properties abroad will remain in control of the Bata family.

Elting Named Observer

Geneva, Switzerland, April 4 (AP). The United States has appointed Howard Elting, Jr., consul general at Geneva, as an observer at the final meeting of the League of Nations Assembly opening here April 8.

POLAND GETS WARSHIPS

WARSAW, April 4—(AP) An unspecified number of "modern, splendidly-equipped" warships have been delivered by Russia to the Polish navy at Gdynia, under an agreement signed at Moscow March 19, it was officially announced today by the Polish government.

Bulgaria Suspends Newspaper 10 Days

Sofia, April 4 (AP)—The Government announced today it had suspended the newspaper *Narodno Zemedelsko Zname* for ten days on the grounds that the publication was "without a sense of responsibility" and had "implicated illdesigningly in our home quarrels the name of a great power."

The paper, an Agrarian party organ, had commented on Premier Kimon Georgiev's failure to include opposition members in his new Government as recommended by the Moscow Foreign Ministers' Conference.

[The dispatch did not indicate the identity of the "great power" referred to by the Government decree.]

SON PROMOTED

VIENNA, April 4—(AP) First Lt. John Eisenhower, son of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, was promoted to captain today by Gen. Mark W. Clark in a ceremony at U. S. Army headquarters in Austria. Eisenhower probably is assigned to the Allied council secretariat in Vienna.

COALITION CABINE FORMED IN GREECE

BY VETERAN JURIST

ATHENS, April 4—(AP) Panayotis Poulitsas, 60-year-old career jurist, was sworn in tonight as new premier of Greece, heading a coalition cabinet of Populist and national bloc leaders who dominated Sunday's election.

The government is the seventh in 18 months.

Constantine Tsaldaris, new foreign minister, declared that "after a very long spell, Greece is returning to normal political life."

"Big problems — domestic and foreign—lie ahead and the government will try its utmost to meet them in the best possible way," Tsaldaris said.

The new government includes three former premiers as ministers without portfolios.

Poulitsas, chief of the Supreme State Council, which corresponds to the U. S. Supreme court, said he accepted the premiership reluctantly and agreed only because he felt he could render a service to Greece. He said he would serve until the Populist party elected a leader to take his place as head of the government.

Poulitsas has been a jurist for 35 years. He joined the Supreme State council in 1930, and was elevated to chief 2 1-2 years later.

Parliament, it was announced, will meet April 29 to discuss the question of a plebiscite on the return of King George II.

The Populist party is dominantly royalist. Left-wing groups boycotted the Sunday election, which were observed by American, British, and French representatives. Russia refused to send observers, and Moscow charged that conditions for free, democratic elections did not exist in Greece.

The three former premiers who became ministers without portfolio in the new cabinet are George Papandreou, Social Democrat, Panayotis Kanellopoulos, Unionist leader, and Sophocles Venizelos, liberal.

A new cabinet will be sworn in at 7 P. M. tonight, it was announced. Three former premiers, George Papandreou, Panayotis Kanellopoulos and Sophocles Venizelos, will serve as ministers without portfolios.

The announced line-up of the remainder of the cabinet consists of Constantine Tsaldaris, Foreign Minister and provisionally Minister of Education, Hygiene and Justice; Stylianos Gonatos, Public Works and provisionally Minister of Transport and Post; Stephanos Stephanopoulos, Finance and provisionally Supplies and Labor; John Theotokis, Interior and provisionally Public order, Agriculture and Merchant Marine; and Peter Mavroomichalis, War and provisionally Minister of Air and Marine.

Tsaldaris said in an interview that "after a very long spell, Greece is returning to nromal political life," but that big problems remained ahead.

Papandreou announced his acceptance of a post in the new government, being formed by the victorious Populists (Monarchists), after conferring for an hour wit hthe British Ambassador to Greece, Sir Clifford Norton.

Papandreou said the question of a plebiscite on the return of Knig George II would not be raised without a thorough examination from the viewpoint of Greek national interests alone.

The four left-wing parties of the EAM-KKE, attacking the validity of Sunday's election because only half of the registered voters went to the polls, have called upon Regent Archbishop Damaskinos to prepare the way for new balloting.

A statement signed by the four parties, which boycotted the election and declined to put up candidates, described as bogus the Parliament elected Sunday and asked the Allies to rectify the situation.

Poulitsas New Greek Premier

Three Former Government Leaders Will Serve in Cabinet.

Athens, April 4 (A. P.).—Panayotis Poulitsas, president of the Supreme State Council, was designated today as the new Greek Prime Minister after full agreement had been reached between Populist and National bloc leaders. The Populist party and Nationalist bloc were the leading elements in the March 31 elections.

Stalin Receives Smith, Moscow Radio Reports

London, April 4 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight that Generalissimo Stalin received Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, new United States Ambassador to Russia, today.

The broadcast said Foreign Minister Molotov was present at the meeting.

Makes Diplomatic Calls

MOSCOW, April 4 (AP).—Lieutenant General Smith began today a formal round of diplomatic calls—a highly exacting procedure dictated by the rules of protocol.

This procedure required that General Emith, who presented his credentials yesterday to Nikolai Shvernik, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, make his first call on the senior member of Moscow's diplomatic corps, Sultan Ahmed Khan, the Ambassador from Afghanistan.

It was reported General Smith later would present a letter from President Truman to Premier Stalin.

General Smith already is something of a sensation to his diplomatic colleagues because of the Army schedule he has instituted at the American Embassy. The new ambassador starts work at 9 a. m.—and that means 9 a. m., not 9:02.

This routine has caused dismay at some embassies, where the staffs are alarmed lest the practice spread to all foreign missions in the Russian capital.

Not only does General Smith report at 9 a. m., but he stays on at the embassy until after 6 p. m.—an almost unheard of ambassadorial day in Moscow. It is customary for the Russians to start work late and to work far into the night—sometimes into the early morning. It is nothing for a foreign ambassador to receive a telephone call at 10 or 11 p. m. from the Foreign Ministry asking him if he could drop in to see Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov or Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky.

If it is something very important the ambassador naturally has to get off messages to his capital following his call. This means he may start dictating messages between midnight and 1 a. m.

General Smith's predecessor, W. Averell Harriman, started an early work day when he first came to Moscow, but because of the hours kept by the Russians he soon had to give it up. He wasn't getting any sleep. Mr. Harriman then moved his office from the embassy to his residence and did his work there.

New Armed Clashes Reported In Java

Batavia, April 4 (AP)—A Dutch enlisted man was killed and two others were wounded while clearing Indonesian extremists from Batavia's suburbs last night, a communiqué said today.

A British patrol engaged 50 Nationalists armed with machine guns and grenades near Batavia, while minor clashes were reported at Lembang, Tjiandjoer and Semarang.

Meanwhile, H. J. van Mook, acting governor general of the Netherlands East Indies; Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, special British envoy, and Indonesian delegates left by air for The Hague for further negotiations on Indonesian independence demands.

JAVA SUGAR HELD REMOTE

Exports Before 1949 Doubted in Survey by Government

BATAVIA, April 4 (AP)—A survey of the Javanese sugar situation issued today by the Netherlands Indies Government Information Service raised doubts that exports of sugar from Java could be started before 1949.

Little information is available on the extent of the area in Java planted in sugar cane, but it is presumed to be slight, the statement said. There are only small reserves of young plants and a great number of sugar refineries converted by the Japanese for production of such things as cement alcohol, benzol, butanol, paper an lubricating oil, would have to b restored before the harvest c be worked up.

TO SAFEGUARD JAVA

Batavia, April 4 (AP).—An authoritative source said today British forces would remain in Java until satisfied that Dutch and Eurasian women and children were safe against Indonesian extremists and until all Japanese were exacuated.

The informant said there was no timetable for withdrawal of British and Indian troops from the East Indies and that the British at best would require three months to withdraw, provided the current evacuation plan proceeded smoothly and a Dutch-Indonesian settlement was reached. The informant said British forces were being reduced gradually by movement to India and England and that there was no plan to replace them, man for man, with Dutch troops.

Last of Army Leaving New Delhi

New Delhi, April 4 (A. P.).—All United States Army personnel will have left New Delphi by April 15 and headquarters of the India-Burma theater will be open in Calcutta from that date, Major-Gen. Vernon Evans said today. The theater commander said 195,-650 men had been evacuated from the area so far. He said only a small amount of surplus United States property was still to be handled.

U.S. TO ORGANIZE KOREAN REGIME IN OCCUPIED ZONE

SEOUL, Friday, April 5—(AP) The Associated Press was informed today by sources who would not permit use of their names that U. S. occupation authorities have initiated a move to set up a virtual Korean government in the American zone because of slow progress of the U.S.-Soviet commission in establishing self rule throughout the country.

(In Washington a State department spokesman expressed surprise at the report and said he felt certain that no unilateral action would be taken by the American members of the commission.)

U. S. Zone Agricultural

The U. S. zone, primarily agricultural, is south of the 38th parallel. The Russian zone, primarily industrial, is north of it.

Under the rapidly developing program started in the U. S. zone, the American Military government would not relinquish overall direction but affairs would be turned over to Korean officials with the Americans serving more in an advisory capacity.

This step fits in with the recent statement by Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, military governor, that the Koreans are ready for self-government. A type of self-government has been set up by Russian occupation authorities in the north zone under leadership of Communist "General" Kim Il Sung.

Various quarters predict that Dr. Syngman Rhee, longtime campaigner for a free Korea, would come out of semi-retirement to become governor of the American zone.

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Two Factors Seen

There appear to be two major factors behind the American plan. One is the alleged Russian disposition to prolong the joint commission sessions for political reasons. The other is threatened disintegration of U. S. officer personnel of the present military government due to the Army discharge program.

Relations between the U. S. and Soviet delegates continue friendly on the surface but their communiques show plainly that after nearly two weeks of meetings the commission barely has progressed beyond an agreement to execute terms laid down by the Moscow foreign ministers conference.

Reports of bickering over elemental phrases have seeped out of closed sessions.

Some Americans view the Russian attitude this way: They figure they stand to gain by prolonging deliberations to the point where Americans would compromise. What they want primarily is equal status for North Korea in the formation of a government.

But on a straight population basis, the American zone has an eight to five advantage and U. S. authorities intend to apply the figure as the controlling ratio in determining the setup of the eventual Korean cabinet.

There have been intimations that the U. S. delegates are prepared to sit as long as the Soviets and not permit the Russians to capitalize on any American impatience.

The reported move to establish a South Korea government is indicative of the American attitude of willingness to settle down and wait out a Korean political formula.

broke up in confusion reached at last January's 14-party political consultation conference, Chou told a two-and-a-half-hour news conference:

"It is necessary that people at home and abroad pay attention to the fact that these decisions have not been implemented, and that if our allies under these circumstances give assistance to the present government it will only augment this disorder in China and facilitate the continuance of one-party (Kuomintang) dictatorship.

"I feel the Allied nations should firmly adhere to President Truman's statement and the decision of the Moscow Big Three conference in assisting China to institute democracy and throw off political tutelage.

"Only when these are affected will Allied help be beneficial. Otherwise, careless assistance from foreign nations will cause the Chinese people to suffer and increase disorders. We, the Chinese people and the Chinese Communists, don't want such help."

No Government Reply

There was no immediate government reply to Chou's statement, which underlined the rift between the government and the Communists which has widened since General Marshall left for Washington after bringing the factions together in his role as special U. S. envoy.

In quick succession, Chou fired these charges at some elements of the generalissimo's powerful political party:

1. That the Kuomintang was trying "to shake the foundations" of the unity agreements, and that some of its officers "actually are seeking to instigate a new civil war."

2. That the Kuomintang was trying to keep Manchuria outside such agreements and was striving to turn that economically-rich territory into a huge garrison with a force of more than 500,000 veteran troops.

3. That the reason the Communists had not joined the truce teams waiting in Mukden to carry cease-fire orders to the clashing forces, was because War Minister Chen Cheng was delaying them until government troops could push Communist forces from key cities.

4. That the government had not even notified its executive headquarters in Manchuria of the cease fire agreement.

5. That the Kuomintang was trying to introduce its own draft of a new Chinese constitution in violation of an agreement to accept the unity conference draft for presentation to the National Assembly meeting at Nanking May 5.

Chungking has maintained that under the unity agreement it is free to move troops into Manchuria, and dispatches from Manchuria said today government troops had occupied four cities south of Mukden—including the steel center of Anshan—after "overcoming obstructionist forces." A Changchun dispatch from the Kuomintang's official Central News Agency said two clashes had occurred at the air field of the Manchurian capital after 500 Communist troops attacked.

China Communist Charges Loan Will Aid Kuomintang

CHUNGKING, April 4 — (AP) China's second-ranking Communist charged today that Chiang Kai-shek's government had not yet put a single unity decision into force, and that huge foreign loans now would only serve to perpetuate dictatorship by the Generalissimo's Kuomintang.

Chou En-lai, who has carried the main Communist burden in negotiating the national unity agreements, made no mention of a big U. S. loan Chungking is seeking, but qualified associates said that was what he was talking about.

Refuses to Join Government

Reiterating that the Communists would refuse to join a new unified government [illegible] the Kuomintang

China Communist Hits Foreign 'Assistance'

Chungking, Aprli 4 (AP)—Gen. Chou En-lai, Communist spokesman, today demanded that the Allies give China a chance to establish democracy and asserted that "careless assistance from foreign nations . . . will increase disorders here."

His statement was made as he and other Communists renewed their verbal assaults on the Government and the Kuomintang (Nationalist party), further widening the breach that General Marshall's rent truce efforts narrowed only temporarily.

Truman Statement Cited

"I feel that Allied nations should firmly adhere to President Truman's statement and the decision of the Moscow Big Three conference in assisting China to institute democracy and throw off political tutelage," Chou told a press conference.

"Only when these are effected will Allied help be beneficial. Otherwise, careless assistance . . . will rouse the Chinese people and increase disorders. We Chinese people and we Communists don't want such help."

Refers To U.S. Loan

Associates said Chou referred particularly to a huge United States loan the Chiang Kai-shek Government is negotiating with the assistance of Marshall, Truman's special envoy to China who currently is in Washington.

Chou charged that the Chinese Government was seeking to make Manchuria a great garrison with more than half a million troops.

Must Abide By Pact

He said his party would not participate in reorganiaztion of the Chinese Government—on an all-party basis—unless the Kuomintang agreed to abide by decisions of the recent political unity conference and ceased attempts to put Manchuria outside the control of those agreements.

Chou also renewed a Communist demand that the United States cease transporting Government troops into Manchuria.

A semi-official Chinese dispatch from Chinchow reported that Government troops had occupied the Liaotung Peninsula cities of Anshan, Haicheng, Newchwang and Chingkow after "overcoming obstructing Communist forces."

Arrest Of Reds Protested

In Peiping today, the arrest of 48 Chinese Communists drew angry protests from Lieut. Gen. Teng Tai-yuan, who asserted the detentions were "illegal" and "a menace to the peace of China."

Five of the Communists were released, but the other 43—including the editors and staffs of the Communist Hsin Hua news agency and the Peiping edition of the *Emancipation News*—still were held, Teng said.

Wedemeyer Flying Home

SHANGHAI, April 4 (AP).—Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of American forces in China, left by plane today for Washington. He will undergo a sinus operation and confer with President Truman, General George C. Marshall, special American envoy to China, and War Department leaders. Since the China theater force will be deactivated May 1, it is considered doubtful that General Wedemeyer will return.

5 TORTURERS LOSE APPEAL

Japs to Be Hanged—They Mistreated U. S. Flyers.

Shanghai, April 4 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, the highest reviewing authority, today upheld the death sentences decreed for five Japanese convicted of complicity in the torture and cremation of three American airmen at Hankow in December, 1944.

The five will be hanged here the week of April 20. They were convicted by a five-man United States military commission of participation in the torture parade, strangulation and cremation of Second Lieut. Lester R. White of Slickville, Pa.; Sgt. Henry W. Wheaton, Milwaukee, and Sgt. James E. Forbes Jr., East Hartford, Conn.

"I have searched in vain for reasons which would permit the exercise of clemency," said Wedemeyer, commander of American forces in China, shortly before he left for Washington by plane for a sinus operation. He added that the evidence established beyond doubt that the Americans were paraded unlawfully and cruelly, and beaten in the streets of Hankow to incite the public.

The condemned are sour-faced Major-Gen. Masataka Kaburagi, former chief of staff of the Japanese Thirty-fourth Army; a warrant officer, two sergeants and a lance corporal.

Wedemeyer also upheld prison terms ranging from life to two years for nine other Japanese convicted of participating in the Hankow atrocities. He reduced from twelve to six years the sentences of three sergeants because he said there was some doubt that they participated in the parade beatings.

PROPOSES RENUNCIATION BY ALL COUNTRIES TO AID UNITED NATIONS SUCCESS

General Tells Allied Council It Will Not Share Administrative Responsibility—Group Turns Down Russian Plan To Close Meeting To Press

Tokyo, *Friday*, April 5 (AP) — A dramatic appeal by General MacArthur for all nations to "abolish war as a sovereign right" today opened the new Allied Council for Japan — a meeting at which Russia promptly poured in proposals.

Soon after MacArthur finished his address, in which he emphasized the council's role was advisory, Russia proposed:

1. Exclusion of the press from all meetings; the plan was shelved in favor of a compromise to admit the press to major meetings.

2. Council members be permitted to see MacArthur's directives seven days prior to issuance.

Seeks New Elections

3. New elections in the event the majority of deputies who win Diet seats prove "unsuitable."

4. Internationalization of the council secretariat.

The Russians were told that the proposals on the directives and the elections would appear in the minutes and be shown to MacArthur; the secretariat proposal will be brought up at the next meeting ten days hence.

The Russian chief delegate, in proposing the contingent new elections said the general situation and increasing activity of "reactionary forces" give reason to presume that reactionary parties "may have an overwhelming majority" on April 10.

American Advances Compromise

The Russian proposal for closed meetings was shelved in favor of a compromise plan by Maj. Gen. William Marquat, the American representative, that all major meetings be open to newsmen. Unofficial meetings, for fact-finding and technical reports will be under such control as council members see fit to impose.

The exclusion proposal by Lieut. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko was not pressed by the Russians and the discussion never reached the heated stage.

In discussing the Russian motion the British and Chinese delegates' sided with General Marquat.

"Deliberations of the council are of interest to the peoples of the world," said William McMahon-Ball, the British representative, "and therefore the major meetings should be open to the press."

Kleig Lights And Microphones

The conference room, across from the Imperial Palace, was brightened by Kleig lights for photographers, and dotted with microphones as the session opened. On MacArthur's left sat the American and British Commonwealth council members; on his right, the Chinese and Russian members.

The proposal that all nations renounce war came from a five-star general who twice was wounded in the first World War and who led Pacific forces in World War II from defeat on Bataan to victory under the atomic bomb in Japan.

Nearly half his speech was devoted to his plea for renunciation of the right to wage war—on the pattern established in Japan's proposed new constitution. The remainder was an outline of occupation policies.

Pledges Full Co-Operation

While pledging full co-operation with the council, MacArthur made it clear at the outset of his speech that the Council "will not divide the heavy administrative responsibility of the supreme commander as the sole executive authority for the Allied powers in Japan."

MacArthur also held it "advisable" that all the Council sessions be open to the press and public, as the first one was. It is to meet biweekly.

"Practice Of Pure Democracy"

"Through such a practice of pure democracy in the discharge of its responsibilities," he said, "the world will know that the council deliberations led to no secret devices, undertakings or commitments. The suspicion, the distrust, the hatred so often engendered by the veil of secrecy will thus be avoided."

MacArthur's proposal for universal renunciation of the right to make war was delivered as he referred to such a renunciation in the proposed new constitution for Japan, which is to be voted on later this month.

He recalled that "in the evolution of society it became necessary" for men to yield certain sovereign rights to states, and that in this country states yielded certain rights to the Federal Union.

"Further Step" In Evolution

The proposal in the Japanese constitution he termed "one further step in the evolution of mankind," if it be adopted also by other countries.

"Whether the world is yet ready for so forward a step in the relations between nations," he continued, "or whether another and totally destructive war—a war involving almost mass extermination—must first be waged, is the great issue which now confronts all peoples."

In any case, MacArthur "commended" the renunciation of war proposed by Japan to "the thoughtful consideration of all of the peoples of the world."

Declare The Only Way

"It points the way and the only way," he declared.

"The United Nations, admirable as is its purpose, great and noble as are its aims, can only survive to achieve that purpose and those aims if it accomplishes as to all nations just what Japan proposes unilaterally to accomplish through this constitution—abolish war as a sovereign right.

Must Be All Or None

"Such a renunciation must be simultaneous and universal. It must be all or none. It must be effected by action—not words alone—and open, undisguised action which invites the confidence of all men who would serve the cause of peace.

"The present instrumentality to enforce its will—the pooled armed might of its component nations—can at best be but a temporary expedient so long as nations still recognize as coexistent the sovereign right of belligerency."

With the atomic bomb obviously in mind, MacArthur warned that "another war may blast mankind to perdition."

Cannot Unshackle Ourselves

"But still we hesitate," he continued. "Still we cannot, despite the yawning abyss at our very feet, unshackle ourselves from the past.

"Therein lies the childlike faith in the future—a faith that, as in the past, the world can somehow manage to survive yet another universal conflict. In that irresponsible faith lies civilization's greatest peril."

MacArthur told the council that "it is our responsibility and our purpose to consolidate and strengthen the peace won at the staggering cost of war."

Attacks Critics Talk

The supreme commander took occasion to lash out at "those throughout the Allied world who lift their voices in sharp and ill-conceived criticism of our occupation policies."

Referring to such critics only in general terms, he declared that they included "some who oppose the guiding principles adopted at Potsdam and who, unwilling now to join in full unity of purpose seek to foment dissatisfaction in others to the end that such principles be reshaped to their will."

He urged the council members, representatives of Russia, Britain, China and the United States, to support his purpose of implementing the "wise and far-seeking policy as formulated at Potsdam" and to eliminate "misconceptions which but sow the seeds of disunity and serve the cause of failure."

MacArthur reported that "the purposes of the occupation are now well advanced."

He said the Japanese war machine has been "neutralized," steps have been taken to eliminate the authority and influence of the war lords, and to readjust the Japanese economy to produce for the people, "after reparations, an equitable standard of life."

4-POWER COUNCIL TO MEET IN JAPAN

Tokyo, April 4 (A. P.).—The Four-Power Council for Japan will meet tomorrow with Gen. MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander, in the first official post-war gathering of representatives of Nippon's conquerors. MacArthur will outline broadly his views on occupation and the council's duties. Headquarters officials said that the tenor would be liberal and tolerant in view of MacArthur's desire to have the council run smoothly and efficiently.

MacArthur has not announced whom he will appoint to the American post on the council, but it was reported that Major-Gen. W. F. Marquat, head of his economic and scientific section, will be named. The American representative will be chairman of the council.

Other representatives are William McMahon Ball for Britain; Lieut.-Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko for Russia and Lieut.-Gen. Chu Suih-ming for China.

Derevyanko, veteran of the war with Germany and signer of the surrender of Japan, and his political adviser, Jacob Malik, have been in Tokyo some time. Malik, former Russian Ambassador to Japan, is considered a shrewd student of Japanese affairs.

After MacArthur's address, scheduled for 10 A. M. (8 P. M., Eastern standard time, Thursday), the members will organize under the broad and vague mandate of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers, which created the council and the Far Eastern Commission.

Text of MacArthur's Address

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).—The complete text of a talk at Tokyo by General Douglas MacArthur, Allied Supreme Commander, before the Allied Council for Japan, as made public here by the War Department:

I welcome you with utmost cordiality in the earnset anticipation that, in keeping with the friendship which has long existed among the several peoples represented here, your deliberations throughout shall be governed by good will, mutual understanding and broad tolerance. As the functions of the council will be advisory and consultative, it will not divide the heavy administrative responsibility of the supreme commander as the sole executive authority for the Allied powers in Japan, but it will make available to him the several viewpoints of its members on questions of policy and action. I hope it will prove to be a valuable factor in the future solution of many problems.

To assist the council in the fulfillment of its objectives, instructions have been given that copies of all directives issued to the Japanese government shall promptly be furnished it, together with such background information as may be appropriate to permit a full understanding thereof, or as the council may specifically desire. Matters of substance will normally be laid before it prior to action. Any advice the council as a whole or any of its individual members may believe should be helpful to the supreme commander will at all times be most welcome, and given the most thorough consideration. As my manifold other duties will not normally permit me to sit with the council, I have designated a deputy to act as chairman thereof. To promote full public confidence in its aims and purposes, it is advisable that all formal sessions be open to such of the public and press as existing facilities will accommodate. There is nothing in its deliberations to conceal even from the eyes and ears of our alien adversary. Through such a practice of pure democracy in the discharge of its responsibilities, the world will know that the council deliberations lead to no secret devices, undertakings or commitments. The suspicion, the distrust, the hatred so often engendered by the veil of secrecy will thus be avoided and in the undimmed light of public scrutiny we will therefore invite full confidence in the sincerity of our purposes and the rectitude of our aims. As supreme commander I can assure you that I entertain no fear that such an opportunity for public discussion will have the slightest adverse effect upon the discharge of my executive responsibilities.

Occupation Goals Well Advanced

The purposes of the occupation are now well advanced. Japanese forces on the home islands have been disarmed, demobilized, and returned to their homes, and in other respects the Japanese war machine has been neutralized. Dispositions have been taken to eliminate for all time the authority and influence of those who misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, and to establish in Japan a new order of peace, security, and justice; to secure for the Japanese freedom of speech, religion and thought, and respect for the fundamental human rights; to remove all obstacles to the strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people; and to readjust the Japanese industrial economy to produce for the Japanese people a right heretofore of liberty and of the Japanese people principles into the hearts and minds of the Allied occupational purposes is dependent upon leadership as well as upon direction—only to urge the firm application of those very principles which we ourselves defended on the battlefield may we, as victors, become architects of a new Japan, a Japan reorientated to peace, security and justice. This policy shall continue to be the aim of my administration and should serve to guide the council through its deliberations.

Were it otherwise—were we but to insure the thoroughness of Japan's defeat, then leave her prostrate in the ashes of total collapse, history would point to a task poorly done, but partially complete. It is equally for us now to guide her people to rededicate themselves to higher principles, ideals and purposes, to help them rise to the full measure of new and loftier standards of social and political morality—that they firmly may meet the challenge of future utility in the service of mankind. In the consummation of this high purpose, we, as victors in the administration of the vanquished, stand charged to proceed in that

My policy in the administration of Japan for the Allied powers has been to act as far as possible through existing instrumentalities of the Japanese Government. The soundness of this policy has been unmistakably reflected in the progress of the occupation. I have sought, while destroying Japan's war potential and exacting just penalties for past wrongs, to build a future for the people of Japan based upon considerations of realism and justice. Without yielding firmness, it has been my purpose to avoid oppressive or arbitrary action, and to infuse

full unity of purpose which characterized our common effort in the war just won.

Decries Criticism

It is no small hindrance that in reaching this goal there are those throughout the Allied world who lift their voices in sharp and ill-conceived criticism of our occupational policies; some, honestly inspired but with no knowledge of conditions existing in this far distant land, who would see applied here wholly unadaptable principles and methods; some who, lacking both vision and patience, see but the end desired, being blind to the means without which that end is impossible of achievement; some who opposed the guiding principles adopted at Potsdam and who, unwilling now to join in full unity of purpose, seek to foment dissatisfaction in others to the end that such principles be reshaped to their will, or other implementation be impeded; some who, from selfish motives, will exploit as slaves a thoroughly defeated nation and people, thus serving the identical policy of evil which Allied soldiers opposed unto death on the battlefields of the world; and some who, for various reasons, are out of sympathy with Allied policies and aims, and seek to sbotage success of the occupation.

To the people of the Allied world I would say, in answer to such criticism, that history has given us no precedent of success in a similar military occupation of a defeated nation—anywhere, at any time—to serve as a guide to assist in reshaping and to meet the aims to which we are here solemnly committed. It thus has become necessary for us, in meeting that challenge of the past, to devise new guiding principles and new methods by which to solve the problems of the future. To serve this purpose, a wise and far-seeing policy was formulated at Potsdam, fully attuned to the noble ideals, principles and standards in defense of which the Allied nations firmly and in complete unity took their stand. Through our implementation of that policy lies best hope that the errors responsible for the failures of past occupations may be avoided in the task to which we are here no less inseparably dedicated. The road ahead is not an easy one, but it is my firm purpose that, within the underlying precepts governing occupational policy, the objective be reached. I fervently hope that each member of the Council will exert his best effort to support of that purpose, eliminating in so far as possible misconceptions which but sow the seeds of disunity and serve the cause of failure.

New Constitution Evolved

A new constitution has been evolved, patterned along liberal and democratic lines, which the Japanese government intends to submit for consideration to the next incoming national Diet. This proposed new constitution is being well and freely discussed by the Japanese people, who show a healthy disposition to subject all provisions thereof to critical public examination through the media of press and radio. Regardless of changes in form and detail which may well result from this open form of public debate and the ultimate consideration of the national Diet and the Allied powers, if the underlying principles remain substantially the same when finally adopted, the instrument will provide the structure that will permit development in Japan of a democratic state, fully conforming to existing Allied policy. If we are firmly to implement that policy, it is incumbent upon us to encourage and assist the Japanese people in reshaping their lives and institutions thereunder—scrupulously avoiding superficial and cynical criticism of motive or purpose and destructive influence upon their will to do just that which it is our firm purpose they shall do. While the drafting of an acceptable constitution does not of itself establish democracy, which is a thing largely of the spirit, it does provide the design for both structural and spiritual changes in the national life, without which so fundamental a reform would be utterly impossible. With it there is hope for accomplishing that reshaping of national and individual character essential to form the strong foundation of popular spirit upon which a democratic state must rest. It is yet too early to predict to what degree changes embodied in such reform will become fixed in the social and political life of Japan. It is inescapably true, however, that the course thus charted to the fulfillment of Allied policy in the democratization of Japan is the only course that points to success—that the degree of that success will depend in a large measure upon the patience and encouragement with which we ourselves are willing to endow the test.

While all provisions of this proposed new constitution are of importance, and lead individually and collectively to the desired end as expressed at Potsdam, I desire especially to mention that provision dealing with the renunciation of war. Such rennunciation, while in some respects a logical sequence to the destruction of Japan's war-making potential, goes yet further in its surrender of the sovereign right of resort to arms in the international sphere. Japan thereby proclaims her faith in a society of nations governed by just, tolerant and effective rules of universal social and political morality and intrusts its national integrity thereto. The cynic may view such action as demonstrating but a childlike faith in a visionary ideal, but the realist will see in it far deeper significance. He will understand that in the evolution of society it became necessary for man to surrender certain rights theretofore inherent in himself in order that states might be created vested with sovereign power over the individuals who collectively formed them—that foremost of these inherent rights thus surrendered to the body politic was man's right to resort to force in the settlement of disputes with his neighbor. With the advance of society, groups or states federated together through identical process of surrendering inherent rights

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and submitting to a sovereign power representing the collective will. In such manner was formed the United States of America, through the renunciation of rights inherent in individual states in order to compose the national sovereignty; the state first recognized and stood guarantor for the integrity of the individual and thereafter the nation recognized and stood guarantor for the integrity of the state.

Cites Dangers of New War

The proposal of the Japanese government—a government over people who now have reason to know the complete failure of war as an instrument of national policy—in effect but recognizes one further step in the evolution of mankind, upon which nations would develop, for mutual protection against war, yet higher law of international, social and political morality. Whether the world is yet ready for so forward a step in the relations between nations, or whether another and totally destructive war—a war involving almost mass extermination—must first be waged, is the great issue which now confronts all peoples.

There can be no doubt that both the progress and survival of civilization is dependent upon the timely recognition of the imperative need for some such forward step—is dependent upon the realization by all nations of the utter futility of force as an arbiter of international issues—is dependent upon elimination from international relations of the suspicion, distrust and hatred which inevitably result from power threats, boundary violations, secret maneuvering, and violence to public morality—is dependent upon a world leadership which does not lack the moral courage to implement the will of the masses who abhor war and upon whom falls the main weight of wars' frightful carnage—and finally is dependent upon the development of a world order which will permit a nation such as Japan safely to intrust its national integrity to just such a higher law to which all peoples on earth shall render themselves subservient. Therein lies the road to lasting peace.

I therefore commend Japan's proposal for the renunciation of war to the thoughtful consideration of all of the peoples of the world. It points the way and the only way. The United Nations Organization, admirable as is its purpose, great and noble as are its aims, can only survive to achieve that purpose and those aims if it accomplishes as to all nations just what Japan proposes unilaterally to accomplish through this constitution—abolish war as a sovereign right. Such a renunciation must be simultaneous and universal. It must be all or none. It must be effected by action—not words alone—and open, undisguised action which invites the confidence of all men who would serve the cause of peace. The present instrumentality to enforce its will—the pooled armed might of its component nations—can at best be but temporary expedient so long as nations still recognize as coexistent the sovereign right of belligerency. No thoughtful man will fail to recognize that with the development of modern science another war may blast mankind to perdition—but still we hesitate—still we cannot, despite the yawning abyss at our very feet, unshackle ourselves from the past. Therein lies the childlike faith in the future—a faith that, as in the past, the world can somehow manage to survive yet another universal conflict. In that irresponsible faith lies civilization's gravest peril.

We sit here in council, representatives of the military might and moral strength of the modern world. It is our responsibility and our purpose to consolidate and strengthen the peace won at the staggering cost of war. As we thus deal in the international sphere with some of the decisive problems I have but briefly outlined, it is incumbent upon us to proceed on the high level of universal service that we may do our full part toward restoring the rule of reason to international thought and action. Thereby may we further universal adherence to that higher law in the preservation of peace which finds full and unqualified approval in the enlightened conscience of all the peoples of the earth.

Japs' Unused War Gifts Are To Be Given Back

Tokyo, April 4 (AP)—Some of the machinery, temple bells, and other assorted metal goods which the Japanese Government accepted in wartime as scrap contributions from the people—and subsequently left piled in backyards, along roads and in collection depots—will be returned.

Among new products of reclaimed toy machines: toy jeeps, sharing counter space in many stores with traditional miniature samurai swords.

Foreign Nationals Can Visit Japan

Tokyo, April 4 (A. P.).—Allied Headquarters announced today that foreign nationals not members of the occupation forces will be granted permission to enter Japan from time to time on a temporary basis.

The announcement to the Japanese Government was necessitated, it was explained, by the expected return of missionaries. Headquarters will pass on applications and notify those approved of the waiving of their visa requirements, in view of the withdrawal of all Japanese consuls.

WHY FEW FLAGS FLEW IN JAPAN

Tokyo, April 4 (A. P.).—A long-time resident of Tokyo asked a Japanese woman today why so few Japanese flags were flown to commemorate the death of Nippon's mythical first Emperor, Jimmu.

"It is very simple," she replied. "Most of our flags have been traded to the American soldiers for cigarettes."

FORMING JAP PARTY

Tokyo, April 4 (A. P.).—Kyodo News Agency said today that 500 delegates of political groups, labor unions and cultural organizations met to organize a democratic popular front and adopted a tentative program.

Planks included creation of a democratic, people's government; formulation of a new democratic constitution; elimination of militaristic and bureaucratic forces; removal of monopolistic capital; and reconstruction of Japan on a basis of planned economy, industrial democracy and democratic land reform.

Seventy labor unions and farmer organizations were represented at the coalition conference, Kyodo said, together with forty-seven political parties. A committee was named to prepare a rally.

Japs Get 25 Years.

Yokohama, April 4 (A. P.).—A United States Eighth Army tribunal today convicted Shigeo Akamatsu, former Japanese Army sergeant, of war crimes and sentenced him to twenty-five years' imprisonment.

He was found guilty of beating Seaman Thomas J. O'Connor, 140-09 Fourteenth avenue, Whitestone, Queens; Pfc. Parcus Rael, Santa Fe, N. M.; Pvt. Archie York, Little Rock, Ark.; Cpl. Paul D. Floyd, San Francisco; Pfc. J. C. Grant, Tallulah Falls, Ga., and Pfc. Harold Goff, Wade, Miss.

He also was convicted of torturing Aviation Ordnanceman Woodrow T. Shaffer, Deslacs, N. D., and of contributing to the death of Pfc. Elnar Latvala, Nashwauk, Minn., by forcing him to work while ill.

Filipino Causes Capture Of 70 Jap Stragglers

Manila, April 4 (AP)—A Filipino schoolteacher today was credited with causing the capture of 70 Japanese stragglers and three Filipinos accused as traitors.

The *Evening News* said the teacher, Ismael Linsangan, persuaded the parents of his pupils to round up the stragglers and Filipinos at a mountain village on northern Luzon.

SUBCHASER SUNK BY LUZON TYPHOON

MANILA, Friday, April 5—(AP) A Pacific typhoon that lashed northern Luzon with 115-mile winds swept out into the China sea last night, leaving swollen rivers and demolished houses in the war-ravaged Cagayan valley. There were no reports of major damage to American installations.

Some bases still were cut off from headquarters. Communications with Camp John Hay, an Army leave center in north Luzon, have been disrupted for two days.

The Navy announced that Subchaser 734 was sunk in Manila bay yesterday without casualties when typhoon winds caused it to drag anchor and smash into the yacht-basin breakwater.

A lumber schooner foundered in Manila bay, which was whipped by strong winds, and American sailors rescued 11 Filipino fishermen from their storm-wrecked bamboo fishtraps on San Nicolas shoals midway between Manila and Corregidor.

Lt. Col. Wilford Boehl, chief of staff of the San Fernando Army base on Lingayen gulf, reported that the 6,369-ton steamer J. L. Luckenbach damaged its port propeller last night in a collision with an unidentified Liberty ship as they rode out the storm in a small cove.

The Navy reported no loss of life had been recorded and no major damage to its installations in the Philippines.

Navy weather observers said winds of "full hurricane force" prevailed between Luzon and Formosa and that the storm might strike Formosa in curving northward. The course of the storm across northern Luzon was unusual for this time of the year, usually being much farther south.

Typhoon Hits Northern Luzon

Hurricane Winds Reported Off Formosa—Hawaii Wave Damage at $10,000,000.

Manila, April 4 (A. P.).—A Navy aerologist today reported a typhoon is crossing northern Luzon and said that winds of full hurricane force prevail in the straits between Luzon and Formosa.

The storm was moving at nine knots to the northwest. The aerologist said it might be curving northward toward Formosa.

Manila Bay had thirty-five-foot waves which caused a lumber-laden schooner to founder. There was no loss of life. Lack of communications prevented receipt of damage reports from northern Luzon. The Navy said there was no major damage to its installations in the Philippines.

The typhoon forced a United States Army tug onto a reef at the entrance to San Fernando Harbor, but all personnel were saved. Col. William C. Foote, commander of an Army base on Lingayen Gulf, reported "some roofs were blown off our warehouses. Our shipping is riding out the storm in the harbor; one vessel is dragging anchor but we expect to get out of this without too much damage."

Lieut.-Col. Wilford Boehl, chief of staff at the San Fernando base, said that the steamship J. L. Lukenbach rammed an unidentified liberty ship last night and damaged the port propeller. The steamship was riding out the storm. After the collision she drifted into a cove where Boehl said she would be safe unless winds increased and drive her ashore. He did not report the fate of the liberty ship.

Five sailor volunteers who braved the mountainous waves rescued eleven Filipino fishermen clinging to bamboo fishtraps on San Nicolas Shoal, halfway between Manila and Corregidor. The sailors, all attached to the Philippine sea frontier, made the fifteen-mile round trip in a forty-five-foot launch. They were Chief Boatswain's Mate George W. Mattey of Cleveland and Seaman 1/c George C. Gross, Maplewood, N. J.; William J. Huston, Nevada, Mo.; James B. Pettit, Spartanburg, S. C., and Mark S. Harris, Washington, D. C.

BRAZIL HOLDS FAST TO ARGENTINE TIES

Rio de Janeiro, Replying to Blue Book, Says Hemisphere Pact Should Be All-Inclusive

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 4 (AP)—Foreign Minister João Neves da Fontoura said in a memorandum today that Brazil would continue her traditional friendly relations with Argentina.

The memorandum was in the nature of a reply to the United States State Department's Blue Book of Feb. 12, communicated to the Brazilian Government. The Blue Book charged that the present President-elect, Juan D. Perón, had manifested Nazi sympathies.

Senhor da Fontoura said that the Blue Book's statements pointed to the necessity of prudent vigilance, but that the Brazilian Government did not believe that Nazi doctrine would find a propitious climate in the Western Hemisphere.

The reply said the Brazilian Government had no desire to exclude Argentina from any mutual defense treaty for the hemisphere.

TEXT OF BRAZIL'S NOTE

The text of the Brazilian memorandum follows:

By a memorandum March 11 the Government of the United States of America manifested a desire to know the opinion of the Brazilian Government on the American memorandum delivered to the Brazilian Embassy at Washington on Feb. 11 on the possibility of conclusion of a mutual-assistance pact with the Argentine Government controlled by elements mentioned in the Blue Book.

The Brazilian Government studied with most detailed attention all the declarations of the Blue Book and is sincerely cognizant of the just importance that the American Government attributes by their political significance to the documents published.

Also, Brazil, which participated in the war and was so many years under the threat of a Nazi-Fascist victory, partakes of the same preoccupation which determined the attitude of the Department of State in this case.

The Brazilian Government, however, is not able to avoid pondering that, the military victory of the United Nations over the totalitarian Axis consummated, the revelations referred to in the report—all concerning activities carried out by the enemy or other governments of an attitude then undefined—lost in part their cause of worry, it not appearing that they require of the American nations a more accentuated conduct than constant prudent vigilance.

Adequate Defense Prevaloued

The Brazilian Government is not thus inclined to believe that Nazi-Fascist doctrines, beaten at the seat of their irradiation, can encounter in the Western Hemisphere a propitious climate for new and dangerous adventures, above all since the United States retains the secret of the manufacture of the most deadly arm of war yet known.

In the same manner, the Brazilian Government is sincerely convinced that if, in spite of the sad experience which humanity has just felt, the American Continent should come again to be threatened, the nations of the hemisphere would find in the dispositions of the San Francisco Charter, especially in Chapter VII, the necessary formula for the preservation of its peace and its safety.

With reference to the second question of the North American memorandum, the Brazilian Government reaffirms its desire that there should be signed as soon as possible, under the present circumstances, a mutual assistance pact between the nations of the hemisphere.

Evidently, the referred-to instrument will have effective value in the work of consolidation of the peace only if signed by all American nations as an expression of continental unity, which always was the ideal of all partisans of Pan-Americanism as a sincere result of the very designation of the system.

Thus to exclude whatever American Republics from participation in that act, decisive for the destiny of the Americas, would mean the annulment of a great part of its political and military significance.

Ties With Argentina Remain

The Brazilian Government, which the United States has always found at its side in so many decades of uninterrupted friendship, would not desire them to contribute to the end that the Republic of Argentina be left out of the celebration of the signature of the pact.

The Brazilian Government has no desire to enter into an analysis of the elements that compose the Argentine Government, since all parties which participated in the last elections, whose results are not yet definitely known, were unanimous in declaring it was free and popularly selected.

With the Government that comes out of this electoral balloting the Brazilian Government will continue habitual diplomatic relations without implying in the least a disagreement with the Government of the United States of America nor a weakening in the minimum political solidarity of Brazil with that great nation, with which it was allied in the war and at whose side it wishes to cooperate in the work of reconstruction of the world.

The invariable dedication of the Brazilian Government to the cause of continental unity assures to the American Government that it is disposed to employ all its forces in the will to find a formula capable of conciliating higher interests in the defense of the hemisphere and better adaptation to the spirit of concord and continental solidarity.

U. S. to Change Policy.

Washington, April 4 (A. P.).—Congress heard today that the administration is considering a significant policy change in this country's relations with Argentina.

Full details have yet to be worked out, but Secretary of State Byrnes was reported to have assured influential members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that a readjustment will be made to meet latest political developments.

CLERK IN CANADA ATTACKED BY REDS

Embassy Charges Informant Is 'Criminal,' Faces Arrest in Homeland.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 4—(AP) Igor Gouzenko, former code clerk of the Soviet embassy whose testimony provided the basis for the Canadian inquiry into an alleged Moscow-direct espionage network, was described by that embassy today as a "criminal" who faces prosecution "in case of his return" to Russia.

In a sharp statement, the embassy in its first comment on the spy case protested against "slanderous information" circulated as a result of Gouzenko's testimony before a two-man Royal commission probing the alleged espionage operations.

Defends Others

Although directed chiefly at Gouzenko, the statement was stout in defense of some, but not all, of the embassy employes who have been linked with espionage operations by Gouzenko.

The statement said that Gouzenko had stolen money from the embassy. It was issued by Charge D'Affaires Nikolai Belokhvostikov who is in charge of the embassy in the absence of Ambassador George N. Zaroubin.

Gouzenko has testified that he left the embassy last Sept. 6 with documents taken from a secret safe, turning them over to the Canadian government. He told a Montreal court that he did this because he felt that Canadian democracy was better than Russian and that he wanted to help the people of both countries by uncovering the alleged spy network.

The embassy statement said:

"Recently there have been published in the Canadian newspapers and broadcast over the radio all kinds of information in which attempts have been made to cast a shadow and to discredit some of the diplomatic members of the Soviet embassy in Canada, as for example Messrs. V. G. Pavlov I. I. Krotov and others.

"The sources of this slanderous information are the false statements of the former employe of the embassy Gouzenko who had stolen money from the embassy and who is indictable for the committed crime in case of his return to the U.S.S.R.

Finds Statements 'Fictitious'

"The Soviet embassy deems it its duty to declare that the slanderous statements of the criminal as well as the reports in the Canadian newspapers based on these statements regarding the mentioned diplomatic members of the Soviet embassy in Canada are completely fictitious and deserve no credit."

Vitali G. Pavlov second secretary of the embassy, was declared in a Royal commission report last Friday to be "one, and perhaps the chief," of a group of NKVD (Soviet secret police) men alleged to have been employed in the embassy. Gouzenko was cited as the source of this information.

Ivan Krotov, commercial counsellor, was described by Gouzenko in his Montreal court testimony as one of the embassy employes working with the alleged spy ring.

Whereas today's statement defended only these two men by name, more than a score altogether have been implicated by Gouzenko. The leader of the network in Canada was said to have been Col. Nikolai Zabotin, former military attache, and Moscow a few days after Canada's announcement of the inquiry, acknowledged that Zabotin's activities had been "inadmissable" and said he had been recalled.

In connection with the embassy's charge that Gouzenko is a "criminal" facing Soviet prosecution, it is understood that the Canadian government regards him as a ward whom it will have to protect for the rest of his life.

In contrast with the embassy's description of Gouzenko, the Royal commission, composed of two members of Canada's Supreme court, announced in its first report a month ago that the documents produced by him were "original documents, the authenticity of which we accept."

Some of the Canadian government employes involved by Gouzenko have admitted gathering secret information for Russia as charged by Gouzenko and suggested in the documents produced by him.

RUSSIANS CALL GOUZENKO THIEF

Ottawa, April 4 (A. P.).—The Soviet embassy charged today that Igor Gouzenko, former embassy cipher clerk and now a star witness in current espionage cases, had stolen money from the embassy.

The embassy declared in a statement that Gouzenko "is indictable for the committed crime in case of his return to Russia."

The statement said the Soviet embassy deemed it its duty to declare that "the slanderous statements of the criminal" as well as the reports in Canadian newspapers based on the statements regarding diplomatic members of the Soviet embassy in Canada "are completely fictitious and deserve no credit."

Canadians Estimate Wheat Tons Needed

Ottawa, April 4 (AP)—In a survey of the world wheat situation, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said today that definite areas report the need for approximately 3,400,000 long tons more wheat than the 17,000,000 tons estimated last month.

No change was reported in the estimated world's exportable surplus of up to 12,000,000 long tons.

Failure of the Indian monsoon, droughts which struck France and North Africa, lack of adequate fertilizer supplies and dislocations occasioned by war took a "terrible toll" of good production in Europe, Asia and Africa last year, the report said.

This, combined with below-average crops in three of the four large exporting countries, inevitably brought about the current shortage. The United States Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations had estimated 1945 world wheat production at 5,200,000,000 bushels, the smallest since 1929 and eight per cent less than 1944.

Further programs intended to reduce domestic consumption of foodstuffs, thereby providing additional exportable supplies, had been announced by both the Canadian and United States governments.

CANADA CHANGES HOLIDAY

OTTAWA, Ont., April 4—(AP)—The Canadian Parliament voted today to change the name of the national holiday from "Dominion day" to "Canada day." Boos, cheers and desk-thumping marked a four-hour debate prior to voting, in which Canada's tie with the British empire was made a prime issue by opponents of the measure.

APPEAL FOR MEN BY ARMY ASSAILED AT DRAFT HEARING

WASHINGTON, April 4—(AP) A former Selective Service official related today that the Army "lost track" of 300,000 draftees in early 1944—"they had 300,000 more men than they knew they had."

Questioning the Army's estimates of its manpower needs, Roscoe S. Conkling of New York, a lieutenant colonel on the Selective Service staffs of World Wars I and II, told the story to the Senate Military committee.

The senators also heard an American Legion plea for the draft, going beyond what the armed forces are asking. Col. John Thomas Taylor, national legislative director of the legion, urged an "indefinite extension" of the act now due to expire May 15, citing a world "armed to the teeth today." The services seek a one-year extension.

The Senate group plans to vote on the question Tuesday. The House Military committee, planning to vote tomorrow, heard final opposition witnesses, including J. M. Dawson of Waco, Tex., chairman of the Southern Baptist Convention Committee on World Peace, and Martin H. Miller, national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Miller asserted that continuing the draft "appears to be another way of providing peacetime compulsory military training," and Conkling made a similar statement. The latter contended that the draft extension was decided upon when Administration leaders concluded that Congress would not approve universal military training.

Conkling, who said he served with the draft appeal board here from September, 1942, to February, 1945, related what he termed one instance of the Army's "needlessly crying for more men."

"It was in the spring of 1944," he said. "Then about April 5 of that year some one decided to check up a bit and discovered they had lost track of 300,000 inducted men."

He added that the Army thereupon wanted all inductions halted but Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, "wouldn't do it and throw 6,500 local draft boards into confusion to cover the Army's ridiculous error."

DOOLITTLE BOARD TO REPORT IN MAY

WASHINGTON, April 4—(AP) Lt. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle said today that the Army gripe board which he heads hopes to have its report ready for Secretary of War Patterson by May 15.

He added that he did not know whether the report will be made public.

"That's up to Mr. Patterson," Doolittle told a news conference. "I hope that it will be of course, for I think a great deal of good can come from a hearing such as this."

The board, which is studying officer-enlisted man relationships, now will take a three weeks recess, Doolittle said. He added that 40 witnesses have been called, a "truly representative" cross section of Army thinking.

Doolittle said the group probably will not hear any more witnesses, but that there still is time for anyone who has a complaint or a suggestion to write the board.

He said these letters, plus the 600 the board already has, will be considered before the final report is drafted.

The 40 witnesses, Doolittle said, included 22 enlisted men, 14 officers, two war correspondents, a former Red Cross worker and Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R-Mass.).

"And most of the officers we talked to were once enlisted men," Doolittle, who used to be an enlisted man himself, noted.

Among the witnesses were a couple of WACS, a Negro and the boss of the Army himself, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower.

TRUMAN RECEIVES PLAN FOR MERGER

WASHINGTON, April 4.—(AP) President Truman received today a detailed legislative plan for unification of the Army, Navy and Air forces into one "department of common defense."

Two senators who had helped draft the bill after months of secret sessions took it to the White House.

Informed Senate sources who may not be named said that it retained the original idea of a merger of the present Navy and War departments with the Army Air forces raised to co-equal status with the Army and Navy.

Chairman Thomas (D-Utah) of the Senate Military committee reported "We did not get any immediate reaction from the President but I hope to get a note from him soon saying it was an awfully good job."

Thomas and Senator Austin (R-Vt), ranking minority member of the Military committee, said that all details would be made available to the full committee on Tuesday.

"I'm certain we have produced a workable law consistent with the President's message," Thomas said.

Mr. Truman asked for unification of the armed forces in a message to Congress December 19, 1945, after the Senate Military committee had held months of public hearings. Navy officials had opposed the merger.

"We have strengthened our traditional civilian controls over the military all down the line," Thomas said. "This is consistent with legislation for control of the atomic bomb and establishment of a national science foundation."

TWO LINERS TO RETURN TO CIVILIAN SERVICE

WASHINGTON, April 4—(AP) The passenger liners Argentina and Uruguay and four Maritime commission C4-type ships, all former troop ships, will enter civilian service this month for voyages from New York to Europe, the War Shipping administration announced today.

The Argentina will sail for Southampton on April 13 and the Uruguay for Le Havre April 20. Two C4 ships will go to Bremen and two to Greece.

In addition, a C4 will sail from New York for Capetown and another from San Francisco for Australia April 17.

Liner Ends Transport Duty

San Francisco, April 4 (AP)—The liner Matsonia, prewar queen of Matson's "White Fleet," came home today on her last run as a transport under the War Shipping Administration.

WACs At ATC Bases Back In U.S. Next Week

Washington, April 4 (AP)—The Army's Air Transport Command announced today that all WACs assigned to ATC bases in Hawaii, Labrador and Bermuda will be back in the United States by next Wednesday.

Those eligible for release will go to separation centers while others will be assigned to ATC bases in this country.

Royall Finds No Wanton Destruction Of Property

Washington, April 4 (AP)—Kenneth C. Royall, Under Secretary of War, back from a round-the-world survey of surplus army property, said today he had found no justification for a single charge of wanton destruction.

"There has been destruction of army property, of course," he said, but he added that investigation showed there always had been a good reason, such as getting rid of ammunition that was a potential fire hazard.

ATOMIC BILL HIT ON FUND CONTROL

WASHINGTON, April 4—(AP) Comptroller General Lindsay Warren protested today that under pending legislation the proposed atomic energy control commission would be allowed to spend govern-

ment funds "for practically any purpose on earth."

He objected to the Senate Atomic Energy committee that a section of the bill which it was drafting deprived his general accounting office of a check on the commission such as it had over other government agencies.

Chairman McMahon (D-Conn.) explained that the aim was to prevent any agency except the control commission from withholding funds

and shutting down atomic energy projects, "causing the government great damage."

He suggested that Warren and the committee's counsel confer on a new draft of the section which would be acceptable. As now written, the section would prevent the accounting office from disallowing credit or withholding funds for "any expendi e which the commission shall termine and certify to have been necessary to carry out the provisions of the act."

and in Burma. The War department said future plans for using animals will recognize that they provide the best means of transportation in extremely rough country.

The consolidation is part of a wider army reorganization under consideration. One pending proposal is to merge the coast and field artillery into a single artillery branch.

The New York on the Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4 (AP)— The battleship New York, veter of three wars, has arrived here route to Bikini atoll, where it scheduled to end a proud car as a target ship in the forthco ing atomic bomb tests. A nei boring harbor veteran and co panion target ship is the aircr carrier Saratoga.

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Blum Flies to Canada To Confer With King

Washington, April 4 (A. P.).— Leon Blum left for Canada this morning at 9:55 aboard a Canadian transport plane to confer with Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

The former French Premier, who will discuss France's economic situation with Canadian officials and seek Canadian economic aid, was accompanied by Mme. Blum.

Blum is scheduled to return to Washington on April 9 and remain here until April 12, when he will visit New York city as Mayor O'Dwyer's official guest.

Wagner Seeks Vote Wednesday On Loan

Washington, April 4 (AP)—Chairman Wagner (D., N.Y.) said today he would ask the Senate Banking Committee to vote next Wednesday on the proposed $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain.

Wagner said that while he had taken no poll of the twenty-member committee, other senators had advised him there would be "only about three" votes against the loan.

"I am for tax reduction, but until the budget is balanced we cannot talk about reducing the receipts of the government. It occurs to me that a further reduction in taxes for the coming fiscal year would not be as beneficial to business and citizens generally as a sound fiscal policy which is reflected by a balanced budget."

Pronounced swings in the economy, good or bad, always set the tax subject buzzing on Capitol Hill. The new discussion was set off by President Truman's report that industrial production has attained the highest peacetime rate in history—$150,000,000,000 annually—and is still going up.

When the $6,000,000,000 tax reduction bill was passed last fall the experts figured 1946 production at only $130,000,000,000.

Moreover, the tax-writers have the supplemental report from Treasury Secretary Fred M. Vinson that Federal revenues now are larger than expected and government expenditures smaller than predicted.

Vinson said a balanced budget is in sight.

Government economists estimated the Federal deficit may be cut to around $22,000,000,000 this fiscal year—or $6,000,000,000 less than the $28,000,000,000 originally estimated.

If business activity exceeds or holds present pace a balanced budget is expected in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

In proposing an immediate restudy of the tax structure, with the view of further reductions, Carlson argued that reduction in taxes brings about greater expansion of business and more employment. He said high taxes "stifle business," and reminded reporters that after the first World War taxes were reduced sharply and yet the country was able to retire a large part of its debt.

range housing program intended to get 12,500,000 new dwelling units constructed during the next 10 years.

It is tailored to the theory that private enterprise will build most of them if given easier government loans and mortgage guarantees. To that end, the Federal Housing administration's financing would be extended in present fields and broadened to reach new ones.

One provision would open the way for purchase of an FHA-financed low-cost home with a 5 per cent down payment and 32 years to pay off the mortgage.

Federal Aid Provided

The omnibus measure provides, too, for continued Federal aid for public low-rent housing developments, a farm home construction program, and federal aid to cities desiring to redevelop run-down areas.

Chairman Wagner (D-NY) said he hopes to get the bill before the Senate immediately after action on the Administration's emergency housing legislation which is due to come up next week.

With Senator Taft (R-Ohio) joining Wagner and Senator Ellender (D-La) as sponsors, the bill has wide bi-partisan support in the Senate.

Only two major points of controversy developed in the committee. One was over a clause, demanded by the C.I.O. and the A.F.L., requiring that "the wages or fees prevailing in the locality" must be paid on any construction done with aid of government loans.

A 7 to 4 vote removed individual homes from this provision. It was

powers, but rejected the fund. The Senate Banking committee restored the subsidy fund and the Senate may act next week.

The long-range program contemplates that Federal spending for it will not rise above $133,000,000 a year when the program is in full swing. This figure assumes, however, that there will be no losses on the various loans and mortgage insurance.

Army Abolishes Separate Cavalry, Puts Few Units in Its Armored Force

WASHINGTON, April 4 — (AP) The Army abolished its historic cavalry as a separate arm of the service today and merged what is left of it with the armored forces.

The action virtually eliminates the horse from the Army. A small detachment of mounted troops will be maintained, however, to give instruction and train minor units for operations in rough terrain. Pack animals likewise will be retained.

Otherwise future plans for the horse cavalry are indefinite, the War department said in amplifying a statement by Secretary Patterson at Ft. Riley, Kansas, that the action would be taken.

The decision recognizes developments of World War Two. Cavalry units saw their share of action, but on wheels in fast mechanized scouting forces or afoot as dismounted troops.

The single large cavalry force to see service was the First Cavalry division which drove into Manila and then occupied Tokyo after the Japanese surrender. It fought dismounted.

Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of Army ground forces, noted that pack trains were useful in the French Vosges mountains, in Italy

Pleads for Europe's Jews

Rabbi Wise Speaks in Capitol for United Jewish Appeal

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).— Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York, tonight called on American Jewry to assume a major share of responsibility for saving the lives of 1,400,000 Jewish survivors of Nazi terror in Europe.

In an address prepared for a dinner launching a drive to raise a million dollars in Washington for the United Jewish Appeal for refugees, overseas needs and Palestine, Rabbi Wise declared Europe's Jews "are free from the heel of the conqueror, but they are not free from the grip of death. They are free from the terrors of the concentration camp, but they are not free from the dangers of persecution and oppression."

He said the United Jewish Appeal was seeking to raise $100,000,000 throughout the United States. Palestine, he added, "represents the only hope of a new life, of a life of peace, security and dignity," for the great majority of the surviving Jews in Europe.

Hunger Stirs People to Strange Impulses, Says Correspondent, Prisoner of Nazis

WASHINGTON, April 4.—(AP) The Administration's picture of brighter-than-expected economic conditions set Capitol Hill today to discussing the possibilities of another substantial cut in Federal taxes, to be effective in 1947.

Opinion clashed on the subject. There appeared little prospect that the tax-initiating House Ways and Means committee will take up the subject before the fall elections.

Rep. Carlson (R-Kas), member of the committee, told newsmen, however, that the group at an early date "should begin studies with a view of getting further tax reductions."

He said "it may develop that we can make a substantial reduction in 1947."

Rep. Mills (D-Ark), another Ways and Means member, had this to say:

TEN-YEAR PLAN PROVIDES EASIER MORTGAGE TERMS

WASHINGTON, April 4 — (AP) The Senate Banking committee unanimously approved today a long-

left applicable to public construction and large apartment developments.

Warranty Proposal Rejected

A similar vote rejected a proposal to require that builders give a two-year warranty against defects in materials and workmanship.

The long-range program rounds out a three-point congressional attack, now taking shape, on the housing shortage. The others are:

1. Construction and rehabilitation of 200,000 temporary dwellings at a cost of $469,000,000. This involves removal to new sites and rebuilding of barracks and wartime temporary housing to take care of veterans and their families. This is on the statute books.

2. The Administration's emergency housing legislation permitting $600,000,000 in subsidies to increase building materials supplies and allowing the materials to be reserved for low and medium-priced homes. The House approved the

CITATIONS SOUGHT BY HOUSE GROUP

WASHINGTON, April 4. — (AP) The House Committee on UnAmerican Activities voted today to press contempt charges against 16 members of the executive board of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee of New York City.

It decided to ask the House next week to support its action.

The House last week refused to approve a blanket citation against the 16, agreeing to press charges only against the organization's chairman, Edward K. Barsky.

The committee is seeking the blanket citation on the ground that the board members have refused to supply requested records. Chairman Wood (D-Ga.) said the 16 were questioned today and supported an earlier statement by Barsky that they had agreed not to supply the records.

When the House refused to press the charges last week several legislators contended that the board members had not been given an opportunity individually to comply with the committee's request.

Wood also issued a statement which he said had been authorized by his committee, declaring, "We feel compelled to warn loyal Americans against having further contacts with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee committee or making financial contributions to it until our investigation has been completed and our report on the secret details of this group has been made public."

Barsky told reporters that the organization's purpose was to collect funds to aid refugees from Spain.

In a statement later he said none of those cited is legally required or empowered to produce the records and added the contempt citation "once again reveals the House committee's utter disregard for the civil rights of American citizens and for all Democratic procedure."

DEFENDS FOOD SUBSIDY PLAN

Anderson Says Meat Black Market Has Returned.

Washington, April 4 (A. P.).— Secretary of Agriculture Anderson declared today that removal of food subsidies and ceilings would endanger the reconversion program.

Invited before the House Agriculture Committee for a discussion of the meat situation in particular, Anderson said the situation is complicated by the fact that people are buying meat because they can't buy automobiles, refrigerators and other goods.

Americans, he said, are consuming 165 pounds of meat per person per year, which is more than was ever consumed before, and added:

"But if we raised supply to 190 pounds I'm sure it would be consumed because people just can't spend their money on other things."

Anderson told the committee that if any member could tell him what American meat demand would be, he would say when subsidies and price controls could be lifted.

Asserting the black market in meat was fairly well under control until the packing house strike, Anderson said the meat bootlegger returned in force then and "has been with us" ever since.

Asks Strict Enforcement.

The answer, he said, is strict enforcement "from the range to the retail store." There is an "ample supply" of around 79,000,000 head of cattle, he said, but the trouble is that the cattle apparently are getting into illegitimate hands at the stockyards.

As an indication of this, he continued, slaughtering increased in non-Federal inspected plants 53 per cent in January, 1946, over January, 1945, while slaughtering in federaly inspected plants decreased 12 per cent in the same period. He said he felt that if meat could be properly controlled until it reaches the retailer "we wouldn't have to worry about retail enforcement."

Senate Unit Expected To Vote Full Year's Extension Of OPA

Washington, April 4 (AP)—Supporters of President Truman's proposal for a full year's continuation of OPA claimed enough votes in the House Banking Committee today to beat a Republican proposal for a nine-month extension.

A poll of the committee indicated that all Democratic members, and perhaps one or two Republicans, would support the President's request.

Meanwhile, the committee encountered a temporary deadlock on a proposal by Representative Wolcott (R., Mich.) to wipe out by January 1 the Government's $2,000,000,000 subsidy program, including payments to hold down food prices.

Profit Plan Proposed

The committee had another major issue to hurdle in a Wolcott amendment which would stipulate that price ceilings must yield the producer the cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

Wolcott's subsidy liquidation amendment would stipulate a 25 per cent reduction in subsidy payments on agricultural commodities each 45 days after July 1, with corresponding increases in price ceilings.

This would terminate the subsidy program by January 1 and slash by 75 per cent the $2,000,000,000 the Administration has requested for such subsidies in the next fiscal year.

Support Farm Prices

The amendment specifies that no reductions shall be made in funds used to support farm prices. The slash would apply to such payments as those on meat, flour, dairy products, flaxseed, sugar, processed fruits and certain fresh fruits.

Representative Monroney (D., Okla.) offered a substitute which would provide that the Government reduce its over-all subsidy payments by 25 per cent in the next fiscal year and end subsidies by June 30, 1947.

Monroney contended that Wolcott's amendment would mean a two per cent rise in food prices each 45 days.

The committee put off a vote until tomorrow.

3 Romanian Stowaways Found On Cargo Ship

Charleston, S.C., April 4 (AP)—Three youthful stowaways discovered aboard the George G. Crawford when the cargo ship was two days out of Constanza, Romania, were turned over to the immigration authorities on arrival here, and will be deported, Dewitt T. Warner, in charge of the immigration office, said today.

The stowaways were listed by Warner as Jean Udreseu, 19; Vasilie Dumtescu, 17, and Manaru Iuliu, 16. All are natives of Romania.

Passengers aboard the Crawford included two war brides and seven repatriates from Romania.

Hurley Says Peoples Look To Communism

Albquerque, N.M., April 4 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, former United States Ambassador to China, asserted today that "communism holds out more hope than imperialism to the billion oppressed people who are now after the rule of the imperialists."

He coupled the statement with a demand for a free, independent Iran "not ruled by either Rusia or Britain."

In an address before the state platform convention of New Mexico Republicans, Hurley charged the United States State Department was supporting "imperialism rather than democracy in the Middle East."

Redeployment Schedule

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

More than 7,100 returning service personnel aboard nine ships are scheduled to dock at three U. S. ports today.

Two east coast points await five vessels carrying 2,331 returnees while on the west coast San Francisco expects 4,779 veterans aboard four ships.

East coast arrivals include: New York, 2,328 men, four ships; Norfolk, Va., three men, one vessel.

SHIPS, UNITS ARRIVING TODAY

New York

Hagerstown Victory from Bremerhaven. 975 troops, including Regimental headquarters, Service company, Anti-Tank company, Cannon company and Medical detachment of 329th Infantry regiment; 3359th and 3360th Quartermaster Truck companies.

Miscellaneous on following vessels: Adabelle Lykes from Casablanca, 1,333; Bret Harte from Antwerp, 11; Abraham Lincoln from Antwerp, nine.

At Norfolk

Duncan Fletcher, three.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Thomas Jefferson from Pearl Harbor, 731 Navy, 42 Marines; Knight from Pearl Harbor, 50 Navy; Marine Robin from Yokohama, 2,529 Army; Santa Monica from Subic Bay, 1,427 Navy.

SHIPS ARRIVED YESTERDAY

At New York

Wooster Victory from Le Havre (due originally Wednesday). 863 troops, including 74th Chemical Smoke Generating battalion; Cannon company of 66th Infantry regiment.

Sea Devil from Le Havre (due originally Wednesday). 2,062 troops, including 482nd Engineer Maintenance company; 3038th Quartermaster Bakery company; 453rd Military Police Escort Guard company; 3831st Quartermaster Truck company; Headquarters and Headquarters company of 66th Infantry regiment.

Westerly Victory from Antwerp (due originally Wednesday). 1,016 troops, including Medical battalions of 68th and 142nd Anti-Aircraft artillery.

New Bern Victory from Le Havre. 1,285 troops, including First battalion of 66th Infantry regiment.

Madawaska Victory from Bremen. 979 troops, including Headquarters, Headquarters company of Third battalion and Companies I, K, L and M of 329th Infantry regiment.

Sheepshead Bay Victory from Antwerp. 993 troops, including 141st Anti-Aircraft Artillery battalion.

Queen Mary from Southampton, 2,440 war brides and children.

Algonquin from Naples, 412 war brides and children.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: Mission Purisima from Yokosuka, 33 Navy; Achernar from Tsingtao, 302 Navy, six Marines; Gratia from Sasebo (due originally March 29), 13 Marines;

Rose Knot from Pearl Harbor, three Navy.

At San Diego

Escort Carrier Sitkoh Bay. 356 Navy, Marines and Coast Guard miscellaneous personnel.

8,000 More Vets Reaching U.S.

[By the Associated Press]

Six transports, carrying 7,243 troops, are scheduled to arrive today at New York, while five vessels with 713 men are due at San Francisco and San Diego. In addition, two ships with 2,852 war brides and children are expected at New York.

Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Wooster Victory, from Le Havre, originally due yesterday—863 troops, including 74th Chemical Smoke Generating Battalion; Cannon Company of 66th Infantry Regiment.

Sea Devil, from Le Havre, originally due yesterday—2,062 troops, including 482d Engineer Maintenance Company; 3,038th Quartermaster Bakery Company, 453d Military Police Escort Guard Company; 189th General Hospital; 391st Quartermaster Truck Company; 3,831st Quartermaster Truck Company; Headquarters and Headquarters Company of 66th Infantry Regiment.

Westerly Victory, from Antwerp, originally due yesterday—1,016 troops, including medical battalions of 68th and 142d Anti-Aircraft Artillery.

New Bern Victory, from Le Havre: 1,285 troops, including 1st Battalion of 66th Infantry Regiment.

Madawaska Victory, from Bremen: 979 troops, including headquarters, Headquarters Company of 3d Battalion and Companies I, K, L and M of 329th Infantry Regiment.

Sheepshead Bay Victory, from Antwerp: 993 troops, including 141st Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion.

Queen Mary, from Southampton: 2,440 war brides and children.

Algonquin, from Naples: 412 war brides and children.

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous personnel on: Mission Purisima, from Yokosuka: 33 Navy.

Achernar, from Tsingtao: 302 Navy, 6 Marines.

Gratia, from Sasebo, originally due March 29: 13 Marines.

Rose Knot, from Pearl Harbor: 3 Navy.

At San Diego—Escort Carrier Sitkoh Bay: 36 Navy, Marines and Coast Guardsmen.

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LONDON, APRIL 4-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT "SCANDINAVIAN NEWSPAPERS HELD UP THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO EVACUATE BORNHOLM AS AN EXAMPLE TO THE UNITED STATES" TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM ICELAND, ADDED: "AS YOU KNOW, THERE ARE PETER ORLOV, THE COMMENTATOR, STILL AMERICAN MILITARY BASES IN ICELAND AND BRITISH TROOPS IN DENMARK."

THE RUSSIANS RECENTLY EVACUATED BORNHOLM ISLAND, WHICH THEY OCCUPIED AT THE END OF THE WAR. SN1135PES

ADD LONDON LEAD KENNEY

"I DO NOT LIKE THE INUENDO OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE COURT," SMITH SNAPPED. "HE IS CALLING ME INCOMPETENT OR CROOKED AND I DON'T LIKE EITHER WORD, ALTHOUGH I MAY BE BOTH CROOKED AND INCOMPETENT. WHETHER I RAISE OBJECTIONS TO THE LINE OF QUESTIONING BY THE DEFENSE COUNSEL MUST BE LEFT ENTIRELY TO MYSELF."

KEARNEY WAS BEING QUESTIONED IN AN ATTEMPT BY THE DEFENSE TO SHOW THAT CERTAIN HIGH ARMY OFFICERS HAD ASSURED THE ACCUSED SENTENCES OF NOT MORE THAN THREE YEARS IF THEY WOULD ADMIT A "REPRESENTATIVE NUMBER" OF OFFENSES.

SPECIAL DEFENSE COUNSEL LT. MORRIS C. MCGEE DECLARED HIGH OFFICIALS HAD USED UNDUE INFLUENCE AND ADDED:

"THERE'S SOMETHING FISHY HERE SOMEWHERE. THAT SHOULD BE OBVIOUS TO THE COURT X X X. THIS IS JUST A LITTLE PLAY SO THEY CAN WHITEWASH THE OFFICERS' CASES."

KEARNEY, AS LEGAL ADVISER TO COL. CLAUDE M. THIELE, LONDON AREA COMMANDER, WILL REVIEW THE FINDINGS OF THE COURT. HE ADMITTED HE HAD FORMED THE OPINION THE DEFENDANTS WERE GUILTY.

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A48

HE APPEARED AS A WITNESS AFTER THE COURT HAD REVERSED ITSELF ON A RULING DENYING THE REQUEST OF JAMES' COUNSEL THAT MAJ.GEN. JOHN T. LEWIS, WESTERN BASE COMMANDER, COL. C.E. BRAND, STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE OF THE WESTERN BASE IN LONDON, AND COL. RILEY MCCLAIN, MILITARY JUSTICE CHIEF OF U.S. FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, HE BROUGHT FROM THE CONTINENT TO TESTIFY. THIELE ALSO WILL BE CALLED.

V&SN705PES

A THE CONFERENCE IS SCHEDULED TO CONTINUE UNTIL SATURDAY, WITH THE UNITED STATES THE ONLY NON-EUROPEAN NATION PRESENT. RUSSIA AND SEVEN CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES DECLINED INVITATIONS AND SPAIN WAS NOT INVITED.

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ADDLON LAGUARDIA HOOVER QAYXXX BEVERAGES

30.24-2075

4:7 ADDLON LAGUARDIA NIGHTXXXXX ADD 4

R.S.HUDSON, CONSERVATIVE, FORMER MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, FOLLOWING ATTLEE IN THE DEBATE, ASSERTED THAT THE WORLD FOOD PICTURE WOULD REMAIN CLOUDED UNTIL PEOPLE KNOW WHAT IS BEING PLANTED "BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN WHICH STRETCHES FROM TRIESTE TO STETTIN."

HE SAID THAT AREA, NOW OCCUPIED BY RUSSIA OR COUNTRIES SYMPATHETIC TO RUSSIA, "WAS ONE OF THE GREATEST FOOD PRODUCING AREAS OF THE WORLD BEFORE THE WAR."

HE REFERRED TO THE RECENT RUSSIAN OFFER OF 500,000 TONS OF GRAIN TO FRANCE AND ASKED "WAS THIS LOOTED FROM HUNGARY OR BULGARIA? WAS IT GROWN BY THE RUSSIANS OR WAS IT MERELY A TRANSFER OF WHEAT SENT BY AMERICA EARLIER?"

IN PARIS A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SAID THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF SOVIET WHEAT FOR FRANCE HAD LEFT ODESSA ON MARCH 25 AND WAS DUE TO ARRIVE "ANYTIME."

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PARIS-[redacted] ADD NIGHT LEAD CONFERENCE X X X OR DELAYED.

THE RUSSIAN ATTITUDE DID NOT RULE OUT THE CONFERENCE, AND PLANS FOR SETTING UP THE PEACE CONFERENCE WENT AHEAD TENTATIVELY.

THERE WAS NO SIGN AT THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE OF A DISPOSITION TO BELIEVE THE CONFERENCE WOULD BE HELD IF RUSSIA WERE NOT PRESENT. THERE WAS, HOWEVER, A STRONG INDICATION THAT THROUGH ONE DELAY OR ANOTHER IT COULD NOT GET UNDER WAY MAY 1 OR 2 BUT WOULD OPEN AROUND THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH.

THE SITUATION APPEARED TO STRENGTHEN RECENT FRENCH REQUESTS FOR A MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN ADVANCE OF THE CONFERENCE.

MINISTERS OF THE BIG FIVE COULD IRON OUT DIFFERENCES, THE FRENCH HAVE ARGUED, ESPECIALLY ON QUESTIONS OF THE RHINELAND AND RUHR, TERRITORIAL ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS AND PEACE TREATIES, AND CONTINUING DIFFERENCES OVER THE TREATMENT OF FRANCO SPAIN.

SINCE THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS COULD NOT SHAPE TREATIES IN TIME, THE FOREIGN MINISTERS THEMSELVES COULD MORE EASILY PAVE THE WAY. THEY HELD, WITH THE CONFERENCE ITSELF "CONSULTING" ON THE PACTS.

THE VIEW WAS EXPRESSED IN SOME QUARTERS HERE THAT RUSSIA FEARED THE SMALLER NATIONS WOULD SIDE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN IF THE WRITING OF TREATIES ON TERRITORIAL CHANGES WAS DONE IN CONFERENCE.

SN809PES

APR5 1948

LONDON, APRIL 4-(AP)-MINISTER OF HEALTH ANEURIN BEVAN SAID IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY HE WAS GLAD THE LEND-LEASE SHIPMENTS OF AMERICAN-BUILT PREFABRICATED HOUSES STOPPED LAST SEPTEMBER BECAUSE OF SOME UNSPECIFIED "DEFECTS" IN THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

HE TOLD A QUESTIONER:

"WE WERE VERY GRATEFUL OF THE OFFER BY THE U.S. WHEN IT WAS MADE. BUT OWING TO SOME OF THE FITMENTS AND SOME DEFECTS IN THE STRUCTURE, WE WERE NOT ALTOGETHER SORRY THAT 20,000 OF THEM HAD TO BE REFUSED UNDER LEND-LEASE."

HE DENIED THAT ANY OF THE HOUSES WERE RE-EXPORTED TO AUSTRALIA.

FN109PES

APR 10

moscow, april 4 (ap) -- soviet political literature is in wide demand in the azerbaijan language, moscow radio said today, and elementary readers and translations of "marxism and leninism classics" are being made available to millions. the broadcast did not ... whether

A41 ADDPARIS PETIOT XXX TODO

EARLIER, DEFENSE ATTORNEY RENE FLORIOT DREW APPLAUSE FROM A HERETOFORE HOSTILE COURTROOM WITH A RINGING SIX-HOUR SUMMATION. FLORIOT ATTEMPTED TO SHOW THAT EIGHT OF THE ALLEGED VICTIMS HAD NO CONNECTION WITH THE DOCTOR AND THE OTHER 19 WERE AFFILIATED WITH THE GESTAPO.

FLORIOT PRODUCED A SAMPLE OF HAT MATERIAL FROM THE CUSTOM HATTER OF ONE OF THE ALLEGED VICTIMS.

HE SHOWED IT DID NOT MATCH A HAT FOUND IN PETIOT'S HOUSE THROUGH WHICH THE VICTIM'S DISAPPEARANCE HAD BEEN TRACED BY THE PROSECUTION TO PETIOT. THE APPLAUSE WHICH GREETED THIS MANEUVER CAUSED SEVERAL OF THE PROSECUTORS TO CONCEDE A "MORAL VICTORY" TO PETIOT, ALTHOUGH THEY PREDICTED HIS CONVICTION.

PROSECUTOR PIERRE DUPIN, REFERRING TO PETIOT AS "THE MONSTER OF THE RUE LE SUEUER," DEMANDED THAT "HE BE SENT TO JOIN HIS VICTIMS."

(NO PICKUP)

V630PES

Newcastle, Eng., April 4-(AP)-A British court martial studied today a self-styled GI bride's charges that she was wronged by a British army officer "one Saturday last november."

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Mrs. Maria Teresa Langley Hanf, 20, dark-haired former private in the auxiliary territorial service, testified that her husband, whose full name and address were not given, had flown back to England and married her on March 4 with the full knowledge that she was to bear a child to the British officer.

She said he still was in the country and that she was now awaiting transport to the United States to set up their home. Military authorities, however, said they were unable to establish his identity.

"I told him everything," said the witness, who charged during an eight hour hearing yesterday that she was "talked into" intimacy at the British officer's billet after being assigned as his driver last October.

"I didn't think it was right," she said, "But he talked me into a different way of thinking. x x x It was the first time I had ever done such a thing and the only time."

Lt. Douglas Webster St. Aubyn [illegible] of the West Yorkshire regiment, who called Mrs. Hanf's testimony "a tissue of lies," faced further charges today of passing bad checks. The court previously heard

accusations against him of improper association, stealing gasoline, unauthorized use of a vehicle and absence without leave.

Ada Phillips 1656 m 1254

METZ, FRANCE, APRIL 4-(AP)-A 45-YEAR-OLD FRENCHWOMAN, CHARGED WITH SUPERVISING A NAZI RING SAID TO HAVE SPIRITED HUNDREDS OF GERMAN WAR PRISONERS OUT OF FRANCE WITHIN THE PAST TWO MONTHS, HAS BEEN ARRESTED BY FRENCH COUNTER-ESPIONAGE AGENTS, WHO ARE CONTINUING A HUNT FOR 14 OTHER KEY MEMBERS OF THE GROUP.

SECURITY OFFICERS SAID MOST OF THE RING'S MEMBERS HAD BELONGED TO GERMAN NAZI GGOUPS WHILE LORRAINE WAS PART OF THE REICH DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION. MK603AES

ROME, APRIL 4-(AP)-RIGHT AND CENTRIST POLITICAL FACTIONS MAINTAINED A SLIGHT LEAD OVER LEFTIST GROUPINGS AS RETURNS FROM SUNDAY'S FOURTH ROUND OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS CONTINUED TO TRICKLE IN TODAY AMID REPORTS OF SCATTERED DISORDERS ATTRIBUTED TO POLITICAL CONFLICTS AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

A BAND OF UNEMPLOYED VETERANS SACKED THE CITY HALL AT SOUTHEASTERN TOWN OF MOLFETTA, AND LOOTED AN UNRRA WAREHOUSE, ACCORDING TO THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA. VIOLENCE ALSO FLARED AT OSTUNI, NEAR BRINDISI, WHERE SOME 500 WOMEN RAIDED A RATION BOARD AND SACKED A BAKERY AND FLOUR MILL.

ADVICES FROM BARI SAID FIVE WERE WOUNDED WHEN SEVERAL HAND GRENADES WERE THROWN DURING A DEMOCRATIC CHRISTIAN PARTY VICTORY CELEBRATION AT CORATE. AND FROM REGGIO CALABRIA IN SOUTHERNMOST ITALY CAME WORD THAT THE BODY OF NATALE PRATTICO, COMMUNIST CANDIDATE FOR COUNCILMAN AT THE ELECTIONS NEXT SUNDAY, HAD BEEN FISHED OUT OF THE RIVER. IT WAS RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

LATEST RETURNS SHOWED THAT OF THE 1,321 COMMUNES SO FAR TABULATED HAD BEEN CLINCHED BY THE RIGHTIST AND CENTRIST GROUPINGS. THE LEFTISTS WERE VICTORIOUS IN 554 COMMUNES AND THE REST WENT TO INDEPENDENT GROUPS AND LOCAL FACTIONS. THE RIGHTIST AND CENTRISTS SO FAR HAVE TAKEN 11,003 MUNICIPAL COUNCIL SEATS, AS COMPARED WITH 10,384 FOR THE LEFTISTS. JP714AES

APR 5 1946

30.24-2077

Rome, Friday, April 5--(ap)--A dispatch from Spezia said today that 1,000 Polish Jews were detained at nearby Sarzana after caribinieri frustrated their attempt to sail secretely for [redacted] Palestine.

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The Jews were turned over to Allied authorities, said the [redacted] dispatch by the Italian news agency Ansa.

The group was said to have arrived in 37 Allied vehicles to board the 1,000-ton motorboat Fede. Two men clad in Allied uniforms were escorting the party. The pair fled when a caribinieri patrol requested their documents.

apl/mcknights 00210/tho/1035p

frankfurt, germany, april 4-(ap)- [redacted] the u.s. army sent 2,404 [redacted] soldiers homeward as 1,045 replacements arrived from the united states during the [redacted] last 24 hours.

the homeward bound units included the 1,616th engineering water supply company, the 925th ordinance company, the [redacted] 552d military police escort guard company, the 71st reconnaissance group and the 691st [redacted] temporary duty battalion.

wh/01830 kasischkes

Herford, Germany, April 4-(AP)-Field Marshal Lord Montgomery said in a speech today that the British occupation of Germany will last at least ten years.

Addressing the council of volunteer war workers in the British occupation zone, the future chief of the Imperial general staff said: "We have got to stay here until we are satisfied that what took place in the last six years can not take place again. This means a lengthy occupation and I would say that there is no possibility of troops going away in the next ten years from now."

The field marshal said that although Germany survived the winter without widespread epidemics or real starvation, and the "battle of winter" may be considered won, "the food situation at the moment is worse than it has been at any time since we have been in this country."

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"There is no doubt that the Germans are going to have a very bad time next winter," he predicted.

apl Goldsmith 01323 rm 0921

belgrade, april 5(delayed)-(ap)- first vice-president edvard kardelj mihailovic today ridiculed a report that gen. draja was not in prison and declared the former chetnik leader's trial would be "one of the most interesting" of the post-war period.

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"this trial will show the monstrous [redacted] with nazi occupying forces

reminded that the report was attributed to a clandestine radio inside mihailovic yugoslavia, kardelj said: "that radio does not exist. [redacted] had no communication with the world. he even had no communication with his small groups of men scattered throughout the country."

(the greek newspaper "vradyni" march 30 quoted its salonika correspondmihailovic ent as saying he had heard [redacted], whom belgrade authorities have reported a prisoner, deny the reports of his arrest over a secret short-wave yugoslav radio.)

#

[redacted] EWRT&GP Rush 01700.

while the ministry of interior has not made public [redacted] many details of mihailovic's arrest and detention, there seems to be no doubt expressed in belgrade, even in cafe rumors, that he is in jail. pictures published in the press were recognizable and convincing.

there are persistent rumors, however, that he already is dead or is on a hunger strike, but nothing appears to substantiate them.

wh/1025p williams second 1700

ADD ATHENS DAY XX + SITH ADOV

LEFT-WING LEADERS DECLARED THAT MINISTRY OF INTERIOR FIGURES SHOWING THA SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 50 PER CENT OF THE REGISTERED VOTE HAD TURNED OUT DEMONSTRATED THE SUCCESS OF THEIR BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN AND, BY IMPLICATION, LEFTIST STRENGTH.

RIGHT-WING LEADERS, ON THE OTHER HAND, ASSERTED THAT NORMALLY ONLY ABOUT 65 PER CENT OF THE REGISTERED VOTE GOES TO THE POLLS IN GREECE AND SAID THAT AT LEAST 50 PER CENT OF THE NAMES ON THE REGISTRATION LIST, COMPILED IN 1936, WERE DEAD PERSONS.

THE POPULIST PATY, DOMINANTLY ROYALIST, PILED UP A WIDE MARGIN IN THE VOTING AND POPULIST LEADERS WERE CONFERRING IN AN EFFORT TO FULFILL A MANDATE TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT.

AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH MISSIONS OBSERVED THE ELECTIONS. BUT RUSSIA, WHICH HAD URGED POSTPONEMENT, REFUSED TO SEND OBSERVERS. THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN GREECE IS ONE OF FOUR PARTIES IN THE EAM-KKE COALITION.

JP722AES

APR 5 1946

30.24-2079

IT IS EXPECTED THAT ABOUT 1.000 TURKISH VISITORS WILL LATER BE BROUGHT TO THE SHIP IN SMALL BOATS.

ADM. HEWITT HAS ANNOUNCED THAT HE INTENDS TO GO TO ANKARA TO VISIT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, WHO PROBABLY WILL INCLUDE PRESIDENT ISMET INONU. HEWITT'S PARTY IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE FOR THE TURKISH CAPITAL IN A SPECIAL TRAIN FRIDAY EVENING, OR IF THE WEATHER PERMITS, BY PLANE THE NEXT MORNING.

THE ADMIRAL WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY U.S. AMBASSADOR EDWIN C.WILSON, ADM.JAMES, COMMODORE TLLY SHELLEY, HEWITT'S CHIEF OF STAFF, AND A TURKISH LIAISON OFFICER. THE PARTY IS EXPECTED TO RETURN TO ISTANBUL THE NEXT DAY.

MJ340AES

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DAMASCUS, APRIL 4-(AP)-PAN AMERICAN IS ONE OF SEVERAL FOREIGN AIR LINES NEGOTIATING FOR RIGHTS AT MEZZEH AIRPORT, WHICH WILL BE TURNED OVER TO THE SYRIAN GOVERNMENT THIS WEEK IN CONNECTION WITH THE WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS FROM SYRIA. MEZZEH WAS DEVELOPED AS ONE OF THE LEVANT'S LEADING AIRFIELDS BY THE ALLIES DURING THE WAR.

TH1140ES

A U.S. ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID THAT IF THE FOUR TOP NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES DID NOT ARRIVE BY TOMORROW, THE NEXT FOUR HIGHEST RANKING GOVERNMENT LEADERS IN MUKDEN WOULD BE NAMED TRUCE TEAM LEADERS.

THREE CEASEFIRE TEAMS ARE SCHEDULED TO GO INTO UNSPECIFIED TROUBLED AREAS.

A COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN SAID THERE WAS FIGHTING BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST TROOPS NEAR FUSHAN AND IN THE VICINITY OF LIAOYANG, BETWEEN MUKDEN AND YINGKOW.

DS657APS

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

SEOUL, APRIL 4-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.ARCHER L.LERCH, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF SOUTHERN KOREA, TODAY OFFERED HOPE OF INCREASING PRESENT STRICT RICE RATIONS WHICH HAVE STIRRED VOCIFEROUS POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS, BUT FLATLY OPPOSED REVERTING TO A COMPLETELY FREE MARKET.

"I'M STILL TRYING TO GET FOOD FROM OUTSIDE KOREA," HE ASSERTED, "AND IF WE DECLARED A FREE MARKET, WE WOULDN'T HAVE A CHANCE."

LERCH TOLD THE KOREAN PRESS THAT STOCKS HELD IN STORAGE ARE SUFFICIENT FOR ONLY 22 DAYS, LEAVING A GAP OF 197 DAYS UNTIL THE NEXT HARVEST.

BRIG.GEN.J.R.SHEETZ, DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR, ESTIMATED HOWEVER, THAT 40 PERCENT OF THE FALL RICE CROP STILL REMAINED IN SOUTH KOREA AND THERE WAS ENOUGH RICE AVAILABLE TO PROVIDE A "REDUCED" DIET FOR ALL UNTIL THE NEXT HARVEST.

SHEETZ SAID NO ONE WAS STARVING AND THERE IS AN ABUNDANCE OF FISH, CANNED GOODS AND SOME OTHER GRAINS. BUT, HE ADDED, "THEY WANT RICE."

HE ALSO OFFERED FRESH HOPE OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION FROM RUSSIAN-CONTROLLED NORTH KOREA. A WRITTEN REQUEST HAS BEEN SENT TO THE SOVIET [illegible] FOR SUPPLIES OF FERTILIZER, HE SAID, "AND IT LOOKS LIKE WE MAY [illegible] IT." (THERE IS NO NORMAL TRADE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH UNDER THE DIVIDED OCCUPATION OF THE COUNTRY.)

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR ADDED THAT KOREA COULD RECOVER INDUSTRIALLY ONLY THROUGH OUTSIDE HELP. AND, HE WARNED, "RIGHT AFTER THE WAR ENDED, THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA WERE VERY MUCH INTERESTED IN KOREA; BUT THEY ALSO TELL ME THAT PEOPLE HAVE LOST INTEREST IN KOREA BECAUSE OF KOREAN DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND THE UNITED STATES."

DR.DAVID GALLAGHER, ON THE NATURAL RESOURCES STAFF OF ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN TOKYO, OBSERVED THAT KOREA SHOULD BE ABLE TO DEVELOP AN IMPORTANT MINING INDUSTRY. IT HAS MORE THAN 50 DIFFERENT MINERALS, AND SOME OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST DEPOSITS OF TUNGSTEN AND GRAPHITE, HE SAID.

DS353APS

SEOUL, KOREA, APRIL 4-(AP)-JAMES W.BROWITT OF GREELEY, COLO., WAS NAMED CHAIRMAN OF THE RECENTLY FORMED AMERICAN CIVILIAN ASSOCIATION IN KOREA.

OTHER OFFICERS ARE WILLIAM A.REX OF DEFIANCE, OHIO, VICE CHAIRMAN AND PHILIP C.ROWE OF JACKSON, MICH., SECRETARY.

[illegible]

BY TOM LAMBERT

TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 5-(AP)-ICHIRO HATOYAMA, A POSSIBLE CHOICE FOR NEXT PREMIER IF HIS LIBERAP PARTY WINS SUFFICIENT SUPPORT FROM PROGRESSIVES AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, ACKNOWLEDGED LAST NIGHT AUTHORSHIP OF A BOOK PRAISING HITLER AND MUSSOLINI.

HE WROTE IT, HE EXPLAINED, BECAUSE HE WAS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE; AND FOR THE SEME REASON, HE SAID, HE TOLD ENGLAND'S NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN THAT CHINA COULD NOT SURVIVE UNLESS CONTROLLED BY JAPAN.

BUT WHEN HE RETURNED HOME AFTER TOURING EUROPE, HE INSISTED, HE DISAVOWED SUCH STATEMENTS. HE TOLD SMALL GROUPS OF FRIENDS THAT HITLER WAS A LIAR, MUSSOLINI "A FARMER," AND THAT TROUBLE WOULD RESULT IF JAPAN BECAME AN ALLY OF GERMANY.

ASKED WHETHER THIS INDICATED HIS BOOK HAD LIED TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE, HATOYAMA SAID HE WANTED TO REFER TO THE BOOK BEFORE ANSWERING.

HATOYAMA NOW IS PRESIDENT OF THE LIBERAL PARTY, ACTUALLY A CONSERVATIVE GROUP. HE AND LEADERS OF THE OTHER THREE MAJOR PARTIES PREDICTED AT A CONFERENCE WITH FOREIGN NEWSMEN LAST NIGHT THAT LIBERAL WOULD ATTAIN THE MOST DIET SEATS IN NEXT WEDNESDAY'S ELECTION, BUT THAT IT WAS UNLIKELY ANY WOULD WIN A MAJORITY.

HG934PCS

APR 5 1946

TOKYO, APRIL 4-(AP)-SEVENTY-FIVE HOUSES IN THE TOKYO AREA WERE SET ASIDE BY GENERAL HEADQUARTERS TODAY FOR OCCUPANCY PRINCIPALLY BY FAMILIES AND DEPENDENTS OF FIELD GRADE OFFICERS (MAJORS AND HIGHER RANKS).

APARTMENT HOUSES AND QUONSET HUTS WERE PLANNED FOR HOUSING FAMILIES OF COMPANY GRADE OFFICERS (CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANTS) AND THOSE OF THE FIRST THREE GRADES OF ENLISTED MEN.

AN ORDER WAS ISSUED THIS WEEK FOR CONSTRUCTION OF FAMILY UNITS NEAR BASES OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE HERE. LEVELING WORK ALREADY HAS BEGUN IN THE YOKOHAMA AREA FOR FAMILIES OF EIGHTH ARMY OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

DS404APS

TOKYO.APRIL 4-(AP)-VICE AD.MASASHI KOBAYASHI, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE JAPANESE FIFTH FLEET AND COMMANDER OF TRUK ISLANDS IN 1944, HAS ENTERED SUGAMO PRISON TO AWAIT TRIAL ON UNSPECIFIED WAR CRIMES CHARGES.

LT.COL.CHARLES A.REINHARD, HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL REGISTRY DIVISION OF THE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS LEGAL SECTION, TODAY REPORTED 28 OTHER ARRESTS, INCLUDING 11 JAPANESE ALLEGEDLY INVOLVED IN THE EXECUTION OF B-29 FLIERS.

GENERAL MACARTHUR TODAY ORDERED THE DISMISSAL OF SAIICHI MORISHITA CHIEF OF THE EDUCATION SECTION OF KOCHI PREFECTURE, WHO, HE CHARGED, ON SEPT.29 PUBLISHED A DOCIMENT ADVOCATING CONTINUED UNDERGROUND RESISTANCE OF OCCUPATIONAL OBJECTIVES.

DS4APS

TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 5-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR APPOINTED TWO OF HIS STAFF OFFICERS TODAY TO POSTS ON THE NEW ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAP MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM F.MARQUAT, DESIGNATED AS MACARTHUR'S DEPUTY ON THE COUNCIL; AND GEN.BONNER F.FELLERS, TO BE SECRETARY GENERAL.

MARQUAT, FORMER NEWSPAPERMAN WITH THE SEATTLE, WASH., TIMES, WAS HEAD OF THE ALLIED ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION, AND HAS BEEN WITH MACARTHUR SINCE 1938. -THE 51-YEAR-OLD VETERAN OF TWO WORLD WARS IS A NATIVE OF ST.LOUIS, MO.

FELLERS WAS A MEMBER OF MACARTHUR'S STAFF WHEN THE LATTER WAS MILITARY ADVISER TO THE PHILIPPINES, BEFORE THE PACIFIC WAR. A WEST POINT GRADUATE, HE TWICE WAS INSTRUCTOR THERE. HIS HOME WAS RIDGE FARM, ILL.; HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER NOW LIVE AT 3113 MACOMB ST., WASHINGTON, D.C.

HG930PCS

TOKYO.APRIL 4-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY FORMALLY RECOGNIZED THE JAPANESE BOARD OF TRADE AS THE EXCLUSIVE GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR HANDLING FOREIGN TRADE TRANSACTIONS, DELIVERING EXPORTS AT SEAPORTS AND MAKING YEN PAYMENT FROM FOREIGN-TRADE FUNDS TO THOSE SUPPLYING EXPORTABLE MATERIALS. ALLIED HEADQUARTERS CONTINUES, HOWEVER, TO HANDLE TRANSACTIONS OVERSEAS.

APR 5 1946

DS354APS

ADD TO #40 COUNCIL DAYTON

"THE STORY IS NOT SO MUCH IN THE MEETING, BUT IN THE COUNCIL'S DISCOVERING ITS POWERS AND JURISDICTION," ONE ALLIED OFFICIAL EXPLAINED.

THE BASIC PURPOSE OF THE COUNCIL IS TO ADVISE AND ASSIST THE SUPREME COMMANDER, BUT ITS MEMBERS HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO FORCE THE REFERRAL OF ANY POLICY MATTERS TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION.

UNDER ITS CHARTER, THE COUNCIL WILL MEET AT LEAST EVERY TWO WEEKS. THE FIRST MEETING WILL BE OPEN TO THE PRESS, BUT IT WAS NOT ANNOUNCED WHETHER SUBSEQUENT GATHERINGS WOULD BE.

THE COUNCIL'S FUNCTIONS AND PURPOSES ARE DIFFERENT FROM THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCILS IN GERMANY. INFORMANTS SAID THE WORD "CONTROL" DOES NOT APPLY IN JAPAN.

(1ST LINE WHERE PILED: XXX MEET TOMORROW WITH XXX)

DS742APS

TOKYO,APRIL 4-(AP)-MRS.MARJORIE SUDO CROMLEY, FOR WHOM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES YESTERDAY VOTED PERMISSION TO ENTER THE UNITED STATES TO REJOIN HER HUSBAND AND SON, IS A PRACTICING PHYSICIAN IN SHIMANE PREFECTURE IN SOUTHWESTERN HONSHU.

HER HUSBAND, RAYMOND A.CROMLEY, A CALIFORNIAN NOW IN THE ARMY OON LEAVE FROM THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, AND 7-YEAR-OLD SON LEFT FOR THE STATES ON AN EXCHANGE SHIP IN 1942.

MRS.CROMLEY WORKED FOR EYE SPECIALITS IN TOKYO AND YOKOHAMA UNTIL THE MAY 29, 1945, YOKOHAMA FIRE RAID DESTROYED HER HOME, WHEN SHE WENT TO HER NATIVE VILLAGE IN SHIMANE PREFECTURE.

SHE WAS GRADUATED FROM THE IMPERIAL WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE, TOKYO, IN 1938.

COLLEGE OFFICIALS SAY MRS.CROMLEY IS THE DAUGHTER OF A JAPANESE PHYSICIAN, IS TALL AND IS OF OCCIDENTAL APPEARANCE ALTHOUGH SHE IS OF PURE JAPANESE DESCENT.

FJ635ACS

APR 5 1946

TOKYO,APRIL 4 (AP)-T/4 FELIX J.THOMAS OF CAMPBELL, OHIO, WAS KILLED AND TWO OTHER SOLDIERS WERE INJURED SUNDAY WHEN THEY JUMPED FROM A MOVING TRAIN BETWEEN TOKYO AND YOKOAHAMA, THE EIGHTH ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE INJURED MEN WERE T/4 JAMES D.CASE OF MAYODAN, N.C., ANF T/4 JEAN L.BARLOW, 1900 ADIRONDACK TRAIL, DAYTON, OHIO.

THE EIGHTH ARMY SAID THE THREE AND A NUMBER OF JAPANESE JUMPED FROM THE TRAIN WHEN A HIGH VOLTAGE CABLE, SNAPPED BY A HIGH WIND, FELL ACROSS THE BACK OF THEIR CAR, PRODUCING CRACKLING SPARKS AND FLAMES.

THE AMERICANS WERE MEMBERS OF THE 1383RD ENGINEER COMPANY BOUND TO TOKYO FOR A HOLIDAY.

GG824ACS

YOKOHAMA,APRIL 4-(AP)-SPOILED FISH COVERED WITH MAGGOTS, HORSE BONES WITH THE MEAT CUT OFF AND HORSE HOOFS WITH THE METAL SHOES STILL NAILED ON WERE FURNISHED PRISONERS AT THE KAWASAKI CAMP FOR SOUP STOCK CAPT.S.A.NEWMAN OF PITTSBURGH,PA., TESTIFIED TODAY AT A WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF FORMER KAWASAKI GUARDS.

"OF COURSE WE COULDN'T EAT IT," SAID THE NAVY OFFICER WHO WAS A PRISONER THREE AND A HALF YEARS.

DS353APS

30.24-2081

YOKOHAMA,APRIL 4-(AP)-MATSUTAKE SAKAKIBARA, FORMER SUPPLY SERGEANT AT HOKADATE PRISON CAMP, WAS ACQUITTED TODAY OF CHARGES OF BEATING AN AMERICAN MERCHANT SEAMAN, JOHN KNUDSEN OF THE SEAMEN'S CHURCH INSTITUTE, 25 SOUTH ST., NEW YORK CITY, WITH A SAMURAI SWORD.

THE TRIAL, STARTED TODAY, WAS THE SHORTEST WAR CRIMES CASE YET HANDLED BY AN EIGHTH ARMY MILITARY TRIBUNAL.

LT.ROBERT J.COLLINS OF CHICAGO AND LT.GILBERT CHAVENNELLE, 909 JACKARD ST., ANN ARBOR,MICH., WERE DEFENSE COUNSEL. PROSECUTORS WERE CAPT.CHARLES D.FOGLE, 701 FIFTH ST., MARIETTA,OHIO, AND JOSEPH V.SACCONE, 13 BIRD ST., HUNTINGTON,N.J., A CIVILIAN.

FJ601ACS

YOKOHAMA,APRIL 4-(AP)-ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR AT KAWASAKI CAMP GOT A REWARD OF ONE CIGARET FOR EVERY 30 BEDBUGS THEY KILLED, BUT THE SUPPLY SEEMED INEXHAUSTIBLE, NAVAL CAPT.S.A.NEWMAN, PITTSBURGH, TESTIFIED TODAY IN THE WAR-CRIMES TRIAL OF EIGHT JAPANESE GUARDS.

NEWMAN, A FORMER PRISONER, SAID THE BEDBUGS WERE SO NUMEROUS IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO SLEEP. WHEN HE COMPLAINED, THE CAMP COMMANDANT "PROPOSED A NEW KIND OF TORTURE FOR US BY ORDERING US TO BED AND MAKING US STAY THERE A CONSIDERABLE LENGTH OF TIME."

ONE PRISONER, HE TESTIFIED, COLLECTED ENOUGH BUGS TO GET A WHOLE PACKAGE OF CIGARETS.

FJ525ACS

APR 5 1946

SYDNEY, APRIL 4-(AP)-THE U.S. LINER MONTEREY, WITH 662 PASSENGERS FROM SAN FRANCISCO, INCLUDING 100 DISCHARGED AMERICAN SERVICEMEN WHO PLAN TO SETTLE HERE, BERTHED IN SYDNEY TODAY. ALSO ABOARD WERE 92 CANADIAN BRIDES OF AUSTRALIAN SERVICE MEN.

THE LINER WILL LEAVE FOR SAN FRANCISCO OVER THE WEEKEND WITH 600 AUSTRALIAN BRIDES AND 50 COMMERCIAL PASSENGERS.

MK601AES

MANILA, FRIDAY, APRIL 5-(AP)-MANILA NEWSPAPERS TODAY REPORTED THE PHILIPPINES CABINET IN CLOSED SESSION HAS DECIDED TO FIGHT AN AMENDMENT NOW PENDING IN WASHINGTON TO THE INDEPENDENCE ACT. THE AMENDMENT WOULD GRANT U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES THE RIGHT TO MAINTAIN TITLE TO THEIR PRESENT PROPERTIES AND SECURE ADDITIONAL ONES IN THE ISLANDS.

VINCENTE SINCO, FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMISSIONER, WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THE AMENDMENT WOULD "NULLIFY" PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE, AND THAT IT REPRESENTED "THE MOST SWEEPING ATTEMPT YET, TO ESTABLISH EXTRA-TERRITORIAL RIGHTS IN THE PHILIPPINES....UNDER THIS AMENDMENT, THE PHILIPPINES WOULD NOT EVEN BE AN INDEPENDENT PROTECTORATE, BUT A COLONIAL PROTECTORATE...."

THE MANILA TIMES CRITICIZED THE "MILD MANNER" OF AMERICAN NEWS AGENCIES' PRESENT NEWS REPORTS ON THE AMENDMENT. IT SAID THEY "SCREENED THE REAL IMPORT OF THE AMENDMENT."

EMANUEL PELAEZ, ATTORNEY FOR THE CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, WAS QUOTED AS TERMING THE AMENDMENT "THE BIGGEST DOUBLE CROSS IN THE HISTORY OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN RELATIONS." THE MANILA CHRONICLE CALLED IT "A CONSPIRACY AMONG AMERICAN IMPE

CALLED IT "A CONSPIRACY AMONG AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS TO DEPRIVE THE PHILIPPINES OF SOVEREIGNTY."

JQ1120PCS NM

BUENOS AIRES, APRIL 4-(AP)-ARGENTINE'S PRESIDENT-ELECT JUAN PERON TODAY PROMISED HIS SUPPORTERS, IN A SPEECH AT HIS ELECTION VICTORY CELEBRATION, THAT HE WOULD "FORGET OFFENSES AND INSULTS AND CONSIDER ALL ARGENTINES AS BROTHERS."

IN MAKING A STRONG BID FOR PEACE WITH HIS POLITICAL OPPOSITION, THE VICTORIOUS CANDIDATE SAID "FROM NOW ON OUR FUNDAMENTAL MISSION IS TO UNITE ALL ARGENTINES, PARDONING THOSE WHO LIED ABOUT US OR INSULTED US, AND FORGETTING THAT SOME OF US FORSOOK OUR FLAG FOR ANOTHER."

THE LATTER REMARK WAS SEEN AS AN OBVIOUS REFERENCE TO PERON'S PREVIOUS CHARGES THAT HIS OPPOSITION WAS AIDED BY SOME UNITED STATES INFLUENCES.

PERON SAID THE VICTORIOUS LABOR PARTY "WILL HAVE A GENEROUS HAND FOR THE DEFEATED, BUT WILL REMEMBER IN THE FUTURE THOSE WHO DO NOT KNOW HOW TO ACCEPT WHAT WE OFFER."

MORE THAN A QUARTER MILLION PERSONS, INCLUDING MANY WHO HAD DECLARED WILDCAT STRIKES IN FACTORIES IN ORDER TO ATTEND THE CELEBRATION, HEARD THE LEADERS OF THE WINNING TICKET AS WELL AS LABOR PARTY OFFICIALS. TWO THOUSAND POLICE WERE STATIONED AT THE MEETING; THERE WAS NO DISORDER DURING THE SPEECHES.

SN830PES

Ottawa, April 4--(AP)--Leon Blum and Mme. Blum, flying alone wi

a Royal Canadian Air force Crew, arrived at Rockcliffe airport outside

Ottawa this afternoon for a discussion of France's economic affairs.

The former socialist premier of France said "I hope to have

talks here similar to those I had in Washington and discuss economic and

financial affairs. Comment on the outcome of these talks would be premature

at this time."

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The special envoy was met by Count Jean De Hautecloque, the French ambassador, and countess de Hautecloque, and officials of the Canadian department of external affairs who represented Prime Minister W.L. Mackenzie King.

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Blum's schedule of conferences in Ottawa was being arranged this afternoon. He plans to return to Washington next Tuesday and then visit New York on Friday.

Although the official Canadian view is that Canada already has done about all possible to help France regain her feet, Blum is understood to be anxious to give a detailed picture of conditions in his country with a view to getting the utmost assistance from the new world.

Wu Montgomery eao 351p

Buenos Aires, April 4-(AP)-Informed sources said tonight that the UNRRA mission here to seek Argentine aid in solving the world food shortage would confer with the x Farrell government and "undoubtedly" with President-Elect Juan Peron.

Francis Sayre, diplomatic adviser and head of the mission, told a news conference that "politics play no part in the operations of this organization." He said the mission was not here to persuade Argentina to join UNrra but merely to suggest that the government can utilitize the facilities of UNRRA if it desires.

He said Argentina through the international wheat council already had promised to donate 150,000 tons of wheat to needy countries and that the Farrell government has "responded magnificently" to UnRRA'S request to speed shipments. Sayre said 25,000 tons of wheat already had been delivered and that 30,000 tons more are to be shipping this month.

Sayre said the United States, Canada and Australia are "scraping the botton of the cereal barrels and Argentina stands today as the great hope to which starving nations are turning."

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30.24-2083

Rio de Janeiro, April 4-(AP)-Tsuguo Kishimoto, identified by police as a principle leader of the [redacted] Black Dragon society of Brazil, fled in his underwear early today before police tracking down Japanese terrorists.

Three other Japanese associated with the group, which refused to believe Japan defeated and which had marked 100 Japanese for murder as "traitors," were arrested.

Kishimoto [redacted] escaped by the backdoor of a farmhouse at the Sao Paulo state town of Itapecerica while companions confronted police at the entrance. Authorities said the place was headquarters of the terrorist band.

Firearms, swords and faked photographs of Gen. Macarthur kissing Emperor Hirohito's feet and President Truman and other world leaders [redacted] paying homage to the fallen ruler were seized.

The roundup started several days ago after two prominent Japanese businessmen had been killed. About 300,000 Japanese live in closeknit colonies in Brazil and rarely apply for citizenship.

1420 1355

WASHINGTON, APRIL 4-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS REQUESTED THE RELEASE TO UNITED STATES MILITARY AUTHORITIES OF PRIVATE MELVIN RICHARD BEST OF BUTTE, MONT., WHO REPORTEDLY IS BEING HELD IN A POLISH JAIL IN CONNECTION WITH THE SLAYING OF A POLISH MILITIA MAN, THE AIDES OF SENATOR WHEELER (D-MONT) SAID TODAY.

WHEELER, A REPORTER WAS TOLD, WAS INFORMED OF THE ACTION BY SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON. PATTERSON REPORTED THAT THE WAR AND STATE DEPARTMENTS ARE IN AGREEMENT THAT JURISDICTION IN THE CASE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED BY THE UNITED STATES.

UNDER A STATE DEPARTMENT PROPOSAL, PATTERSON WROTE WHEELER, BEST WOULD BE TURNED OVER TO THE UNITED STATES IN EXCHANGE FOR ANY MEMBER OF THE WARSAW-POLISH ARMED FORCES WHO MAY BE CHARGED WITH A CRIMINAL OFFENSE COMMITTED IN TERRITORY UNDER UNITED STATES CONTROL.

NO REPLY TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S PROPOSAL HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE POLISH GOVERNMENT, PATTERSON SAID.

WHEELER BROUGHT THE MATTER TO PATTERSON'S ATTENTION AFTER RECEIVING A LETTER FROM THE SOLDIER'S PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. RICHARD BEST OF BUTTE. ENCLOSED WAS A PRESS DISPATCH STATING THAT YOUNG BEST HAD BEEN HELD IN A POLISH JAIL SINCE DECEMBER 10, 1945.

THE PARENTS SAID THEY HAD RECEIVED NO DIRECT WORD EITHER FROM THEIR SON OR HIS COMMANDING OFFICER SINCE DECEMBER 17.

"THE ONLY NEWS WE GET ABOUT OUR SON IS WHAT WE GET IN OUR PAPERS."

WHEELER'S AIDES QUOTED THEIR LETTER AS SAYING:

BEST FOUGHT THROUGH THE EUROPEAN CAMPAIGN AND REENLISTED IN THE OCCUPATION FORCES, WHEELER WAS TOLD.

LT933PES

BY MAX HARRELSON

NEW YORK, APRIL 4-(AP)-A PEPPERY LITTLE EX-ARMY OFFICER FROM AUSTRALIA STOOD ALONE IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TODAY TO CHALLENGE THE ACTION OF HIS COLLEAGUES IN SHELVING THE IRANIAN CASE.

THIS WAS NOT THE FIRST TIME THAT GRAY-HAIRED, DYNAMIC LT. COL. W.R.HODGSON HAD DEMONSTRATED THAT HIS COUNTRY'S FOREIGN POLICY WAS NOT TIED TO THAT OF GREAT BRITAIN OR ANY OTHER POWER.

TODAY'S ACTION, IN FACT, WAS TYPICAL OF THE INDEPENDENT, AGGRESSIVE COURSE HE HAS FOLLOWED THROUGHOUT THE DEBATE ON THE IRANIAN QUESTION. WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES, THIS ARMY OFFICER-DIPLOMAT HAS TALKED MORE THAN ANY OTHER MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL.

AT THE OUTSET OF THE DEBATE LAST WEEK, HE PROPOSED HIS OWN FORMULA FOR HANDLING THE CASE AND WAS NEVER CONVINCED THAT HIS PROPOSAL WAS NOT THE CORRECT ONE.

HE WANTED TO WITHHOLD ALL ACTION UNTIL THE SITUATION WAS THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED AND ALL POSSIBLE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED. HIS RESOLUTION WAS SIDETRACKED WHEN THE COUNCIL VOTED TO CALL THE IRANIAN AMBASSADOR, HUSSEIN ALA, TO THE COUNCIL TABLE.

HODGSON VOTED ALONE WITH POLAND AGAINST SEATING ALA AT THE TABLE, DECLARING THAT HE DID NOT BELIEVE THIS WAS THE PROPER PROCEDURE. THEN WHEN THE COUNCIL VOTED ON THE PROPOSAL TO REQUEST INFORMATION FROM BOTH RUSSIA AND IRAN, HE SUPPORTED THE MEASURE ON THE GROUND THAT IT WAS IN LINE WITH HIS ORIGINAL MOTION TO GATHER INFORMATION BEFORE ACTING.

HIS POSITION IS BEST SET FORTH IN THE OPENING SENTENCE OF HIS SPEECH TODAY.

"THE PRINCIPLE FOR WHICH AUSTRALIA STANDS," HE SAID, "IS THAT THE COUNCIL SHOULD NOT TAKE ANY DECISION WITHOUT CAREFUL, ORDERLY AND METHODICAL EXAMINATION OF ALL THE FACTS AND INFORMATION RELATING TO THE DISPUTE IN ORDER TO REACH A JUST AND IMPARTIAL DECISION, ACTING AS A HIGH JUDICIAL TRIBUNAL WOULD ACT."

HE HAS VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED CLOSED SESSIONS, SUCH AS THE ONE YESTERDAY IN WHICH THE DELEGATES PRIVATELY WORKED OUT THE SOLUTION EMBODIED IN BYRNES' RESOLUTION, BECAUSE THESE MEETINGS DO NOT CONFORM TO HIS CONCEPTION OF THE COUNCIL AS "A JUDICIAL TRIBUNAL."

HODGSON, SPEAKING WITH A SLOW, PRONOUNCED "DOWN UNDER" ACCENT, BENDS LOW OVER THE COUNCIL TABLE AND POUNDS HIS STATEMENTS HOME BY BANGING THE TABLE WITH HIS FIST AT FREQUENT INTERVALS.

"THIS CASE WAS A CHALLENGE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND IN OUR OPINION THE COUNCIL DID NOT MEET IT," HE DECLARED IN OPPOSING BYRNES' RESOLUTION.

HE ANNOUNCED HE WOULD REFRAIN FROM VOTING AND SAID HE RESERVED THE RIGHT AT ANY TIME TO CALL FOR A COMPLETE INVESTIGATION OF THE WHOLE IRANIAN QUESTION.

HODGSON, SEVERELY WOUNDED AT GALLIPOLI IN WORLD WAR I, WALKS WITH A LIMP. OUTSIDE THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, HE IS CONGENIAL AND EASILY APPROACHABLE, BUT AT THE TABLE HE SELDOM CHATS WITH THE DELEGATES AT HIS RIGHT AND LEFT.

NOW 53, HODGSON FORMERLY WAS AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER TO CANADA AND AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

HMR27PES

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BY CHARLES A. GRUMICH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT CHARLES A. GRUMICH, WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM THE SOUTHEAST ASIA THEATER, WAS IN IRAN FOR A TIME DURING THE WAR.)

AMS

BY CHARLES A. GRUMICH

NEW YORK, APRIL 4-(AP)-THE WITHDRAWAL OF RED ARMY TROOPS FROM IRAN UNDER THE LONG-RANGE SCRUTINY OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL MAY BE FOLLOWED QUICKLY BY THE ELECTION OF A NEW MAJLIS (PARLIAMENT) WHICH DOUBTLESS WILL BE FACED WITH IMMEDIATE PRESSURE FROM THE "BIG THREE" CONTENDERS FOR COMMERCIAL OIL CONCESSIONS.

ONCE FREE OF THE IMPLICIT COERCION POSED BY THE PRESENCE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS, THE THE

ONCE FREE OF THE IMPLICIT COERCION POSED BY THE PRESENCE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS, THE TEHRAN GOVERNMENT IS EXPECTED TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS FOR

30.24-2085

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES BY FOREIGN INTERESTS. THE IRANIANS THEMSELVES HAVE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THEY LACK THE TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE AND EQUIPMENT TO UNDERTAKE SUCH DEVELOPMENT WITHOUT ALIEN SKILLS AND INSTALLATIONS.

THIS CONSTITUTES AN INVITATION TO THE THREE PRIMARILY INTERESTED PWERS--RUSSIA. BRITAIN AND AMERICA--TO RESUME THEIR COMPETITION FOR PERSIAN OIL IN THE JOCKEYING FOR MASTERY OVER THE WHOLE MIDDLE EASTERN PETROLEUM RESERVES, CONSTITUTING AROUND ONE-THIRD OF THE WORLD'S TOTAL.

WHEN THE RUSSIANS FINALLY QUIT IRAN, THE WARTIME IRANIAN LAW FORBIDDING ALL DICKERING WITH FOREIGN INTERESTS FOR CONCESSIONS WHILE ALIEN TROOPS ARE IN IRAN BECOMES INOPERATIVE AND THE RACE IS ON AGAIN.

ALTHOUGH NEGOTIATIONS FOR STAKES AS COLOSSAL AS PERSIAN OIL ARE NORMALLY CONDUCTED IN AT LEAST SEMI-SECRECY, AND THE IRANIANS ARE EXPECTED TO PLAY THE CONTENDERS AGAINST EACH OTHER, THE RACE OF THE ~~OIL~~ PROSPECTORS TO DEAL FIRST WITH THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT IS LIKELY TO HAVE SOME ELEMENTS OF A '49ER GOLD RUSH OR A CHEROKEE STRIP CLAIM-STAKING.

BEFORE IRAN TOOK REFUGE BEHIND THE LAW AGAINST DEALING WITH FOREIGN WOULD-BE CONCESSIONNAIRES IN 1944, THE COMPETITION BECAME CHAOTIC AND FINALLY WAS CALLED OFF AFTER RUSSIA, IN PRESSING HER CLAIMS TO COUNTER-BALANCE THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN BIDS FOR NEW CONCESSIONS, HAD PROPAGANDIZED AN IRANIAN PREMIER OUT OF OFFICE AND INTO RETIREMENT.

THE RIVAL BRITISH AND AMERICAN OIL INTERESTS IN IRAN WERE NOT IN CONFLICT WITH RUSSIA'S HOPES FOR A STAKE IN IRANIAN OIL. THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS SHOWED LITTLE OR NO INTEREST IN DEVELOPING THE FAR INLAND AND RELATIVELY UNEXPLORED FIELDS IN THE FIVE NORTHERN PROVINCES NEAR RUSSIA'S OWN BAKU PRODUCTION ON THE CASPIAN.

RATHER THE BRITISH SOUGHT TO AUGMENT THEIR ABADAN PRODUCTION WITH NEW CONCESSIONS IN THE SOUTH, TO THE EAST OF THE FIELDS ALONG THE IRAQ-IRAN BORDER WHICH FEED THE MAMMOTH ANGLO-IRANIAN PLANT AT ABADAN, ON THE PERSIAN GULF, AND THE AMERICANS WERE INTERESTED IN THE SAME GENERAL AREA--NEAR THE WATERS OF THE GULF.

IRANIAN RESISTANCE AGAINST THE RUSSIAN DEMANDS TOOK THE FORM OF AN EFFORT TO STAVE OFF ENGULFMENT OF NORTHERN IRAN BY SOVIET INFLUENCE, AND AT LEAST ONE HIGHLY-PLACED IRANIAN ALLIED WITH THE BRITISH IN THE LONG-ESTABLISHED OIL PRODUCTION AT ABADAN BITTERLY REMARKED EARLY IN 1945 THAT RUSSIA HAD WON THE FIRST ROUND IN MOVING HER SPHERE OF INFLUENCE SOUTH OF THE CASPIAN AS THE RESULT OF BRITAIN'S "SOFT POLICY." HE CONTENDED THAT EVEN IF THE RUSSIANS ABANDONED NORTH PERSIA THEIR IMPRINT WAS LAID INDELIBLY ON THE LAND OF FORBIDDING APPEARANCE AND UNDERGROUND RICHES.

AT THE PRESENT STAGE, OR AFTER THE RUSSIAN TROOPS HAVE FINALLY QUIT IRAN, THE UNITED STATES IS REPRESENTED AS HAVING NO QUARREL WITH RUSSIA OVER THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERSIAN OIL ON A COMMERCIAL BASIS. THE SAME GOES FOR BRITAIN.

BUT A NEW CONFLICT OF INTERESTS MAY HAVE TO BE IRONED OUT BY THE IRANIANS, FOR IN DETERMINING THE ALLOCATION OF NEW CONCESSIONS IF ANY ARE TO BE YIELDED, SHE WILL BE DEALING WITH RUSSIA AS A STATE, WITH BRITAIN LARGELY THROUGH THE ADMIRALTY WHICH IS THE MAINLY DEPENDENT CONSUMER AND FIGURES IN A RATHER OBSCURE ROLE IN THE DEALINGS AND WITH THE AMERICANS IN THE ROLES OF INDIVIDUAL CAPITALISTIC ENTERPRISE.

UP TO NOW, BRITAIN'S ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, LTD., IS THE ONLY FOREIGN PRODUCER OF PERSIAN OIL.

FW/V355PES

BY HOWARD COWAN

NEW YORK, APRIL 4-(AP)-DR.QUO TAI-CHI'S LUNCHEON GET TOGETHER FOR DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TODAY TURNED OUT TO BE A LOVE FEAST.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ANDREI GROMYKO, AFTER PLAYING TRUANT FROM THE OTHER MEMBERS FOR ONE WEEK, CAME BACK TO THE FOLD.

MATTER OF FACT, HE WAS THE FIRST GUEST TO SHOW UP AT THE HAMPSHIRE HOUSE, JUST ACROSS CENTRAL PARK FROM THE SOVIET CONSULATE.

GROMYKO WAS A POLITE FOUR OR FIVE MINUTES TARDY--THE CHINESE DELEGATE ASKED HIS GUESTS TO COME AT 1 P.M.--BUT WHEN HE ARRIVED THERE WAS NO ONE TO GREET HIM BUT KU YU, A MEMBER OF DR.QUO'S STAFF.

THE COUNCIL DIDN'T GET AWAY FROM HUNTER COLLEGE UNTIL 12:45 AND IT IS A LONG DRIVE IN FROM THE BRONX. THE HOST DIDN'T ARRIVE UNTIL 1:30.

THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR LIT A CIGARETTE AND WAITED FOR THE OTHERS TO SHOW UP--A STRANGE ROLE FOR HIM. THE COUNCIL HAD BEEN WAITING FOR MR.GROMYKO SINCE LAST WEDNESDAY.

AT A QUARTER TO TWO EVERYONE HAD ARRIVED EXCEPT THE BRITISH DELEGATE, SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, AND SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES. SIR ALEXANDER HAD TO SEND HIS REGRETS. HE HAD A PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENT.

ENGINE TROUBLE DELAYED BYRNES. HE ARRIVED IN A POLICE CAR, DRIVING UP THE WRONG SIDE OF THE STREET WITH SIREN WAILING, A COVEY OF MOTORCYCLE COPS BRINGING UP THE REAR.

THE COUNCIL MEMBERS WERE SEATED AT ONE LONG TABLE. ON GROMYKO'S RIGHT WAS SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE. ON HIS LEFT WAS EDWARD STETTINIUS, JR., THE AMERICAN DELEGATE. DIRECTLY ACROSS THE TABLE WAS SECRETARY BYRNES.

THE PRIVACY OF THE OCCASION WAS INTERRUPTED BY ONLY ONE PHOTOGRAPHER, RETAINED BY THE HOTEL FOR WEDDINGS AND SUCH EVENTS.

HE ENTERED THE ROOM IN TIME TO SEE BYRNES AND GROMYKO TOASTING ONE ANOTHER WITH A SCOTCH AND SODA.

"EVERYBODY WAS LAUGHING AND JOKING," HE SAID. "SOMEBODY MADE A CRACK ABOUT THE ATOMIC BOMB. I JUST THOUGHT TO MYSELF WHY COULDN'T THEY BE AS JOLLY AND GOOD NATURED ALL THE TIME."

THE AFFAIR BROKE UP ABOUT 3:15.

GROMYKO AND STETTINIUS WALKED TO THE CURB TOGETHER AND SHOOK HANDS BEFORE CLIMBING INTO THEIR LIMOUSINES TO BE CHAUFFEURED AWAY.

"I HAD A NICE LUNCH," THE SOVIET DELEGATE TOLD REPORTERS. THEN HE SMILED.

"IT WAS PURELY SOCIAL, FRIENDLY AND TIMELY," SAID DR.QUO.

THE IDEA STRUCK HIM THREE DAYS AGO. THE FACT THAT IT CAME JUST AS THE COUNCIL RID ITSELF--AT LEAST FOR THE MOMENT--OF THE IRANIAN QUESTION WAS A "HAPPY COINCIDENCE," THE DOCTOR BEAMED.

SM939PES

N.Y. April 4-(AP)-DAVID SARNOFF, PRESIDENT OF THE RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, PROPOSED TONIGHT ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INDEPENDENT INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM--TO BE KNOWN AS "THE VOICE OF UNITED NATIONS."

SIMULTANEOUSLY, TRYGVE LIE, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE U.N., SAID A U.N. "STATION OR STATIONS" HAD BEEN APPROVED BY THE U.N. PREPARATORY COMMISSION LATE IN 1945 AND THAT A DEFINITE PLAN WAS TO BE RECOMMENDED SHORTLY BY A GROUP OF TECHNICAL EXPERTS.

WILLIAM BENTON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR PUBLIC AND CULTURAL RELATIONS, SAID SARNOFF HAD "CRYSTALLIZED AN IDEA AND HOPE THAT HAS BEEN IN MANY MINDS" AND THAT HIS PROPOSAL SHOULD BE

"CAREFULLY STUDIED."

THE STATEMENTS OF LIE AND BENTON WERE DISTRIBUTED AT A DINNER, GIVEN IN HONOR OF U.N. OFFICIALS BY RCA AND THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, AT WHICH SARNOFF ADVANCED HIS IDEA. LIE ATTENDED THE DINNER.

IN HIS STATEMENT, LIE SAID ANY CONCRETE PROPOSAL FOR A U.N. "STATION OR STATIONS" MADE BY THE GROUP OF TECHNICAL EXPERTS MUST BE SUBMITTED, TOGETHER WITH A RECOMMENDED BUDGET, TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THROUGH THE APPROPRIATE COMMITTEE.

IN HIS PREPARED TEXT, SARNOFF ALSO CALLED FOR WORLD-WIDE "FREEDOM TO LISTEN."

SARNOFF SAID FREEDOM TO LISTEN WAS "AS IMPORTANT AS FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND FREEDOM OF THE PRESS."

CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM HE PROPOSED, HE SAID:

"THIS SYSTEM SHOULD BE OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE U.N. IT SHOULD HAVE A WORLDWIDE RANGE AND BE USED FOR BROADCASTING THE PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, FOR DISSEMINATING ITS INFORMATION TO LISTENERS EVERYWHERE, AND FOR SPREADING KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING AMONG THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD.

"'THE VOICE OF U.N.' SHOULD BROADCAST IN THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES EMPLOYED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THE U.N. SHOULD CONTINUE TO AFFORD TO OTHER BROADCASTERS AND THE PRESS THE PRIVILEGE OF BROADCASTING AND PUBLISHING ITS PROCEEDINGS AND INFORMATION."

SARNOFF SAID PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN THE PLAN WERE BOTH TECHNICAL AND POLITICAL. THE TECHNICAL PROBLEMS CAN BE SOLVED, HE SAID, BUT THOSE OF A POLITICAL NATURE "REQUIRE FOR THEIR SOLUTION THE CONSENT OF THE MEMBER NATIONS OF THE U.N. AND THEIR UNITED WILL TO MAKE THE PLAN WORK."

SN1153PES

NEW YORK, APRIL 4-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL ABBREVIATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IS U. N., ACCORDING TO BENJAMIN COHEN OF CHILE, DIRECTOR OF THE U. N. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION.

BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL MET IN NEW YORK LAST WEEK THE HITHERTO WIDELY ACCEPTED FORM, UNO, WAS USED BY MANY ATTACHES OF THE ORGANIZATION. HOWEVER, FORMAL INSTRUCTIONS WERE ISSUED TO ALL BRANCHES THAT U. N. WAS TO BE USED.

PREVIOUSLY UNO HAD GAINED ALMOST UNIVERSAL PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE DESPITE THE FACT POINTED OUT IN DISPATCHES FROM LONDON DURING THE JANUARY SESSIONS THERE, THAT NOWHERE IN THE CHARTER IS THE TERM A "UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION" USED, ALTHOUGH THERE ARE REFERENCES TO "THE ORGANIZATION."

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Byrnes Bids Foreign Ministers Meet To Insure Start of Peace Parley May 1; Russia and Iran Sign Pact to Share Oil

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FOREIGN CHIEFS EXPECTED TO MEET IN PARIS APRIL 25

Molotov, Bidault, Bevin Are Urged to Attend Conference.

SEES SPEED NEEDED

Much Distressed at Slow Progress Made by Deputies, Says Byrnes.

WASHINGTON, April 5—(AP) Secretary of State Byrnes tonight called for a Big Four foreign ministers meeting in Paris April 25 to speed final peace settlements with the former European allies of Nazi Germany.

Byrnes disclosed that he had dispatched the suggestion from New York yesterday to Foreign Ministers Molotov of Russia; Bevin of Britain and Bidault of France. His aim obviously was to avert postponement of the 21-nation European peace conference, scheduled to open in Paris not later than May 1.

Russia for Delay

Byrnes consistently has contended that the conference should convene by that deadline date, established in the Moscow communique of Big Three foreign ministers last December. Britain has agreed, but Russia has suggested postponement because the deputy foreign ministers, meeting in London, have made negligible progress on the drafts of proposed treaties with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

In his message proposing the new meeting of foreign ministers, Byrnes conceded that he had been "much distresed at the slow progress made by our deputies."

Indicating he expected Molotov, Bevin and Bidault to agree to the proposed meeting, Byrnes added:

"I hope that each of us may instruct our deputies to press forward their work on the drafts with utmost speed, reserving major matters on which they cannot agree for resolution by the foreign ministers at the Paris meeting beginning April 25."

Hopes for Agreement

Byrnes said he hoped the other three men would agree that such a meeting was "essential to enable us to carry out the decision of the Moscow conference . . . respect to the peace conference."

four countries are participating in the Italian treaty; all but France in the Balkan treaties, while Russia and Britain alone will write the pact with Finland under terms of the Moscow Big Three agreement in December.

Michael J. McDermott, State department press officer, who disclosed the proposal to reporters at a hastily summoned news conference said there had been no replies as yet.

He added, however, that the messages probably had been delivered only a short time before his announcement, and hence Byrnes would not expect any answers this early.

Text of Message

The text of Byrnes' message to the foreign ministers follows:

"I should like to suggest a meeting at Paris beginning April 25 of the Council of Foreign Ministers made up of the foreign ministers of the states which are concerned with the preparation of the peace treaties which it was agreed at the Moscow conference should be submitted to a peace conference to be convened at Paris not later than May 1.

"I hope that you will agree with me that such a meeting is essential to enable us to carry out the decision of the Moscow conference with respect to the peace conference.

"I have been much distressed at the slow progress made by our deputies.

"I hope that each of us may instruct our deputies to press forward their work on the drafts with utmost speed, reserving major matters on which they cannot agree for resolution by the foreign ministers at the Paris meeting beginning April 25."

RUSSIA, IRAN REACH ACCORD

Oil Involved; Azerbaijan Left To Tehran Government

Tehran, April 5 (AP)—Iran and Russia agreed today on initial plans for a Soviet-Persian oil company, set a deadline for evacuation of Russian troops, and earmarked troublesome Azerbaijan province as an "internal" problem for Iran to settle "in benevolent spirit."

Heavy Russian artillery, tanks and armored vehicles by the score moved northward today across the Soviet-Iranian frontier at the Caspian seaport of Astara. In Tehran there was general rejoicing and relief over the day's developments.

Prince Firouz, chief Iranian director of propaganda, said that the negotiations settled "all outstanding questions between the two countries on a basis of complete reciprocity and good will."

No treaty was signed, he said, but the three-point agreement was announced in a communique signed by Premier Ahmed Qavam and Soviet Ambassador Ivan Sadchikov.

Three Points In Agreement

The three points are:

Red Army troops will evacuate all Iranian territory within one and one half months from March 24, 1946.

An agreement for formation of a joint Iranian-Soviet oil company. Its terms will be submitted to the fifteenth Majlis (Parliament) for its approval within seven months after March 24.

With regard to Azerbaijan, since it is an internal Iranian affair, peaceful arrangements will be made between the Government and the people of Azerbaijan for carrying out of improvements, in accordance with the existing laws and in benevolent spirit toward the people of Azerbaijan.

Firouz explained that in regard to formation of the oil company "only an agreement in principle was reached, and details will be worked out later, subject, of course, to approval of the Parliament."

Company Not Concession

Asked if oil discussions were not contrary to the Iranian law passed in December, 1944, prohibiting oil negotiations while foreign troops are on Iranian soil, Firouz replied that the law specified oil concessions, whereas the current proposal concerns "an organization of an oil company jointly financed by Persian and Russian capital."

He said no details of percentages of capital control has been worked out.

[On March 27 Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala told the Security Council that Russia had proposed a joint stock company with 51 per cent of the shares owned by Russia and 49 per cent by Iran.

[Passage of the 1944 law prohibiting discussion of oil concessions followed refusal by the Iranian Government to accept Soviet proposals made in October, 1944, for oil concessions.]

New Election Planned

The term of the last Iranian Parliament expired on March 11, and no new elections can be held, according to the Iranian Constitution, while foreign troops remain in the country.

Firouz said that an election would be called "as soon as the evacuation is completed, which, according to the agreement, is May 6."

Tudeh (Leftist) party candidates already have started campaigning.

A foreign military observer who reported the Astara movement and the presence of "huge quantities" of supplies on the docks at Pahlevi, said "the logistics behind this move is all out. The Russians obviously are keeping their agreement. This is no dress rehearsal. It is the main show."

Russians Dine Out

In Tehran representatives of the Russian Embassy, who have carefully avoided contacts with foreign newsmen for several months, dined and danced tonight in the hotel where newsmen have established a "press conter." Word went around that the Soviet press attaché was planning a party for foreign correspondents.

The British parliamentary mission of Michael Foote and Brigadier Anthony H. Head, which came here to survey the Iranian situation, had not yet received Soviet permission to visit northern Iran, and British Embassy sources said the two men planned to return to London by plane on Wednesday.

Firouz declared that the Iranian Cabinet "gave unanimous approval" to the communiqué announcing the agreement. He emphasized that no formal treaty was signed, saying "no question of treaty existed."

Firouz commented that the Azerbaijan problem would be worked out with the autonomous government on the "understanding that certain social and economic reforms will be started throughout the country."

Started In Moscow

Negotiations leading to the signing of the pact were started in Moscow between Qavam and Soviet authorities.

Qavam was received in Moscow on February 19 by Prime Minister Stalin and Foreign Minister Molotov. Qavam returned to Tehran on March 11, and Sadchikov, newly appointed Ambassador, arrived on March 21.

Firouz said the negotiations had been carried on "in spite of the fact that the Persian question was still being discussed by the Security Council," and that "as a result of these negotiations all outstanding questions between the two countries were settled on a basis of complete reciprocity and good will."

He said he was glad to express the "satisfaction with which the Persian Government and people interpret this happy event, which we hope will bring about a new era in relations between the Persian and the Russian people.

"Crowned With Success"

"It is to be noted with special satisfaction that the policy of the Imperial Government in keeping the best relations with the great powers, our allies and neighbors, and especially Great Britain and the United States of America, has been crowned with complete success by realizing the same good and friendly relations with our great northern neighbor."

Pact Covers Troops, Oil and Azerbaijan Problems.

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LATTER IS INTERNAL AFFAIR

Terms of Joint Soviet-Iranian Petroleum Company to Be Put Before Parliament.

Tehran, April 5 (A. P.).—The Iranian Government announced an agreement with Soviet Russia today on withdrawal of Russian troops, [illegible] Azerbaijan.

Prince Firouz, Minister of Propaganda, told a news conference that, as a result of negotiations here [illegible] Moscow, "all outstanding questions between the two countries have been settled on a basis of complete reciprocity and good will."

No formal treaty has been signed, Firouz said, but the cabinet met until 1 A. M. today and "gave unanimous approval" to an official communique outlining the basis of the settlement, reached yesterday. This communique was formally signed at 3:30 A. M. by Premier Ahmed Qavam and Ambassador I. V. Sadchikov of Russia, he said.

Three-Point Agreement.

The communique said "complete agreement was reached on all questions" and provided:

1. Red Army troops to evacuate Iranian territory within one and a half months from March 24.

2. Formation of a joint Iranian-Soviet Oil Company, exact terms to be submitted to Parliament within seven months after March 24.

3. The Azerbaijan problem to be recognized as a "purely internal affair" of Iran's.

[The Moscow radio broadcast the communique, and announced "full agreement on all questions." The broadcast was

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heard in London by the Associated Press.]

Russians Cross Border.

Heavy Russian artillery, tanks and armored vehicles by the score moved north across the Russian-Iranian frontier at Astara today.

"They definitely are moving out," a foreign military observer said.

General rejoicing and an atmosphere of relief prevailed in Tehran.

Concerning oil, Firouz said that "only an agreement in principle has been reached and details will be worked out later—subject to the approval of Parliament, of course.'"

He was asked if oil discussions were not illegal in view of Iranian law that such negotiations cannot be carried on while foreign troops are on Iranian soil. Firouz said the law specified oil concessions, whereas the proposal concerns "the organization of an oil company jointly financed by Persian and Russian capital." No details of the percentage control have been worked out, he said.

The agreement was the result of negotiations which Qavam began on his recent visit to Moscow and which Iranian Propaganda Minister Prince Mozaffar Firouz said yesterday were continuing in Tehran. Firouz emphasized that the negotiations were entirely independent of the question of the withdrawal of Russian military forces from Iranian soil, which he said was proceeding satisfactorily.

Text of Communique.

The signing of the agreement was announced in the following communique:

"Negotiations begun in Moscow between the Prime Minister of Iran and Soviet authorities were continued in Tehran after his return and the arrival of the Soviet ambassador. These negotiations ended April 4 and complete agreement was reached on all questions.

1. Red Army troops will evacuate all Iranian territory within one and one-half months from March 24.

2. An agreement for the formation of a joint Iranian-Soviet oil company and its terms will be submitted to the fifteenth Majlis (Parliament) for its approval within seven months after March 24.

3. With regard to Azerbaijan, since it is an internal Iranian affair, peaceful arrangements will be made between the Government and the people of Azerbaijan for carrying out of improvements, in accordance with existing laws and in a benevolent spirit toward the people of Azerbaijan.

(Signed) Ahmed Qavam, Prime Minister, Imperial Iranian Government, and Sadschikouf, Ambassador U. S. S. R. in Tehran.

Russians Join in Rejoicing

TEHERAN, Iran, April 5 (AP)—There was general rejoicing and relief here tonight over the developments today.

Representatives of the Russian Embassy, who have carefully avoided contacts with foreign newsmen for several months, dined and danced tonight in the hotel where newsmen have established a "press center." Word went around that the Soviet press attaché was planning a party for foreign correspondents.

Meanwhile, heavy Russian artillery, tanks and armored vehicles by the score moved north across the Russian-Iranian frontier at Astara today. "They definitely are moving out," a foreign military observer said.

Discussing another trouble spot, Prince Firouz said that the reports about fighting between Kurdish tribesmen and Iranian troops in the west were "greatly exaggerated" and that the "situation is under control." He added, however, that Iranian reinforcements had been sent to the area "to meet any eventuality."

He also disclosed that a brother of former Premier Said Zia ed-Din Taratatri named Moussain, had been arrested on charges of "subversive activities against the Government." These were the same charges leveled against Said Zia, a right wing leader, when he was arrested on orders from Premier Ghavam. Pince Firouz said investigation of the charges against Said Zia was continuing.

Russians Not Surprised

MOSCOW, April 5 (AP). — Announcement today of the Soviet-Iranian agreement caused little surprise among the Soviet public, which has appeared confident all along that its government would achieve mutually acceptable settlements with Iran.

The first news was given to Russians by the Moscow radio in a broadcast at 4 p. m.

The Iranian question has not been carried prominently in the press, and Russians who have been following it said they felt that an agreement was near after reading today of the Security Council's postponement of consideration of the case until May 6.

SOVIET, IRAN PACT ON OIL CATCHES U.N. BY SURPRISE

Security Council Generally Inclined to View Picture with Satisfaction.

PROBLEMS SETTLED

Russia Sets May 6 as Deadline for Troop Evacuation.

NEW YORK, April 5 — (AP) Russia's new agreement with Iran, opening the door to Iranian oil to the Soviet Union, apparently caught the United Nations Security Council by surprise today but there was a general disposition in U. N. circles to view the overall picture with satisfaction.

Furthermore, there was immediate speculation that the negotiations in Tehran, which obviously were going on while the council debated the question of Russian troops in Iran, was the real answer to the riddle of why Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko insisted on delaying the Iranian matter until April 6 and then walked out when the council voted against him.

All Achieve Aims

It now becomes apparent that Russia, Iran and, most important, the Security Council itself, have achieved their aims in this manner:

1. Russia will have access, along with the United States and Great Britain, to Iranian oil since the new agreement provides formation of a joint Iranian-Soviet oil company.

2. Iran has two unqualified promises from Russia to pull the Red army out of Iran by May 6. One promise was made by Russia to the council; the other is embodied in the new agreement between the two countries, along with the further promise from Russia that the troublesome Azerbaijan problem will be regarded as a "purely internal affair" for Iran to handle. Russian artillery, tanks and armored vehicles by the score were reported already moving across the Russian-Iranian border at Astara.

3. The Security Council succeeded in making clear to the small nations of the world that they can come before the new world peace agency and be heard on a basis of equality with the big powers. Also the council received on time an answer from Russia regarding the Iranian question whereas the individual governments of the United States and Britain still are awaiting replies to notes on that subject dispatched to Russia weeks ago.

Accepts Red Promise

The Security Council early yesterday afternoon decided, with Australia abstaining from the vote and Russia absent, to accept the Russian promise to have Red soldiers out of Iran before May 6 and put over to that date further consideration of the matter. The council chairman, Dr. Quo Tai Chi, expressed the hope that developments might make it unnecessary for the council to consider the matter again.

While the council talked, it is now known, the Russians and Iranians were approaching an oil accord in Tehran. The communique outlining the basis of se. ment was formally signed in Tehran just about seven hours after the council voted, counting actual elapsed time.

The council relaxed today, with most of the delegates going on an inspection tour of a proposed interim site for U. N. headquarters at the Sperry Gyroscope plant at Lake Success on Long Island. The council committee of experts on rules, however, put the final touches on a set of regulations for procedure which it is expected will be considered when the council meets again next Tuesday at 3 p. m., E. S.T.

Decision Due Soon

After the tour, Andrew W. Cordier, executive assistant to the secretary general of the U. N., said a decision would be made within a few days.

"The reaction of the party is very favorable in terms of office facilities," Cordier said. "We are obviously very interested. The major problem is whether we stay at Hunter College in the Bronx or come here. Housing is difficult in both places. Arrangements will be worked out in close cooperation with local officials."

P. Schuyler von Bloehm, mayor of Lake Success, told reporters that "we view with alarm and concern the impact of such a large organization in our midst. Until the close cooperation mentioned by Mr. Cordier is brought about I don't know that we can make any further statement."

Lake Success is 22 miles from downtown Manhattan.

U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, a leading figure in the council's discussions of the Iranian issue, returned to Washington. He had no comment on the new Tehran agreement but he did tell reporters he had no plans to return to New York for further council meetings.

Gromyko Returns

Byrnes previously had said he would attend the Council sessions only during consideration of the Iranian dispute.

Andrei Gromyko, Soviet delegate, resumed his place with the Council today, although no formal session was held. He went on the inspection tour, however.

Russ-Iranian Oil Deal Expected Fairly Soon

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Word of the new Russo-Iranian agreement announced at Tehran today was received with obvious caution by diplomats in the United Nations although first reactions were generally favorable. Some suggested the pact actually strengthened and broadened Russia's assurances of troop removals from Iran which the Security Council yesterday formally accepted.

New York, April 5 (AP)—Diplomatic authorities expressed belief today that Russia will probably succeed in obtaining oil concessions from Iran fairly soon after her troops are pulled out of that country in accordance with the promise made to the United Nations Security Council.

Signing of a three-point agreement today between Iran and Russia which provided for the formation of a joint Iranian-Soviet oil company was announced in Tehran.

The immediate controversy over evacuation of the troops appeared reasonably well settled by Russia's promise, which the Council accepted yesterday, that her forces would all be withdrawn by early next month. The case may come up again a month from tomorrow but if the Red Army is out by then any Council action would probably be little more than a formality.

Matters Of Procedure

With the crisis thus passed and the docket clear of political issues for the moment, Security Council members swung over today to the task of building up the machinery of their organization. Legal experts were polishing up a new set of rules of procedure for the Council and its next meeting on Tuesday afternoon will probably be devoted entirely to debating the rules.

So far the Council has handled one tough case after another, at London and here, by deciding on procedure more or less as it went along.

Secretary of State Byrnes was expected to return to Washington today, having come here only for the Iranian case, and representation of the United States will be left in the hands of former Secretary Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

Long Island Visit

The only business scheduled for today was a visit of Council members—including Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko, who walked out on the Iranian discussions—to a huge factory at Lake Success, Long Island, which is being considered as a new United Nations headquarters.

Removal of the Soviet forces will end the condition that Iran has contended made it impossible for her to grant an oil concession. Under Iranian law no such grant is supposed to be made while foreign forces are on Iranian soil.

Commercial Arrangement

The privately expressed hope of American officials is that whatever concessions are granted will be in line with normal commercial arrangements without in any way involving special political privileges for the Soviet Union. On the whole, however, the American attitude is one of hands off the oil issue.

In addition to future negotiations over oil there are at least two other factors in the Iranian situation which are a cause of continuing concern here. One is the fact that during the Russian occupation dissident elements set up a self-proclaimed autonomous republic in the province of Azerbaijan.

Tudeh Party Role

If, when its freedom of action is fully restored, the Iranian Government at Tehran should decline to recognize this status for Azerbaijan and try to do something about it, new troubles might arise. It is by no means certain that this will happen, however, for a forceful Leftist movement—the Tudeh party—has grown up in Iran itself and may have considerable influence on Tehran policies.

The other troublesome situation involves the Kurdish tribes that occupy sections not only of Iran but also of Turkey and Iraq. A movement or establishment of an independent Kurdistan is already apparently well organized and may be the source of further controversy.

IRAN USED COUNCIL FOR OWN POLITICS, SAYS AUSTRALIA

NEW YORK, April 5—(AP) A spokesman for the Australian delegation to the United Nations Security Council—learning that Russia and Iran had reached an "agreement" on oil concessions—said today that Iran had misused the council for her own "political negotiations."

"Iran had no right to use the United Nations Security Council as a political agency," he said in an interview giving the Australian reaction to a Tehran communique announcing the result of negotiations which began in Moscow

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early in March. The spokesman would not be further identified.

"Once they have brought a case before the council in all solemnity, they should carry it through to a conclusion," he said.

"It is now clear that despite what the Iranian ambassador said about Iran's constitution preventing them from negotiating while foreign troops were on their soil, todays announcement of the agreement on oil concessions shows, prima facie, they were all the time negotiating."

Talks End April 4

The Tehran communique said "negotiations begun in Moscow between the prime minister of Iran and Soviet authorities were continued in Tehran after his return and the arrival of the Soviet ambassador. These negotiations ended April 4 and complete agreement was reached on all questions."

"It's a wrong conception of the council's functions and responsibilities," the spokesman continued, "to use it for political negotiations."

"If Iran had not been so vacillating it would have been more proper for her to have supported at the outset the Russian request for postponement to April 10, or better still, not to have brought the matter before the council when she did."

The Australian delegate to the council, Lt. Col. William Roy Hodgson, abstained from voting on yesterday's resolution to defer further consideration of the Iranian matter until May 6, when Russia has promised to have all troops out of Iran.

Hodgson also opposed the Russian request for postponement to April 10 when the council first took up Iran's protest over Russia's failure to abide by the 1942 Soviet-British-Iranian pact, pledging Russia and Britain to evacuate all troops from Iran within six months after the end of the war, or March 2.

"brings within a similar framework a power that was not available to the League, and affords the United Nations a chance of success that was never given its predecessor."

"Any one who doubts this," he added, "needs only to consider what the withdrawal of either state, let alone both, would mean to the United Nations today."

2. "The tremendously rich experience of twenty-five years of international co-operation. . . . The United Nations has at its disposal very firm foundations of law and treaty. . . . The League . . . fully prepared the way for the greater agency to follow."

3. "The vastly different atmosphere of public opinion. Today people are desperately grim and sober regarding the necessity of world organization and peace. . . . World peace . . . has become basic to human life on this planet."

Says Great Effort Needed

"To win the peace," Mr. Sweetser declared, "will require an effort comparable to that required to win the war."

Mr. Sweetser served as an official in the League from its creation in 1920 until America's entry into World War II and as a special adviser at the San Francisco and London United Nations conferences.

The International Labor Organization must walk together with the United Nations down the road to peace, Carter Goodrich, professor of economics at Columbia University, declared at the meeting.

Hopes of the I. L. O. and the United Nations "rest in co-operative effort to remove the causes

unless the Soviet Union decides to join or, failing that, adopts an attitude of friendly co-operation."

The I. L. O., asserted, should become associated with the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told the meeting Americans must recall the beginnings of their own history for a better understanding with Russia.

The widow of the wartime President said, "We closed the door to our country in the early days of the republic, at a time when a great many people of the world were suspicious of the experiment we were trying to bring off. We were suspicious of them. Russians know their economic and social policies are opposed by the rest of the world, and they are therefore suspicious."

Dr. Goodrich commended the I. L. O. on its insistence that in addition to two government delegates one representative of labor and one of management may attend conferences.

"Successful international co-operation," he said, "economic social, cultural, cannot be a matter of government officials alon

BARUCH IS CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, April 5—(AP) The Senate confirmed today Bernard M. Baruch, New York financier, as this country's representative on the United Nations Commission on Atomic Energy. Action was without objection.

International Radio System Is Advocated

New York, April 5 (AP)—Establishment of an independent international broadcasting system owned and operated by the United Nations to create the "freedom to listen" is advocated by Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America.

"To increase the knowledge of the peoples of the world would increase the effectiveness of the United Nations and advance the cause of world peace," he told a dinner given United Nations officials last night by R.C.A. and the National Broadcasting Company.

The international broadcasting system, Sarnoff added, should have a world-wide range and be used to broadcast "the public proceedings of the United Nations, for disseminating its information to listeners everywhere, and for spreading knowledge and understanding among the peoples of the world."

Trygve Lie, United Nations general secretary who attended the dinner said that a United Nations "station or stations" had been approved by the United Nations preparatory commission late in 1945 and that a definite plan was to be recommended shortly by a group of technical experts.

Commons Okays U.S. Sanctions Plan

London, April 5 (AP)—The House of Commons passed on second reading today a bill enabling Great Britai nto comply fully with any United Nations decision which would apply economic and other nonmilitary sanctions against aggressor nations.

Minister of State Philip Noel Baker called the bill a "modest step" toward the creation of "effective machinery to stop aggression." Both Conservatives and Laborites indorsed the bill.

United Nations Seen Succeeding Where League of Nations Failed

PHILADELPHIA, April 5 (AP).—The United Nations can succeed where the League of Nations failed, Arthur Sweetser, who was officially connected with both organizations, asserted today.

In an address prepared for the fifty annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, the special adviser to U. N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie cited three "enormous" differences:

1. "The United States and Soviet Russia are members of the United Nations as they were not, except for a few brief years for Russia, of the League of Nations." Presence of Russia and the United States

of war by improving the conditions of daily living," Dr. Goodrich said in a prepared text.

In referring to the I. L. O. as "a going concern," Dr. Goodrich called attention to the American regional I. L. O. conference now in session at Mexico City and to numerous other regional conferences slated for the near future.

Hopes Russia Will Join

The I. L. O., established in 1919, is "an organization created and financed by governments and charged with specific functions by legislation for adoption by governments," the speaker said.

"Its work," he added, "will fall short of the fullest effectiveness

FOOD MINISTERS TO LAUNCH MOVE TO SAVE WHEAT

LONDON, April 5.—(AP) Told by former President Herbert Hoover that "slow famine" is already killing many European children, the food ministers of 17 European countries today recommended united action to reverse dwindling wheat supplies.

Reporting on his personal food survey of Europe, Hoover declared that 20,000,000 children were already badly undernourished, and promised that America would "scrape the bottom of the barrel" to help feed the world's hungry people.

Hit at Black Markets

The food ministers, attending an emergency food conference, agreed to ask their governments to adopt immediate "special measures" to combat black markets, to ration feeding of grain to livestock and press farmers for further deliveries of food stocks.

They called upon their own people for all possible reductions in food consumption and urged food exporting countries to contribute additional amounts of fertilizer, farm machinery, seeds and consumer goods, such as clothing, shoes, and tobacco to stimulate food production by continental farmers.

Decision Due Soon

After the tour, Andrew W. Cordier, executive assistant to the secretary general of the U. N., said decision would be made within a few days.

"The reaction of the party is very favorable in terms of office facilities," Cordier said. "We are obviously very interested. The major problem is whether we stay at Hunter College in the Bronx or come here. Housing is difficult in both places. Arrangements will be worked out in close cooperation with local officials."

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Hoover Asks U.S. for Food Now

Says Famine in Europe Is Inevitable Unless Available Supplies Are Shipped at Once.

London, April 5 (A. P.).—Herbert Hoover said today that famine is inevitable in Europe unless America and other large wheat-producing countries immediately ship all available food supplies.

Reporting to the Emergency Food Conference here on the results of personal survey of Europe, Hoover declared that "hunger sits at the table thrice daily in hundreds of millions of homes."

The American people, under the leadership of President Truman, already have responded generously to the call for a drastic reduction in their consumption of bread stuffs and fats, Hoover declared.

"We shall scrape the bottom of the barrel," he added.

Urban Areas Suffer Most.

The honorary chairman of President Truman's Famine Emergency Committee said his inspection of European areas had disclosed that suffering from lack of proper diet was greatest among children and adults in urban areas. He estimated that 5,000,000 tons of cereals in the months before harvest and additional shipments of fats were needed in Europe to avert "disaster."

Declaring that infant mortality exceeding 20 per cent a year is an indication of slow famine, Hoover asserted that rehabilitation of children cannot be postponed until some other day.

"The world cannot hate children, even of the enemy," he said. "Our children must live in the same world with them."

Hoover estimated that 20,000,000 children from the Russian frontier to the English Channel "are not only badly undernourished but are steadily developing tuberculosis, rickets, anemia and other diseases of subnormal feeding."

Hoover to Visit India

LONDON, April 5 (AP)—A United States Embassy spokesman said today that Mr. Hoover would visit India on his world food fact-finding tour for President Truman. Mr. Hoover, he said, would leave London for Brussels tomorrow and go from there to Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, Greece and India.

BEVIN CRITICS TO AIR VIEWS

Labor Parley To Consider Demands For Purge

London, April 5 (AP)—The annual conference of the Labor party in June will air criticism of Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's conduct of British foreign policy and consider demands for a "drastic purge of Foreign Office officials at home and abroad."

One of the more than 40 resolutions dealing with British foreign policy would call on the party to "repudiate Mr. Churchill's defeatist proposal to make the British Commonwealth a mere satellite of American monopoly and capitalism, which will inevitably lead to our being aligned in a partnership of hostility to Russia."

400 Resolutions

More than 400 resolutions were published today for discussion in the June 10-14 conference, a traditionally rough-and-tumble affair where labor union leaders and chiefs of the district party councils speak their minds.

One resolution would demand "a ceaseless campaigning activity . . . to sustain and expand" the Labor party's power, now that it has gained for the first time full control of the British Government.

A big fight, too, was in prospect over an application of the British Communists for affiliation with the party. Four big unions have tabled resolutions demanding that the Communists be admitted—a position exactly opposed to that of the party's executive committee headed by Prof. Harold Laski.

'Socialist Foreign Policy'

Many of the resolutions demand a "socialist foreign policy" and attack Bevin's conduct "as being a continuance of the conservative foreign policy."

"Unity between Britain, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. is essential to world peace and is not served by the provocative attitude of our Foreign Secretary," one resolution says.

Other proposals call for severance of diplomatic and trade relations with Spain, the establishment of Palestine as a Jewish national home and an abrogation of the 1939 White Paper which limited Jewish immigration and restricted individual Jews in the acquisition of land.

GAGUINE TO STAY ON ARMY COURT DESPITE PROTEST

LONDON, April 5—(AP) A defense motion to disqualify Maj. Benito Gaguine, law member of the Lichfield court martial, was over-

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ruled today by the other six members of the American army court.

Defense attorneys accused Gaguine of bias. They said he was "leering" at defense lawyers while repeatedly overruling their objections and had questioned a witness in a manner favoring the prosecution.

The motion to disqualify the law member was in the second day of trial of Staff Sgt. James M. Jones of Muskogee, Okla., second of the 10 enlisted men and eight officers facing charges of cruelty or conspiracy in the treatment of imprisoned American personnel at the Tenth reinforcement depot at Lichfield.

Clash During Questioning

Another in a series of clashes in the case came during defense questioning of Maj. Richard D. Kearney, London area staff judge advocate, in its effort to challenge jurisdiction of the court on the grounds of bias and prejudice in higher army ranks regarding the case.

M. Clinton McGee, special defense counsel, asked the court to take judicial notice of a Washington dispatch by the Associated Press published in a London newspaper which said Gen. Eisenhower had ordered an investigation of charges that an attempt was being made to whitewash officers involved.

When objections were raised, he sought to ask Kearney whether the staff judge advocate knew the Army was investigating the Lichfield case "on grounds that the officers will not be tried as they should be and the enlisted men will be the goats."

Gaguine ruled this out as "irrelevan" and McGee throwing up his hands, shouted:

"I'll quit right now. You conduct the case."

Col. Buhl Moore of Savannah, Ga., court president, called a recess and later cautioned counsel to hold "signs of impatience and temper to a minimum."

Major is on Way

Frankfurt dispatches today said Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, European theater commander, had dispatched Maj. Gen. Withers A. Burress, his inspector general, to London on instructions from Gen. Eisenhower, to investigate charges that efforts were being made to protect higher ranking officers.

Capt. Earl J. Carroll, who resigned as assistant prosecutor and who is reported to have made the charges, is to testify when the case is resumed Monday. Col. Claude M. Thiele, London area commander, also is to testify.

Kearney denied today that any pressure or influence had been exerted on him from higher ranks and declared he had "no understanding with my commanding officer with respect to whitewashing officers in the case or with anyone else."

He said, however, he had accepted "advice" from Col. C. E. Brand, staff judge advocate of the western base section in Paris, "because of his long experience."

Lichfield-Acquittal Talk Repeated

London, April 5 (AP)—Major Richard D. Kearney, staff judge advocate of the London base area, testified before a United tSates court-martial today that he once had said acquittals in the Lichfield case would be dangerous under certain conditions.

Kearney was on the stand for the second day in the trial of Staff Sergeant James M. Jones, of Muskogee, Okla., second of ten enlisted men accused of assaults and battery against United States army personnel in the guardhouse at the 10th Reinforcement Depot at Lichfield.

Hostility Alleged

The defense sought unsuccessfully to have Kearney declared a hostile witness. It attempted by questioning to adduce support for its motion challenging the jurisdiction of a London-appointed seven-man court to try the case. Kearney, as legal adviser to Col. Claude M. Thiele, London area commander, would review the findings of the court.

Capt. Earl J. Carroll, assistant prosecutor, has resigned from the case, and is reported to have charged that a deliberate attempt was being made to whitewash higher officers. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, theater commander, has ordered an investigation of Carroll's charges on instructions from General Eisenhower.

Discusses Memorandum

Explaining his reference to the acquittal "danger" Kearney said it was made in a memorandum last month to Colonel Thiele, opposing trial of the enlisted men on charges of conspiracy, similar to those brought separately against six officers.

"In my opinion, if the accused enlisted men had been brought to trial solely on charges of conspiracy, the trial would be very likely to result in acquittals," Kearney said.

He said he told Thiele there was "always the likelihood" of charges being made that the trial had been so organized as to result in acquittals.

Warsaw To Recognize Exile Spanish Regime

London, April 5 (AP)—A Warsaw broadcast tonight said the Polish Government had decided to establish diplomatic relations with the Spanish Republican Government in exile, headed by José Giral.

Romania Breaks With Spain

Bucharest, April 5 (AP)—Romania has severed diplomatic relations with Franco Spain, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced today. Personnel of the Romanian delegation in Madrid were recalled.

U.S. Thanked For Fuse

London, April 5 (AP)—Gen. Sir Frederick Pile, former chief of the British Anti-Aircraf Command, in a letter to the Times today, credited the American "proximity fuse" with enabling the British to obtain "100 per cent successes" against German V-bombs in the first months of 1945.

"American scientists, together with American production methods, and, above all, American generosity," said Pile, "gave us the final answer to the flying bomb. . . . We could never have designed and produced the fuse in this country in time and in sufficient quantities to meet the menace."

Winant Arrives Back in England

Bournemouth, England, April 5 (A. P.).—John G. Winant, retiring United States Ambassador to Britain, arrived at Hurn Airport today after his plane had been delayed for twelve hours at Gander, Newfoundland. Winant had made a brief visit to the United States.

The veteran diplomat, who left by car for London, said he expected to remain in Britain a short while to wind up his affairs preparatory to assuming his new post as United States representative on the United Nations Social and Economic Council.

British Auto Industry Called a 'Racket' by M.P.

LONDON, April 5 (AP).—Laborite C. N. Shawcross told Commons today Britain's automobile industry was "a racket on a large scale" and said the car makers "were evidently intending to go back to 1939 as soon as possible instead of looking forward to 1950."

He blamed what he termed "unbridled private enterprise" for Britain's automotive position and said "no other industry is so ridden with monopolies, rings and cartels." As a remedy Mr. Shawcross urged the government to force automobile makers to co-operate with workers, distributors and the government in producing more and cheaper cars.

Conservative Arthur V. Harvey told Commons that "General Motors is capturing the whole of the market" in the Orient because British agents "sat in the large ports of Hong Kong, Shanghai and Singapore and expected orders to come to them instead of traveling up country and selling their cars on the spot."

Furbelows Allowed British Brides Now

London, April 5 (A. P.).—British brides-to-be appreciatively received today a Board of Trades order relaxing austerity regulations. Bows and ribbons once more will be permitted on undies and nightgowns.

PETIOT CRIES TO BE AVENGED

Paris 'Bluebeard' Doomed for Slaying 27:

Paris, April 5 (A. P.).—Dr. Marcel Petiot, accused of operating a "Bluebeard" murder mill within the forbidding walls of his residence in the Rue le Sueur, was condemned to death late last night after a three-week trial had ended in his conviction for more than a score of killings.

The hollow-eyed little physician was shocked into silence when the verdict was read, but within a few minutes recovered sufficiently to shout to his brother, Maurice, in the crowded Palais de Justice: "I must be avenged."

Petiot, a legendary figure in Paris and described by the prosecution as "the monster of the Rue le Sueur," said he would appeal.

After passing the death sentence, the court continued in session and early today awarded civil damages of 2,045,000 francs (about $17,000) to the families of Petiot's victims. The awards ranged from one franc to 880,000.

'Murder-for-Profit.'

The 55-year-old, swarthy physician, in whose home police found the remains of a number of expertly dismembered bodies, had maintained he was a leader in the resistance movement and that all of those killed were collaborators and "gestapo decoys."

The prosecution charged that he operated a murder-for-profit scheme, collecting money from at least twenty-seven victims whom he promised to smuggle out of Nazi-occupied France.

The verdict was returned shortly before midnight by a secret vote of twelve jurors and three judges who deliberated two hours and twenty-five minutes. Defense Attorney Rene Floriot said the appeal might be based on "certain indiscreet remarks of the jurors." A reporter had quoted two jurors and the presiding judge as having described Petiot on the second day of the trial as a "monster," "demon" and "murderer."

Floriot's last-hour plea to the jury was applauded even by the victims' families and was described by the French press as "the greatest defense summation in French criminal history."

Defendant Appealed to Jury.

"To be sure, the defendant was not normal in the sense of people like us," Floriot cried. "He imagined a whole resistance group around him which he commanded."

Prosecutor Pierre Dupin demanded that Petiot "be sent to join his victims."

Called upon to make a statement before the judges and jurors retired to consider a verdict, Petiot said: "I wanted to speak, but I am unable. You are French, and you know I have liquidated Gestapo members. You know what to do."

Prospects For Early Ruhr Pact Lessen

Paris, April 5 (AP)—Prospects for early conclusion of a French-British treaty lessened today, diplomatic sources said, with the French Cabinet's decision to maintain Foreign Minister Georges Bidault's demand for political detachment of the Ruhr from Germany.

Britain has insisted upon a simple economic control of the industrial region, which would remain politically attached to the Reich. French President Felix Gouin in recent speeches had suggested only an economic separation.

The Cabinet today, however, reaffirmed the demand for internationalization of the Ruhr. Some diplomat said this would result in a slowing down of progress in French-British treaty talks.

French newspapers recently have reported a conflict between Gouin and Bidault over the future of western Germany.

French Again Seek Joint Rule Of Ruhr

Paris, April 5 (AP)—The French Cabinet reaffirmed today France's demand for internationalization of the Ruhr.

The action appeared to be a victory for Foreign Minister Georges Bidault.

French newspapers for several days have been reporting a "conflict" between President Felix Gouin and the Minister over the future of western Germany.

The newspapers based their comment on Gouin's speeches calling for an "international consortium" the rule the Ruhr and asserting the Socialists opposed dismembering Germany, editorials asserted Gouin had bowed to the British demands for a simple economic control of the German industrial region which would remain politically attached to the Reich.

Bidault has stoutly championed internationalization of the Ruhr, Rhineland and Saar.

Reds Say U. . Leases Iceland Land For Bases

Moscow, April 5 (AP)—*Izvestia* said today that the United States command in Iceland is concluding leases and agreements with Icelandic farmers concerning air and naval bases on condition the agreements will not be made public.

"Iceland's public is quite disturbed over the prospect of formation in Iceland of permanent American bases," the Government newspaper's commentator said, "inasmuch as they feel as the Danish newspaper *Politiken* wrote that 'their neutrality will not be built at a low price.'

"That American troops do not intend to leave Iceland soon may be seen in the fact that the American command is concluding agreements about leasing the necessary land directly with the farmers at high prices on condition the question of rent will not be made public," the article said.

London, April 5 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio said last night that "Scandinavian newspapers held up the Soviet Government's decision to evacuate Bornholm as an example to the United States" to withdraw troops from Iceland.

Peter Orlov, the commentator, added: "As you know, there are still American military bases in Iceland and British troops in Denmark."

The Russians recently evacuated Bornholm Island, which they occupied at the end of the war.

GEN. SMITH HAS TALK WITH STALIN

Moscow, April 5 (A. P.)).—Lieut.-Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, newly appointed United States

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Ambassador to Moscow, said today he had a highly satisfactory two-hour talk with Prime Minister Stalin at the Kremlin late last night.

Smith delivered a letterf rom President Truman to Stalin. The letter was not made public, but it was believed to be merely a courtesy message from the President. The Ambassador said Stalin appeared to be in excellent health and was very courteous and very agreeable. Smith continued his diplomatic calls today.

HITLER DEFENDED AS MILITARY ACE BY FORMER AIDE

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NUERNBERG, April 5 (AP) Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel denied today that Adolf Hitler was simply an upstart former corporal, saying he was a military genius who knew more than the highest professional [illegible] Germany.

"A few years ago I found out from Hitler himself that he was a lieutenant in a Bavarian infantry regiment at the end of the First World War, although he fought throughout as a private and non-commissioned officer," the former German army chief said in answer to a mocking question from Lt. Gen. Roman Rudenko of the Soviet prosecution at the war crimes trial.

"Hitler had surprising knowledge. For all the armies of the globe and, what is more remarkable, for all the navies, he knew their leadership, organization, armament and equipment and it was impossible to prove him in error. x x x"

Orders from Hitler

Keitel asserted that all Wehrmacht orders which resulted in atrocities originated with Hitler, and declared "even in everyday questions, I was the one who was advised and not the adviser."

The skeptical Rudenko spent 90 minutes in cross-examination in an effort to shake Keitel's testimony.

Repeatedly the former Field Marshal confirmed his signature on orders ranging from the partition of Yugoslavia to the assassination of captured Soviet army commissars.

He reiterated that he assumed responsibility for the signatures, but added: "I did no more nor less than write down the Fuehrer's decrees and forwarded them to the officers concerned."

Earlier Keitel told the international military tribunal that he tried in vain to have 50 British aviators returned to a prison camp from which they had escaped, but was shouted down by Hitler who ordered Gestapo Chieftain Heinrich Himmler to take them into custody.

He also denied testimony given last November by a German counter intelligence officer, Maj. Gen Erwin Lahousen, that Keitel had proposed the assassination of two French generals, Maxime Weygand and Henri Giraud.

Says Hitler Ordered Flyers Shot

Keitel Claims at Trial He Tried to Save British Airmen Who Fled Prison Camp.

N. NORGAARD

Nuernberg, April 5 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel told the International Military Tribunal today that he tried in vain to have fifty British aviators returned to the prison camp from which they had escaped in 1944 but was shouted down by Adolf Hitler, who ordered Heinrich Himmler to take custody of them.

Testifying for the third day in his own defense, the former chief of the German High Command solemnly swore that it was not until several days after this stormy session that he learned the flyers had been shot.

"I tried to retain those already recaptured and returned to camp," he said. "In that I succeeded, but that was all."

Keitel said that when he first learned of the mass escape he intended to delete the incident from his daily report to Hitler, but Himmler arrived at headquarters and told the whole story.

This brought "a serious clash between Hitler and myself," Keitel said. "He raised the most incredible accusations against me. The Fuehrer was extremely excited and said these prisoners were to remain with the police."

Tells of Tattooing Prisoners.

Keitel conceded that he sent instructions to Berlin in 1942 to study the idea of tattooing Russian prisoners but desisted after Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop reported "the whole thing was extremely tricky." Recently, he continued, he learned that his instructions against such a measure reached Berlin after a tattooing order went out to army commands.

Keitel testified the war in the East made such drains on German manpower in 1942 that the armed forces required replacements at the rate of two to two and one-half million men annually.

He said Himmler's greed for power always complicated the treatment of prisoners by the German Army.

Keitel said Gen. Henri Giraud, the French general who collaborated with the Allies in the invasion of North Africa, sent a secret envoy to France early in 1944 to ascertain whether the Germans would permit him to return to his family home from Algeria guarded by the Gestapo.

Denies Assassination Plan.

"The question was put to me and Col.-Gen. Alfred Jodl (Chief of Staff of the German Army) is my witness to it," Keitel said. "My answer was that he would be given the same treatment as Gen. Maxime Weygand. But actually nothing happened."

He denied testimony by German Gen. Erwin Lahousen that he had proposed the assassination of both Weygand and Giraud. He denied also Giraud's charges that the Germans persecuted his family.

Of Weygand, he declared: "It is absurd even to think we wanted to do away with the chief of staff of Marshal Petain. The collaboration policy reached its zenith in 1940 and 1941 and a breach with Petain would have resulted."

Giraud and Weygand last were reported living virtually in seclusion in France, Petain was stripped of his rank and sentenced to death by a French court which convicted him of treachery while chief of state of the Vichy government, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Keitel said he tried unsuccessfully at the behest of Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, also a defendant, to obtain the release of the Rev. Martin Niemoeller from a concentration camp.

SOVIET SOFTER WITH AUSTRIA

Withdraws Most Demands for Farm Lands.

L. HEINZELING

Vienna, April 5 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia, abruptly softening her policy toward Austria, has withdrawn most of her demands for land in the Russian occupation zone and has indicated a desire to reach an agreement on some other disputed issues, a Government spokesman said today.

Instead of the 125,000 acres (195 square miles) of scattered farm land which the Russians claimed and in part occupied, ostensibly for farming purposes, the Red Army now is asking only for the 50,000-acre tract which the Germans had used as a military exercise area. The Austrian Government has indicated a willingness to loan this ground to the Red Army.

All the former Jewish-owned farms which the Germans seized after the anschluss in 1938 and which the Russians had claimed as a part of reparations are being handed back to the Austrian Government for eventual return to the former owners. The Russians also are pulling out of other farm properties which they had taken over, the spokesman said.

AUSTRIA URGES ALLIES TO SPEED FINAL PEACE

VIENNA, April 5—(AP) President Karl Renner called upon the Allies today to hasten a final peace for Austria and entrust any future control of the country to the United Nations.

"Our confidence in this organization will know no bounds," he said in an address to the Austrian League of United Nations.

The aged president recalled that 11 months had passed since Germany was defeated and said the Austrian government had "not even had an invitation to preparatory conversations over the future peace."

Renner said that the great powers "do not fully trust our newly founded republic and hold us under a trusteeship of four military powers."

"If control is desired, it should be put in the hands of the United Nations," he said. He asked that the South Tyrol be returned to Austria from Italy and that the economic heritage wrested by the Germans at the time of the Anschluss be restored.

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Bars U. S. Aid to Mikhailovich

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Tito Refuses Plea to Let American Flyers Testify in Chetnik Leader's Behalf.

Belgrade, April 5 (A. P.).—Yugoslavia refused today a United States request to allow American officers to testify at the forthcoming trial of Gen. Draja Mikhailovich, recently captured Chetnik chieftain who was among the first resistance leaders in Europe.

Belgrade newspapers devoted almost their entire first pages to publication of the United States note and the Yugoslav refusal The lengthy Yugoslav answer began with a refusal and ended with the assertion that "full justice will be done at the trial."

The Yugoslav answer to the United States note asserted among other things:

That the United States note ignored "all the proven treacheries and co-operation with the Germans and criminal acts of his people."

A denial that Mikhailovich, who was King Peter's Minister of War, led a true resistance movement.

Says He Met Nazis.

A claim that "today it is definitely proven that Mikhailovich met representatives of the German High Command in August of 1941 in an armored train in the town of Ljig and discussed mutual co-operation against the National Liberation (Tito) forces."

That the exiled Yugoslav Government in London increased Mikhailovich's rank to help in this fight.

That Mikhailovich aided Allied airmen to improve his chance of obtaining Allied arms.

Mikhailovich's capture was announced on March 24. A dispatch at that time said his wife had died in a concentration camp. This information has proved incorrect, as Mrs. Mikhailovich still is living in Belgrade.

U. S. GETS PROTEST FROM YUGOSLAVIA

Washington, April 5 (A. P.).—Yugoslavia has protested to the American Government about what it considers "repressive" tactics of the Allied Military Governments in the Trieste area.

Government officials, disclosing this today, said that the complaint had been made to the American embassy in Belgrade, charging that policemen in the Venezia Giulia area were suppressing demonstrations by inhabitants favoring the Yugoslavs.

In addition to protesting the elimination of slogans chalked up on buildings, the note is reported to have complained mainly about the removal of a Yugoslav flag from a church steeple.

In its reply, the American Government will deny the charges, said officials, who may be identified, and will point out that an Allied ruling prohibits the marking of slogans or displaying of flags on public buildings.

Belgrade Seizes AP Writer

Belgrade, April 3—(Delayed—AP)—Stevan Bralovitch, a Yugoslav citizen employed by the Associated Press for eight months as a local correspondent, has been arrested on charges of "having contact with and providing subversive elements."

Details were not clear, but the charge apparently included the accusation that Bralovitch, in returning from a recent visit to Trieste, carried letters to people unfriendly to the regime of Premier Marshal Tito.

Greek Cabinet Asks Retention Of Regent

Athens, April 5 (AP)—Panayotis Kanellopoulos, former premier and now minister without portfolio, said the new Greek Cabinet in its first session tonight decided unanimously to request [illegible] George II to retain the mandate of Regent Archbishop Damaskinos.

Authoritative sources said Damaskinos submitted his resignation today to Panayotis Poulitsas, who was sworn in last night as Greece's new premier, but indicated he would agree to remain, if pressed, until after a plebiscite on the restoration of the monarchy.

Damaskinos had indicated a desire to resign last November, but was persuaded to continue in office at least until after the general elections, which were held March 31.

Greek Regent Seen Quitting

Reported Desirous of Resigning After Election

ATHENS, April 5 (AP).—Usually reliable sources reported today that Regent Archbishop Damaskinos has submitted his resignation to Panayotis Poulitsas, who was sworn in last night as Greece's new Premier.

Damaskinos had indicated a desire to resign last November, but was persuaded to continue in office at least until after the general elections, held on March 31.

The government was reported to have recommended to exiled King George II that he decline to accept the Regent's resignation at the present time.

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Minimum For Lidia In Briton's Death

Rome, April 5 (AP)—An Italian court tonight sentenced Miss Lidia Cirillo, 34, to four years and one month imprisonment for the pistol slaying of British Army Captain Sidney Hasch, who illegedly deserted her for a younger woman.

Spectators in the tightly packed court room cheered when Miss Cirillo, described by her attorney as "an innocent victim of love" who killed "in defense of the honor of Italian women," drew the minimum sentence immediately after conviction on a manslaughter charge.

Although the maximum sentence could have been life imprisonment, the prosecution asked that she be sentenced for nine years and four months. The court ruled that when she completes her prison term, the brunette must be committed to a mental institution for three and one half years.

The court audience followed every emotion of the comely defendant, cheering wildly when her attorney appeared to have scored a point in her favor.

Norway Signs for U. S. Food.

Oslo, April 5 (A. P.).—A contract was signed today between the Norwegian Government and a "co-operative for American remittances to Europe" under which Norway will receive American gift food parcels duty free.

if next Wednesday's voting names many "unsuitable" Diet members.

At the suggestion of the British representative, Derevyanko withdrew the press proposal and the council agreed to admit reporters to "major meetings."

Derevyanko declined to insist upon his other proposals, and the impression was gained that he had presented them on Moscow's orders for the record.

The press proposal was made shortly after General MacArthur in his opening speech had advocated that meetings be open to press and public because of "the suspicion, the distrust and the hatred so often engendered by a veil of secrecy."

Derevyanko, who is not fluent in English, told reporters afterward that he had not received a text of MacArthur's speech until after it was delivered.

Council's Poers Still Vague

MacArthur's remarks on this problem evidently had been intended as a prior answer to the Russian proposal for closed sessions.

The council's functions and powers are still vague, and American officials, noting that only the Russians made any suggestions, expressed belief that Soviet interest in occupation policies was keen but amicable.

The next session is scheduled for April 17 and presumably will be classified as "major," meaning that correspondents will be admitted.

WOULD BAR PUBLIC AND PRESS

Want to Examine Decrees Week in Advance—Also Urge Check on New Diet.

Tokyo, April 5 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur launched the four-power Allied Council for Japan today, notifying it that its function would be to advise him, while he retains unchallenged command. The council promptly gave him four pieces of advice, all offered by Russia, whose delegate warned of "increasing activity of reactionary forces among Japanese.

Lieut.-Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, Soviet representative, spoke up as soon as McArthur's opening address—a stirring plea for all nations to renounce their right to wage war—was finished.

Seek Exclusion Of Press

Derevyanko proposed:

Excluding the press; examining MacArthur's decrees seven days and imperial rescripts ten days in advance of their issuance to Japanese; internationalizing the Council Secretariat (United States Brig. Gen. Bonner F. Fellers now is Secretary General), and holding new Japanese elections if next Wednesday's balloting elects "unsuitable" Diet members.

Public Meeting Upheld

MacArthur in his speech said it was advisable that all Council meetings be open to public and press, to avoid any suspicion of "secret devices, undertakings or commitments."

At the suggestion of British Commonwealth Rerpesentative W. McMahon Ball, Russia withdrew her request to bar the press from all meetings, and the Council agreed to admit newsmen to "major meetings." They will be barred from "unofficial meetings" whenever the Council sees fit.

Next Session Open

The Council's next session, formally scheduled for April 17, presumably will be classified as major. Among other business, Russia's proposal to internationalize the Council secretariat will be discussed at that time.

The Soviet delegate's suggestions that a second election be considered and that Council members be given advance knowledge of Allied and imperial decrees will be brought to General MacArthur's attention, Maj. Gen. William F. Marquat, MacArthur's deputy on the Council, informed Derevyanko.

Makes Plea Against War

In his plea for peace MacArthur declared that the United Nations must surely fail unless nations renounce their sovereign right to wage war; and the United Nations international police force will be "at best but a temporary expedient." The alternative; A "totally destructive war."

Outlining Allied occupation policies, MacArthur reported that "the purposes of the occupation are now well advanced." He termed criticism of occupation policies "ill-conceived," and added that the critics include "some who, opposed to the guiding principles adopted at Potsdam and who, unwilling now to join in full unity of purpose, seek to foment dissatisfaction in others, to the end that such principles be reshaped to their will."

Russia Offers Several Plans To Allied Council For Japan

R. Brines

Tokyo, April 5 (AP)—American occupation officials viewed the future optimistically tonight following the initial session of the four-power Allied Council for Japan, at which the Russians presented numerous proposals designed to serve sharp interest in future occupation policies.

Lieut. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, Soviet delegate, proposed that:

Council meetings exclude the press.

General MacArthur's orders be given to the council seven days ahead of issuance, and imperial rescripts ten days ahead.

The council secretariat be internationalized.

New Japanese elections be held

RUSSIANS QUICK TO GIVE ADVICE IN JAP COUNCIL

Hand Gen. MacArthur Four Suggestions in First Meeting of Group.

DISGRACE SPLITS FAMILY OF TOJO

Tokyo, April 5 (A. P.).—Former Premier Tojo has broken up his family to spare his sons and daughters the public scorn heaped on him, the newspaper Asahi reported today.

In Japan, families are bound by the family register. A person whose name is scratched off is considered out of the family, one whose name is added by adoption is bound to the family as strongly as by blood relationship.

The newspaper reported that Tojo's two youngest daughters have been adopted into the family of their mother's youngest brother and their names have been changed to Ito. The eldest son, an engineer, has established his own family, with a wife and four sons. Tojo's second son has established a branch similar to that of his eldest sister. The youngest son, 21 years old, still is a member of the Premier's family, although living with his mother at her native village home.

Japs Divided On War Guilt

Tokyo, April 5 (AP)—While the Allies prepared to indict in ten days the top-ranking Japanese war-crimes suspects slated for international trial, Japan's War Inquiry Council today was reported split on the question of war guilt.

Kyodo News Agency said the second meeting of the group adjourned yesterday without clarifying basic principles on which its inquiry would be conducted. The Council, headed by Premier Shidehara, was assigned by the Japanese Government to investigate causes and responsibilities for the war.

PITY THE POOR JAP PRINCES

Tokyo, April 5 (A. P.).—Japanese princes are selling their automobiles and economizing in other ways because their income will be curtailed and they will have to pay taxes just like other Japanese, the newspaper Asahi reported today.

The paper said the princes no longer are permitted to live their former easy life." Government regulations designed to curb black markets limit an individual's monthly living expenditures to 500 yen ($33.33). Heretofore, the princes received about 10,000 yen a month from the Imperial Household Department as a part of their living expenses.

Many Yanks Want Families in Tokyo

Tokyo, April 5 (A. P.).—Allied Headquarters said today that 583 officers and warrant officers and thirty-six enlisted men of the occupation forces and fifty-three civilians had applied for permission to bring dependents to the Tokyo area. Of the total 485 agreed to stay at least two years and received high priority.

1st Jap Loan-Bond Issue Absorbed

Tokyo, April 5 (AP)—A total of 30 million yen ($2,000,000) in new industrial debentures—Japan's first issue of loan bonds since the end of the war—was absorbed speedily, Kyodo news agency reported today.

Applications totaled approximately five times the sum of debentures issued by the Central Bank of Agriculture and Forestry and various local banks. As a result another issue is expected.

The debentures sold at par, with annual interest at 4.2 per cent for their eight-year life.

Air Base HQ In Japan Burned

Tachikawa, Japan, April 5 (AP)—Army air base headquarters in this city west of Tokyo was destroyed recently in a fire which burned many records.

The most important files were rescued. Cause of the fire was not determined.

Formosa Plane Victims Named

TOKYO, April 5 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters announced today that Staff Sgt. John W. Ohab and Pvt. Samuel J. Spence Jr., were among the victims of the plane crash in Formosa last month in which Maj. Gen. James E. Parker was killed. Sergeant Ohab's sister lives in Newark, N. J., and Private Spence's mother, Mrs. Samuel J. Spence, in Clayton, N. Y.

Rat-Cat Fights Shook Barracks, PW Says

Tokyo, April 5 (AP)—Rats and cats battled so violently that they shook the flimsy barracks walls at the Kawasaki prison camp, Capt. S. A. Newman, of Pittsburgh, Pa., related today at the war crimes trial of nine Japanese accused of atrocities.

The naval officer said the rats lived between the walls and the cats went in after them. The hungry prisoners, he said, tried to catch the cats to cook them, "but they were too wild."

would appear that American soldiers have flopped socially. But that's not the case; they haven't been given a chance. Koreans, who place a high value on chastity, say the girls are shy because of childhood training. Americans say the maidens are inhibited.

You never see a G. I. and a Korean girl walking along a street arm in arm. You seldom see them together. The few girls who make a date with an American insist on meeting in a secluded place. Kaesong (Geisha) girls however show no compunction in entertaining Americans. But the average soldier can't afford the lavish sums it costs to be entertained professionally and not many officers can for long.

The redlight district is closely patrolled by military police. A recent examination of 283 Kaesong girls showed that nearly all had a venereal disease.

Prospective brides fear they would ruin their matrimonial chances if seen with an American. A number of women have been beaten by jealous Korean males because they consorted with Yanks.

One young corporal summed up American reaction thus:

"It beats me. We burn up Japan and their women are as sweet as can be to us. We liberate the Koreans, and their women won't have anything to do with us."

CHINESE 'REDS'

G. I.'s Fail to Charm Korean Girls

Can't Get to First Base—Natives Turn Faces or Run Away at Sight of Yank.

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Landsberg

Seoul, April 5 (A. P.).—Fraternization is not among the problemes of American occupation authorities in Korea. Girls turn their faces, or run away, at sight of the Yank, "giants with big noses."

With more than six months to have established themselves, it

CENTRAL UNITS CLASH IN NORTH

30.24-2093

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YS DAVIS

PEIPING, April 5. — (AP) New clashes between Chinese Communist and government forces in the suburbs of both Changchun and Harbin were reported today in semiofficial dispatches from Manchuria.

Efforts to send truce teams into the combat zones remained stalled through disagreement among the various factions on exact terms of the basic truce agreement of last January.

Seeks Red Leader

Seeking to unravel some of the truce problems, Brig. Gen. Henry A. Byroade, 32-year-old Fort Wayne, Ind., officer, flew today from Mukden to the secret headquarters of Lin Piao, elusive Chinese Communist commander for Manchuria. He failed to meet him, however.

Lin's chief of staff, Wu Shu-Kuan, said Lin was "in the field" and could not be reached,, but he himself returned to Mukden in Byroade's plane for conferences.

Soviet forces meanwhile continued their withdrawal, and a Chinese Central news agency dispatch said the Russian commander in Manchuria, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, was due to leave Changchun Saturday via Harbin.

Called Smoke Screen

In Chungking, K.C. Wu, government minister of information, told a press conference that Communist complaints against the government's good faith were "a smoke screen to hide their own activities," which included efforts to seize control of Manchuria and to delay an American loan to China.

The semiofficial dispatches from Manchuria said "a large number" of Communist troops suddenly appeared seven miles southwest of Harbing, fought local police and then withdrew, while other Communists seized a village ten miles east of Harbin.

Communist forces also were declared to have attacked Tatung, six miles southwest of Changchun routing a government force of 9(men, and to have used artillery against Nanling, six miles south o Changchun.

Chiang Composing Anthem

Chungking, April 5 (AP) — The nonpartisan newspaper *Ta King Pao* reported today that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is composing a new national anthem for China.

Jap to Be Hanged For Atrocity Slaying

Manila, April 5 (A. P.).—Japanese Sgt. Chikanori Tabuo, convicted of bayoneting a Filipino civilian at Toledo, Cebu Island, in 1944, today was sentenced to be hanged. He was tried by a military commission headed by Col. Francis Hause of Alexandria, Va. Capt. Abrhama Fishman, Chicago, was prosecutor.

Russian Commander Is Leaving Changchun

Peiping, April 5 (AP) — The Chinese Central News Agency said today that Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, commander of Soviet forces in Manchuria, was expected to leave Changchun for Russia tomorrow.

The agency said Malinovsky was guest at a farewell reception given by the Chinese military delegation today but that he might stop off in Harbin for several days.

Navy to Base at Tsingtao

SHANGHI, April 5 (AP).—The transfer of the United States 7th fleet base from Shanghi to Tsingtao next month and the creation of a Naval Advisory Group to China were announced today by a fleet spokesman. He emphasized that the move to Tsingtao is "a return to pre-war standards" and has no bearing on the situation in Manchuria. The Asiatic Fleet used Tsingtao as a summer base before the war.

60,000 Coolies End Strike

Shanghai, April 5 (AP)—The 48-hour strike of Shanghai's 60,000 ricksha coolies ended today as the municipal government ordered a readjustment of payments pending further discussions.

Nanking Puppet on Trial

Chen, Brought Back From Tokyo, Faces Ten Treason Charges

SOOCHOW, China, April 5 (AP). —China's biggest war crimes trial, with the nation's leading traitor-suspect as defendant, opened today before three judges of the Kiangsu Provincial high court.

The defendant, Chen Kung-Po, was puppet president of the Nanking government under the Japanese. He faces ten separate charges of treason, each carrying the death penalty or life imprisonment on conviction.

Chen, who was educated in the United States, was captured in Tokyo, where he fled in a Japanese plane after the surrender.

Nehru Rejects Separate State For Moslems

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Says 'Nothing on Earth' Can Get India Congress to Agree to Pakistan

NEW DELHI, April 5 (AP).—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former president of the All-India Congress (Nationalist party), said at a news conference today, "The congress will not agree to the Moslem League demand for Pakistan under any circumstances — even if the British government agrees to it. Nothing on earth, including the United Nations, is going to bring about the Pakistan of Jinnah's conception."

Nehru's uncmpromising st ment on Mohammed Ali Jin advocacy of a separate Mosle state in India to be called Pakistan was made in answer to an interview given by Tara Singh, a Sikh leader, who had expressed fear that the Congress party might join the Moslem League on the Pakis tan question.

Bloodshed Threatened

On the other hand Jinnah has declared that failure to grant Pakistan in the new structure of India would mean bloodshed and civil war. The British Cabinet mission here to arrange an interim government which would decide the question of Indian independence has taken no stand on the question.

Sir C. P. Ramiswami Aiyer, Dewan of Travancore, also declared today that the princes of India would oppose the division of India "at whatever cost, civil war or no civil war."

The Dewan is the head of perhaps the most industrially and culturally advanced state in India.

Indian State Bars Atomic Ore Exports

New Delhi, April 5 (A. P.).—Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Prime Minister of the Indian state of Travancore, said today that the shipment annually to America of 250,000 tons of thorium-bearing sand had been discontinued, and that American firms had been informed they must process the sand in Travancore.

Thorium, now considered valuable because of its use in atomic energy research, had been employed heretofore in the United States to make paints for ships and to make plastics.

TURKS SALUTE BIG MO

Aboard the U. S. S. Missouri, April 5 (A. P.).—Three Turkish destroyers paraded past the battleship Missouri, flagship of Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, in the Ægean Sea yesterday, as the "Big Mo" continued to Istanbul with the body of the late Turkish Ambassador to the United States, Mehmet Munir Ertegun.

The Missouri was accompanied by the destroyer U. S. S. Power and the cruiser U. S. S. Provi ce as it prepared to enter the danelles. The three vessels l be the first American war ps to enter the narrow strait nce 1930.

Bluejackets of both navies lined the decks at attention as the Turkish destroyers passed in review with the Turkish flag at half mast. The Missouri's band played the Turkish national anthem.

Truman, Byrnes Back Authority Of World Court

Compulsory Jurisdiction of Tribunal Is Approved; Congress Has Final Word

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—The State Department made public today a letter from Secretary of State James T. Byrnes saying that he and President Truman favor "acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice."

Earlier in the day a report that Mr. Truman plans to ask Congress soon to authorize this country's acceptance of the court's compulsory jurisdiction was described by his press secretary, Charles G. Ross, as "news" to the President. The report was published by "The New York Times."

"That has not come up to the President," Mr. Ross told reporters. "It was news to him. If it is being dealt with at all, and I don't know whethe rit is or not, it's on a lower level still."

Under the "compulsory jurisdiction" proposals, the United States and other nations would enable the International Court to take jurisdiction automatically on certain questions. These include interpretations of treaties, questions of international law, charges of treaty-breaking, and reparations for breach of treaty.

Mr. Byrnes's statement of his and the President's position was made in a letter Feb. 23 to Raymond Swing, radio commentator. The department made public the letter today in a statement which reviewed resolutions on the subject already pending in Congress.

The full statement follows:

"In response to various inquiries which it has received during recent months the Department of State has stated that it favors the proposal that the United States should accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under Article 36 of the statute of the court. It is the understanding of the department that the President likewise favors such action.

"There are now pending before the Congress Senate resolution 196 under which the Senate would advise and consent to the acceptance by the President of the compulsory jurisdiction of the court, and House joint resolution 295 providing for authorization by the Congress to the President to take similar action. Hearings have not been held on either of these bills and they are pending in the respective houses. The department is of the opinion that both these resolutions are properly drafted so far as concerns the legal requirements under the statutes of the court. However, the question of whether the filing of the declaration should be authorized by the Congress or consented to by the Senate under the treaty power is a matter on which the department does not express an opinion. This question was debated when the charter was before the Senate last July.

"The department naturally welcomes the support of organizations such as the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The following is a letter from Secretary Byrnes to Mr. Raymond Swing dated Feb. 23, 1946:

"'Dear Mr. Swing:

"'Replying to your letter, the State Department has recently stated, in response to an inquiry similar to yours, that we favor the proposal that the United States should accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under Article 36 of the staute of the court.

"'I have read the copy of your letter to the President. He favors acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the court. I think it would be helpful if he advised Congress of his views and asked for action, but I think he should carefully consider whether he will urge the procedure to be followed by Congress.

"'Members of the Senate have strong convictions as to whether a proposal must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate or can be approved by action of the two houses. My recollection is this very question was debated when the charter was before the Senate. More than a dozen Senators sponsor the Morse proposal.

"'I believe the President would inquire in order to make certain that the proposal is decided upon its merits and not permit its merits to be overlooked in a procedural controversy. By consultation with the Foreign Relations Committee he should be able to ascertain the best course to pursue.

"'With best wishes, I am sincerely yours,

"'JAMES F. BYRNES.'"

TRUMAN SPEEDS TOWARD CHICAGO

FOR MAJOR TALK

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EN ROUTE TO CHICAGO WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN, April 5— (AP) President Truman sped toward Chicago by special train tonight for a major foreign policy pronouncement.

The chief executive, an avowed champion of strong armed forces to bulwark this nation's determination to preserve world peace, will speak for upwards of 20 minutes, beginning at 4 p.m. tomorrow.

The address, to be delivered before an Army day audience in Soldier Field, is billed as a follow-up to his New York Navy day speech. On that occasion he outlined a 12-point foreign policy and pledged the United States to use its military strength solely to prevent war.

Seeks Draft Extension

Associates said the President will ask anew for quick passage of legislation (A) extending the selective Service act another year, (B) unifying the armed forces, and (C) setting up a program of universal training to back United States championship of peace and support for the weak.

He told his Navy day audience Oct. 27 that the United States must remain powerfuly armed to enforce the peace against defeated enemies, support the United Nations and defend the Western Hemisphere.

He made it plain then that the United States would not recognize any government imposed upon any nation by the force of any foreign power, or approve any territorial changes in any friendly part of the world not in accord with the freely-expressed wishes of the people.

How much further he will go tomorrow remained a matter for speculation as he and a large party of notables pulled out of Washington's Union Station at 4:25 p.m.

The party included Mrs. Truman, their daughter, Margaret, Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's chief of staff, and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, War department chief of staff.

There were other members of the President's cabinet and White House staff in the party, which also included 37 newspaper and radio correspondents and photographers.

Patterson to Speak

Mr. Truman's address will be preceeded by brief talks by Secretary Patterson and General Eisenhower. His train is due in Chicago at 9:15

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.m. (EST) tomorrow.

Before proceeding to the scene of the address, he will hold an unprecedented Presidential news conference in the Blackstone hotel and 10:10 a.m. for high school and college journalists in the Chicago area. After that he will review a parade of the Army's might, attend a luncheon and then move on to Soldier Field.

His schedule calls for his return to his special train immediately after the speech. He expects to be back in Washington at 10:40 a.m. Sunday.

GRATEFUL NATION TO PAY TRIBUTE TO ARMY TODAY

WASHINGTON, April 5.—(AP) A nation grateful for its Army's victory in war and thoughtful over its status in peace will observe Army day tomorrow with parades and speeches, including a major address by President Truman at Chicago.

The day finds far-reaching questions awaiting decision—continuance of the draft, universal training, autonomy for the air forces, merger of the War and Navy departments, along with reforms within the services.

The first Army day parades since the start of the war will see soldiers marching in various cities—men of the 82nd Airborne division here, the Second Armored at San Antonio, Tex., the Second Infantry at San Francisco, the Fifth Infantry at Chicago, the West Point Cadet Corps at New York.

Open to Public

Army posts and hospitals will be open to the public to visit. Air bases will feature performances by warplanes and displays of equipment, including radar.

The President will speak from Soldier Field, Chicago, at 4 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, over all the major radio networks, after addresses of Secretary of War Patterson and General Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief of staff.

Tributes were paid to the Army by its sister services. The Navy's "expression of sincere appreciation" was tendered to Patterson by Secretary Forrestal. General Alexander A. Vandergrift, commandant of the Marine corps, sent to Eisenhower the Marines' "tribute to our brothers-in-arms whose efforts have been an inspiration to all of us."

Patterson and the top generals issued statements earlier in the week saluting the men in the ranks.

Secretary of War Patterson he said:

"It is particularly fitting that the nation as a whole join in deserved tribute to the Army, and the Navy is happy to share in the

Nation to Observe Army Day

Truman Will Speak in Chicago—100,000 Troops to March in Dozen Cities.

Washington, April 5 (A. P.).—An estimated 100,000 troops moved to more than a dozen cities today for the first Army Day parade since Pearl Harbor.

President Truman's address at Soldier Field, after a parade of some 14,000 infantrymen and other troops in Chicago, tops tomorrow's program. Other major demonstrations of military might will be given here, at San Francisco, San Antonio, Tex., and New York.

There will be "open house" at all Army posts.

Mr. Truman will broadcast at 4 P. M. Eastern standard time, after Secretary of War Patterson and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, have spoken. The Fifth Infantry Division is the principal unit in the parade, which the President will review.

New York Celebration.

In New York, more than 20,000 soldiers, sailors, Marines, including the 2,300 cadets from West Point, will swing along Fifth avenue in review before Mayor William O'Dwyer and Gen. Omar Bradley, Veterans Administrator.

Here in Washington the Eighty-second Airborne Division will supply most of the marchers. The Second Armored Division will take part in the San Antonio parade and the Second Infantry Division will march at San Francisco.

Other Army Day parades are scheduled for Gadsden, Ala.; Little Rock, Ark.; Monterey and Salinas, Cal.; Columbus, Ga.; Wichita and Parsons, Kan.; Fort Knox, Ky.; New Orleans, Kansas City, Lawton, Okla., and at El Paso, Houston, Waco, Austin and San Angelo, Tex.

The Army, meanwhile, received the Navy's traditional salute of "Well done" from Secretary of Navy Forrestal. In a message to expression of sincere appreciation."

Truman Drafts Speech.

President Truman, who leaves late this afternoon for Chicago, was busy today drafting the twenty-minute speech he will deliver at Soldier Field. The address, it is said, will contain a warning to the country to maintain powerful armed forces during the critical experimental years of the United Nations. It will also re-enunicate American foreign policy and the President's recipe for backing it up.

The address, following talks by Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhow, Chief of Staff, is scheduled for delivery at 4 P. M. (Eastern standard time) tomorrow.

A large group of notables, including members of the Cabinet, will accompany Mr. and Mrs. Truman and their daughter, Margaret, aboard the special Pennsylvania Railroad train. Also aboard will be thirty-seven reporters, radio correspondents and photographers.

In an unusual departure from presidential custom, Mr. Truman will hold a special news conference in Chicago's Blackstone Hotel tomorrow morning for about 100 writers for high school and college papers in the Chicago area.

To Embrace New Pleas.

Mr. Truman's address, described by his aids as a major policy pronouncement, is expected to embrace new pleas for:

1. Extension of the selective service authority to draft men for the armed forces.

2. Passage of legislation to arm the administration with authority to draft the nation's youth for one year of military training to provide a reserve of trained citizens against future emergencies.

3. Early enactment of Army-Navy merger legislation to create a single Department of National Defense in which the air forces would have equal status.

The speech is regarded by presidential associates as a follow-up to his October 27 Navy Day address in New York in which he outlined a twelve-point American foreign policy and declared that the United States will use its military strength solely to preserve the peace of the world.

PEPPER ASKED TO APOLOGIZE

Senator Andrews Resents Colleague's Foreign Policy Att[ack]

Washington, April 5 (AP)—Senator Andrews called on Senator Pepper, his Florida colleague and fellow Democrat, today to apologize to President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes for his speech yesterday attacking America's foreign policy.

Earlier, Senator Myers (D., Pa.) had followed Pepper's lead in assailing Britain's foreign tactics, bringing that nation's policies under fire in the Senate for the second successive day.

Andrews said the sentiment expressed by Pepper "does not represent the feeling and sentiment of the great mass of people of Florida."

Says Britain Violated Treaty

He referred particularly to Pepper's assertion that the United States is "ganging up" with Great Britain against Russia, but added that he did not agree with "any other part of his statement."

Myers asserted that Great Britain violated a treaty with the United States, and the United Nations Charter, in granting independence to Trans-Jordan, formerly a part of the Palestine mandate.

Yesterday Senator Pepper complained that the English treaty with Trans-Jordan permits English troops to remain in that country and that real control is left in British hands. Myers called on the State Department, in a speech today, to "explain its lack of protest." Myers also asked the Senate to look into the situation.

Required U.S. Agreement

Myers said that under the Anglo-American agreement of 1924, Britain was required to obtain United States agreement before taking such action as the Trans-Jordan treaty. He also declared Great Britain "had no right" to change the terms of the League of Nations mandate under which Palestine and the Trans-Jordan territory are administered.

"When the United States of America sits idly by while a flagrant violation of its solemn treaty is committed," Myers asserted, "and when, in fact, a treaty is abrogated by unilateral action in contempt of the Senate, it is my duty to call attention of the Senate and the people of the country to the matter. . . .

"If the peoples of the world are to believe in the moral position of the United States as a world leader," he said, "then they must have evidence that we will strike out against violations of treaty and human rights no matter which nation is concerned."

Hatch Defends Byrnes

Pepper's speech yesterday accusing the United States and Britain of "ganging up on Russia," and this country of guaranteeing British imperialism stirred up currents of defense and criticism of the State Department.

Senator Hatch (D., N.M.), a friend of Secretary Byrnes and President Truman, challenged Pepper's statements on the floor and said later he believes Byrnes is "following a firm course that is calculated to strengthen the United Nations, when a lesser course would destroy it."

The department came under Republican fire on the House side. Minority Leader Martin (Mass.) said in an interview that in his opinion the agency's efficiency has reached "its lowest ebb," and suggested that it clean out "incompetents and undesirables." Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R., Mass.) said she was "deeply disturbed" over the department's actions. A member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, she suggested "far greater liaison" with Congress.

Foreign-Policy Argument Is Continued

Washington, April 5 (AP)—Congressional friends and foes of Secretary of State Byrnes today continued a foreign-policy debate touched off by Senator Pepper's contention that this country is guaranteeing "British imperialism."

Challenging the Florida Democrat's assertion that the United States and Britain have "ganged up against Russia," Senator Hatch (D., N.M.) told a reporter he believes Byrnes is "following a firm course that is calculated to strengthen the United Nations, where a lesser course would destroy it."

Hatch also took issue with Pepper's charge—made in the course of a lambasting of British foreign policies yesterday—that other nations have sought to "put Russia in a hole" in the United Nations Security Council.

"Created Herself"

"The only difficulties Russia has or will encounter in the United Nations are those which she creates herself," declared Hatch, a personal friend of both Byrnes and President Truman.

Across the Capitol, House Republican Leader Martin (Mass.) made no direct reference to the Pepper-Hatch clash but said that in his opinion State Department efficiency has reached "its lowest ebb." He suggested that the department purge itself of "incompetents and undesirables."

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R., Mass.), a veteran member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, similarly professed herself "deeply disturbed" over the department's operation and advocated "far greater liaison" with Capitol Hill.

Joined Hatch

But Senator Maybank (D., S.C.), representing Byrnes's home State, joined with Hatch in criticizing Pepper's assault on what the Florida Senator described as a possible "hardening of the arteries" in American foreign policy.

"Secretary Byrnes is carrying out a cautious policy that is designed to strengthen the United Nations," Maybank said. "He called Russia's bluff on some points, but he did it in the interest of the little nations. He certainly is not playing the British game."

Pepper said the thing for the nations to do is to sit down at the United Nations council table "and discuss power politics and ask each one what she is willing to give up."

Preserve Status Quo

"All this organization is doing now is preserving the status quo," Pepper declared. "The member nations now have Russia in a hole. The other nations have their great empires. When Russia gets strong enough to assert her own right, they say it is against the rule, that they must preserve the status quo."

Mrs. Rogers, as a remedy for what she said is disturbing her about State Department practices, suggested:

1. Periodic reports to Congress from Byrnes.

2. A minimum requirement of fifteen years' citizenship for a United States diplomatic assignment or a post on any international agency.

3. A Constitutional amendment to give the House equal power with the Senate on ratification of treaties.

Bloom's Comment

However, the chairman of the House committee, Representative Bloom (D., N.Y.) said he did not share the view sometimes expressed on Capitol Hill that the great majority of legislators have been kept in the dark on day-to-day diplomatic developments.

He said that the diplomatic corps has proved itself co-operative; that the lack of co-operation came within Congress itself.

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Says Britain Broke U. S. Pact

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Senator Myers Asks Why No Protest Was Made Over Transjordan Action.

Washington, April 5 (A. P.).—Senator Myers (D.-Pa.) asserted today that Great Britain had violated a treaty with the United States by granting independence to Transjordan, formerly a part of the Palestine mandate.

Myers revived Senate controversy over a mutuel assistance treaty signed by the British with Transjordan in an address prepared for Senate delivery. The British action, he charged, violates the United Nations Charter. He called on the State Department to explain its lack of protest and suggested the Senate look into the matter.

"When the United States of America sits idly by while a flagrant violation of its solemn treaty right is committed and when, in fact, a treaty is abrogated by unilateral action in contempt of the Senate, it is my duty to call attention of the Senate and the people of the country to the matter," Meyers declared.

U. S. Permission Required.

The Pennsylvanian said that Great Britain had no right to change the terms of the League of Nations Mandate under which Palestine and the Transjordan territory is administered. Under the Anglo-American agreement of 1924 he contended, Britain was required to obtain American permission before taking any such action.

He said that taxes on Jews in Palestine had been used to support the administration of the Emir Abdullah, with whom the British signed a treaty which Senator Pepper (D.-Fla.) told the Senate yesterday permitted English troops to remain in Transjordan.

"If the peoples of the world are to believe in the moral position of the United States as a world leader," Myers declared, "then they must have evidence that we will strike out against violations of treaty and human rights, no matter which nation is concerned."

Yugoslavia Says Allies Halt Rallies in Trieste

Protest Complains Slogans on Walls Were Removed

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—Yugoslavia has protested to the American government against tactics of the Allied military governments in the Trieste area.

Government officials, disclosing this today, said the complaint was made to the American Embassy in Belgrade, charging that policemen in the Venezia Giulia area are suppressing demonstrations by inhabitants favoring the Yugoslavs. In addition to protesting the elimination of slogans chalked up on buildings, the note reportedly complained mainly about the removal of a Yugoslav flag from a church steeple.

In its reply the American government will deny the charges, said these officials, who cannot be identified.

Capital Denies Plan for Huge Loan to China

Officials Discount Chou's Warning That Unity With Kuomintang Is in Danger

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—American officials took lightly today the warning of Chinese Communist leader Chou En-lai that the unity program General George C. Marshall helped China adopt is in jeopardy.

Specifically, they said the United States plans no huge, lump-sum loan to China and will not give any "careless assistance" which might increase disorder. Those were among fears Chou voiced yesterday to a Chungking news conference, along with his charge that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang (Nationalist party) is not carrying out its end of the unity program adopted in January.

Marshall, who has been in Washington three weeks, is expected to leave some time next week to resume his duties as President Truman's special envoy to China.

Self-Rule in South Korea Not Planned in Capital

State Department Has No Word on Unilateral Action

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—The State Department said today that American military authorities in southern Korea had been encouraging Koreans to take over certain governmental functions. It declared, however, that it knew of no "unilateral move under way by United States forces in southern Korea to turn over affairs to Koreans there."

The statement was issued after an Associated Press dispatch from Seoul quoted sources who could not be named as saying the American occupation authorities had initiated a move to set up a virtual Korean government in the American zone because of slowness of the American-Soviet Commission in establishing self-rule throughout the country.

'PEACE' RALLY IS CALLED RED

Marcantonio Replies to Rankin's Charges.

Washington, April 5 (A. P.).—Delegates arriving for a three-day "win-the-peace" rally found themselves caught today in a cross-fire of charges and denials that their conference is Communist-backed.

With sixteen House members and two Senators listed as sponsors, the leaders said that they expected more than 1,000 persons to register for meetings in the Department of Commerce auditorium.

The rally, with an announced aim to answer enemies of Big Three unity, came in for discussion on the House floor this week.

Representative Rankin (D.-Miss.) said that it was sponsored by a "bunch of Communists," and Representative Marcantonio (A. L.-N. Y.) said it was a citizens' attempt "to win the peace and make it secure for democratic forces of the world."

Patrick Withdraws.

One of the listed sponsors, Representative Patrick (D. Ala.), publicly withdrew his name but later wrote the conference that he was convinced its aims were "wholly American."

Rally leaders said that speakers would include Senators Taylor (Idaho) and Pepper (Fla.), Representatives Coffee (Wash.) and Sabath (Ill.) all Democrats, and R. J. Thomas, vice-president of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers.

[illegible] range from atomic energy [illegible] Big Three unity to price control and rights of minorities. Organizers of the meeting are listed as Bartley Crum, member of the Anglo-American Commission on Palestine; Jo Davidson, sculptor and chairman of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; Julius Emspak, C. I. O. official, and Paul Robeson, Negro singer.

Before House Committee.

Four of those listed as sponsors appeared before the House Committee on un-American Activities yesterday. They are Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chairman of the joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; Howard Fast, Herman Shumlin and Leverett S. Gleason, board members. Earlier, Barsky had been cited by the House for contempt in refusing to submit records of his organization to the committee.

The sponsor list also includes Louis Adamic, Mary McLeod Bethune, Harry Bridges, Norman Corwin, Paulette Godard, Rockwell Kent, Dorothy Parker, James G. Patton, Oscar Hammerstein 2d and Benjamin J. Davis Jr.

A conference statement said delegates are expected from many C. I. O.-affiliated unions, the Consumers Union, the National Association of Ministers Wives, the National Bar Association, National Citizens Political Action Committee, National Lawyers Guild and other organizations.

The committee's program lists these members of Congress as sponsors: Senators Taylor (D.-Idaho) and Kilgore (D.-W. Va.) and Representatives Coffee (D.-Wash.), De Lacy (D.-Wash.), Douglas (D.-Cal.), Doyle (D.-Cal.), Granahan (D.-Pa.), Healy (D.-Cal.), Kefauver (D.-Tenn.), Link (D.-Ill.), Marcantonio (A. L.-N. Y.), Miller (D.-Cal.), Outland (D.-Cal.), Patterson (D.-Cal.), Powell (D.-N. Y.), Price (D.-Ill.), Sabath (D.-Ill.) and Savage (D.-Wash.).

TRUMAN LAUDS IDEALS OF F.D.R.

WASHINGTON, April 5—(AP) President Truman today pledged "unremitting effort" to transform into reality the ideals of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In a statement entitled "a Great American," written especially for the Democratic party's official organ in commemorating the first anniversary of Roosevelt's death April 12, the President joined members of his cabinet in paying tribute to the New Deal chief executive.

Mr. Truman, who will speak at memorial exercises for his predecessor at Hyde Park, N. Y., a week from today, said in part in his statement:

"President Roosevelt died on the eve of his greatest triumph—the complete smashing of the Axis nations. But the principles for which he fought will never die—a just and enduring peace, and an equal opportunity for all to enjoy the good things of life.

"On this anniversary let us rededicate ourselves to carrying forword the work he began so well, with the resolve to make realities of his ideals.

"I can pledge the unremitting effort of the present administration to achieve that high goal."

U. S. Is Urged to Double Trade Personnel Abroad

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—The Commerce Department said today an advisory committee of business men had recommended doubling the number of government personnel engaged abroad in commercial and economic work.

The 500 such persons requested in the 1947 budget is "inadequate to meet the new responsibilities in the promotion of international trade," the advisory committee said in a report to the Secretaries of State and Commerce.

Twice that number will be required "during the next few transitional years, when many problems of post-war adjustment must be solved," the committee said, acknowledging it had not gone into cost of expanding the service.

Smithsonian Gets Siamese Art

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—A collection of more than fifty paintings by Siamese art students went on display today at the Smithsonian Institution's national collection of fine arts. They were brought t othis country by Boonyong Nikrodanan, twenty-seven-year-old underground worker during the Japanese occupation. Mr. Nikrodanan, who was trained for resistance work in this country and has returned to study architecture at Harvard, found the collection at the School of Arts and Crafts in Bangkok.

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A special Senate atomic-energy committee, which has passed months in writing the measure, expects to complete it next week and send it to the floor for action.

In the mean time the Senate confirmed today the nomination of Bernard M. Baruch as this country's representatives on the United Nations Commission on Atomic Energy. The action was without objection.

The opportunity of examining the entire bill on atomic-energy control in its fourth committee draft was given to a reporter today, making it possible to present a co-ordinated report on all its far-reaching provisions which hitherto have been made public only piecemeal.

Here are some of the broad powers which would be assigned to the five-man atomic-energy commission:

Ownership of all fissionable materials, but not the raw materials from which they are produced, would be vested in the commission. Without prejudice to its ownership, the commission could distribute the fissionable materials, with or without charge, for research and medical therapy, and—under stringent supervision of the President and Congress — license the industrial use of atomic energy.

The commission—and only the commission—would be authorized to produce or provide for the production of fissionable materials, and it would own all the facilities for their production.

It could distribute radioactive by-product materials for science

Senate's Atom Bill Gives Board Record Powers for Peace Time

Five-Man Civilian Commission Would Own All Fissionable Material, Control Research, Produce Bombs and Censor Scientists

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By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A Senate bill for atomic-energy control would vest in one Federal civilian agency sweeping powers in this field exceeding anything this nation has ever seen in peace time.

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and industry, but it would be barred from distributing any fissionable or scarce material to any person outside the jurisdiction of the United States or to any foreign government.

Could Do Research

The commission would be authorized to do research and development work in the military applications of atomic energy. It could engage in the production of atomic bombs or other atomic weapons, but only after obtaining the express consent and direction of the President. Such consent and direction would have to be obtained at least once each year.

Under direction of the President, it could deliver atomic weapons to the armed forces in such quantities as he deems necessary.

The commission would be the sole owner of all fissionable material; all atomic weapons and parts; all facilities and material for processing, producing and using fissionable materials or atomic energy; all specifications, patents and inventions pertaining to the subject; all property of the Manhattan Engineer District which developed the bomb—in fact, just about everything pertaining to atomic energy.

The commission would control the dissemination of scientific, technical and military information on atomic energy, "in such a manner as to assure the common defense and security." It could issue regulations prescribing the types of information which may not be disseminated except to authorized persons, and the criteria for determining which persons are so authorized.

Penalties ranging from a $5,000 fine to as much as $20,000 and twenty years in jail would be provided for "willful" violation of secrecy provisions. This section still is under consideration and may be changed.

Patent Restrictions

The bill would bar the patenting of any invention or discovery which is solely useful in the production of fissionable material or in the use of fissionable material or atomic energy for a military weapon. Any previously issued patent for such a discovery or invention would be revoked.

The commission would make semi-annual reports of its activities to Congress.

The annual appropriation needed to run the nation's widespread atomic-energy establishment has not been estimated.

The five members of the commission would be appointed by the President, subject to Senate confirmation. He would designate one of them as chairman. The President could remove any member for inefficiency, neglect or malfeasance. No member of the commission could engage in any other business. The members would serve staggered five-year terms.

The chairman would receive $17,500 a year, the other members $15,000 each.

The President also would appoint a $15,000-a-year general manager, subject to Senate confirmation. Under the commission's direction he would oversee and direct the work of all other officers and employees of the commission.

There would be a division of research, a division of production, a division of engineering and a division of military application, each under a director appointed by the commission and paid $14,000 a year.

The commission's principal office would be in Washington.

Three Other Bodies

Three independent consultative and advisory bodies would scrutinize the commission's vast operations:

1. A general advisory committee of nine prominent civilians appointed by the President. They would serve six-year terms, meet at least four times a year, and receive $50 a day for actual service advising the commission on materials, production, research and development policies.

2. A military liaison committee of unstipulated number, detailed by the Secretaries of War and Navy and reporting to them. The commission would be obligated to consult with the liaison committee on all matters relating to military applications of atomic enery. If the liaison group should take exception to any action, proposed action, or failure of the commission to act on any matter affecting the military, it could appeal to the Secretaries of War and Navy. Either of these could appeal to the President, whose decision would be final.

(This provision is a redraft of the original Vandenberg amendment, which was sharply opposed by Senator Brien McMahon, Democrat, of Connecticut, chairman of the Senate committee. There was unanimous agreement on the final form of the provision.)

3. A joint Congressional committee on atomic energy, made up of seven Senators and seven Representatives appointed by the presiding officers of those two bodies. In each instance not more than four could be members of the same political party. The Congressional committe would make a continuing study of the commission's activities, and would handle all atomic legislation.

WAR MINE SPOTTER FINDS $153,150 LOOT

Device Locates Cache Buried in Yard of Florida Postal Clerk Who Stole $180,000

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JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 5 (AP)—A mine-detecting device that saved untold lives during the war located $153,150 nine feet deep last night in the back yard here of a now dead postal employe.

The money—missing since the night of May 16, 1944—was dug up by three postal inspectors between a chicken coop and the rooming house of Mrs. Joseph D. Marshall, widow of the man who confessed the theft of $180,000 just before he died on Aug. 10, 1944, after an appendicitis operation.

Postal authorities said Mrs. Marshall, who was acquitted by a Federal jury in 1945 of charges of conspiracy and of secreting and carrying away the money, was not implicated and that she had given permission for a search of the grounds—but that the investigation was continuing in an effort to determine, if possible, where the remaining $17,000 might be hidden, for postal authorities said Marshall spent nearly $10,000 for jewelry.

They said, too, that they were convinced the theft was accomplished by only one man. Otherwise much more of the money would in all probability be missing.

Yard Searched Once Before

The Marshall yard had been searched once because authorities were certain Marshall did not have time between the robbery and his arrest ten days later to secrete the morey far from home. However, on the first search, no detecting device was used, and holes dug did not extend nine feet below the surface.

Marshall was registry clerk in the postoffice here and on the night of May 16 a Federal Reserve registered shipment came in consigned to a Miami bank. The package which arrived at the bank the next day however, was a dummy. Some time between those two periods, the 21 by 9 by 16 inch canvas bag containing the $180,000 had been taken from the postoffice.

Postal authorities studied the penmanship on the dummy package and announced that it tallied precisely with Marshall's handwriting, and arrested him.

He was indicted but never was brought to trial. He became ill while in jail and it was not until he knew he was going to die that he confessed the theft. But even then he refused to say where the money was hidden.

Mine Detector Borrowed

Postal authorities said they searched everywhere conceivable, but "always came back to the theory that the money was near the Marshall home." They finally borrowed the mine detector from the Army and, yesterday at 4 P. M., the detector gave evidence that it was over buried metal. At 8:20 last night the cache was found. The money was in two glass jars and two tin cans sealed with parrafin. These were inclosed in two lengths of stovepipe. There were 3,000 $20 bills, forty $1,000 bills and the rest in $10 bills. It was in good condition and was returned to Washington by special messenger.

The trio who found the cash said that Marshall had started digging his hole from the chicken house, the size of a one-car garage, and had dug on a slant into and under the surface of the back yard. The size of the chicken house concealed his activities.

The Postoffice Inspectors Service was the only group which conducted the investigation. This was carried on under supervision of Inspectors J. J. Doran of Washington and M. H. Ackerman of Atlanta.

'Deadliest Plane Rocket' Is Bared By U.S. Army

Dover, Del., April 5 (AP)—The War Department today removed the veil of secrecy from Tiny Tim, a powerful rocket which an army spokesman said is "by far the deadliest thing ever fired from an airplane."

Col. Donald B. Diehl, commanding officer of the 4,146th Army Air Force base unit at the Dover army airfield, said the rocket "can sink almost anything that floats."

"It has driven holes all the way through a light cruiser from side to side," the Colonel reported. "It goes through a destroyer as if it were a piece of paper."

Twelve Feet Long

The new weapon, which can be fired from any present type American fighter plane or medium bomber, was described by Colonel Diehl as a "huge rocket 11.75 inches in diameter and 12 feet long."

"Several Tiny Tims were used against Japanese shipping and reinforced pillboxes before the end of the war," he added, "and it was found that few targets could withstand a direct hit from the rocket traveling in excess of 1,500 miles an hour."

"The first air firing of the Tiny Tim (from wing launchers) was done at the air materiel command's flight test base at Muroc, Cal., where a detachment of the 4,146th Base Unit was maintained for 'super-secret' rocket testing," the colonel said.

Caltech Helped In Work

He said the California Institute of Technology provided much help in developing the Tiny Tim.

"While it is not so important, of course, as the atom bomb," Colonel Diehl said, "it is probable that in the future the Tiny Tim may be devised to carry atomic power."

A bomb can penetrate only so far, the colonel said, adding that the Tiny Tim rocket will rip through any object at which it is fired.

BOMB IN AIR TEST KILLS 9 OBSERVERS

Dropped in Flight From Carrier, It Blasts Naval Tower on Isle Off Puerto Rico

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—A bomb, accidentally dropped on a group of observers in aircraft-carrier training exercises in the Puerto Rican area, killed nine men and wounded another yesterday.

The Navy stated today that the bomb, released from a flight of planes which took off from the carrier Tarawa, blasted an observation tower on an edge of a small island off Puerto Rico.

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The dead included:

Comdr. James W. Robb Jr. of 167 Harrison Place, Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.

Comdr. Dewitt W. Shumway of Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. Comdr. John H. Andrews of Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. (j. g.) William E. Dougherty of New Britain, Conn.

Lieut. (j. g.) Stanley J. Effross of 2501 Bayswater Avenue, Far Rockaway, Queens, N. Y.

Robert C. Culliver, radioman of Hot Springs, Ark.

Ralph C. Dropp, electronics mate, of West Allis, Wis.

Frank H. Pounsberry, radioman, of Washington, D. C.

Commander Robb, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Robb Sr., with whom he made his home, was born on Staten Island thirty-three years ago. After graduation from Wagner Lutheran Memorial College in 1935 he enlisted as a naval aviation cadet and received his wings at the Pensacola Training Station late in 1936.

Soon after the attack on Pearl Harbor he was sent to the Pacific in an air support unit of the Navy. He served throughout the war with Japan and returned to the United States six months ago. He received the Navy Cross and the Bronze Star.

Besides his parents, he leaves two sisters, Mrs. E. J. McManus and Mrs. Roger Donohue, and a brother, Henry Robb, all of Staten Island.

Lieutenant Effross, 24 years old, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Effross of 2501 Bayswater Avenue, Far Rockaway, Queens. He was born in New York City, attended Far Rockaway High School and was graduated from Long Island University.

He had been in the Navy for nearly four years, including a year and a half in the South Pacific, and was ready for discharge.

Besides his parents, he leaves a sister, Mrs. Frances Berman of Far Rockaway.

11 Navy Men Die In Plane Crash In New Mexico

Transport Explodes After Fall Near Albuquerque; List of Dead Withheld

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 5 (AP). — A Navy transport plane crashed and exploded thirteen miles southeast of here and State Police Captain T. E. Jackson said today that eleven bodies have been removed from the wreckage and brought to Albuquerque.

The plane, which crashed late last night, was believed to be carrying eight passengers in addition to its three crew members. Lieutenant R. G. Wilson, public relations officer at the Olathe, Kan., Naval Air Station, where the ship was based, said next of kin are being notified and the list of dead will be released tomorrow.

Mr. Jackson said the wrecked ship was located at a remote spot in the sandhills near the Isleta Indian Pueblo. Incomplete reports indicated it did not burn.

The ship, en route from Poenix, Ariz., to Amarillo, Tex., crashed about 11:21 p. m., Eastern Time, five minutes after radio contact with Kirtland.

Olathe authorities said eight passengers and three crew members were aboard. Ten officers and men came here from Olathe by plane early today to aid in the search.

HALT IN INDUCTION BY MAY 15 URGED

Plan to Keep Draft Inoperative Until 1947 Gains Support.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—(AP) A proposal to halt virtually all draft inductions after May 15, 1946, made quick headway today in the House Military committee.

The new move would extend the draft law from May 15, 1946 to February 15, 1947, but in effect would prohibit any new inductions under it. However, it would require the continued registration of all youths as they become 18.

Vote on Tuesday

Because of a late afternoon House session, the committee postponed a vote on the new proposal until next

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Tuesday.

Representative Harness (R-Ind.), author of the registration-without-induction proposal, told reporters after the closed door committee session he had sufficient votes to win committee approval.

Check of committee members showed it has almost unanimous backing among Republicans and some support from the Democratic side.

Harness admitted to reporters that the effect of his bill would be to stop inductons and end the draft until Feb. 15.

An amendment to it, tentatively accepted by the committee, would permit the induction, even after May 15, of youths who are eligible for induction before May 15. The amendment would apply to youths in the process of induction on that date and to draft-age students now deferred to complete their schooling.

Calls Draft Needless

"There is no need to continue inductions," Harness told reporters. "We can obtain the necessary men for the armed services by raising the pay rates, which we must do. We can keep the registration machinery intact and continue to maintain a backlog of eligibles. If, on Feb. 15, it appears that the armed forces actually face a serious shortage of men, then Congress can decide whether to reinstate inductions."

He said he doubted if the Army would find itself with a serious shortage "if it really gets behind the enlistment program."

Opponents of Harness' plan, who are advocating a straight nine-months extension of the draft law, conceded that the Indianan's move had potent backing.

"It has formidable support," commented Representative Sparkman (D-Ala.), Democratic whip and high-ranking committee member. "But if we're going to approve it we might just as well repeal the draft law in its entirety on May 15."

Limit Service Liability

In addition to halting inductions, Harness' measure also would require the discharge of men now in uniform after 18 months of service and would limit service liability for future inductees to 18 months. On that provision, the committee is in general agreement.

The Senate Military committee, which is considering the same question, was told by a spokesman for the National Grange that Congress must decide whether "it is going to police the world or feed it."

Fred Bailey, the Grange's legislative representative, asserted that Selective Service boards are "ignoring" a draft law provision deferring essential farm workers until replacements can be obtained.

Bailey said that 13 of each 100 men drafted recently have been farm youths, while only eight out of 100 inducted are eventually returning to farms.

The Senate committee also is scheduled to vote finally on the question next Tuesday.

Will Reinstate G. I.s On Lapsed Insurance

ST. LOUIS, April 5 (AP).—General Omar N. Bradley, veterans' administrator, announced today that veterans who have let their National Service Life Insurance policies lapse may now reinstate them without physical examination. They can do it by submitting a signed statement that their health is as good as at the time of the lapse. General Bradley said the liberalization would remain in effect until Jan. 1, 1947, and apply to policies which lapse between now and then. On that date regulations requiring a physical examination will again become effective.

VETERANS ASK ARMY KEEP ENGLAND HOSPITAL

WASHINGTON, April 5—(AP) Representatives of Atlantic City, N. J., and several veterans organizations asked the War department today to continue operation of Thomas England General hospital indefinitely.

A conference continued in mid-afternoon in the office of Brig. Gen. Raymond W. Bliss, the Army's deputy surgeon general.

The hospital at Atlantic City, is scheduled to be released by the Army on June 30.

Patients from the hospital also came here for the hearing.

Veteran Education Parley

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—The Veterans Administration has called in about 200 leaders of higher education to find out what can be done about getting more ex G. I.s into college. H. V. Sterling, assistant administrator for vocational rehabilitation and education, announced today that a three-day meeting will be held in Chicago beginning April 11 to discuss the problem. Mr. Sterling said more than 300,000 veterans are already receiving educational benefits under the G. I. bill, and predicted the number will be doubled by early fall.

Another Year for OPA Voted

House Group Backs Amendment Which Member Says Means Some Higher Prices.

Washington, April 5 (A. P.).—The House Banking Committee approved today a year's extension of the Office of Price Administration, but hitched on an amendment which the chairman, Representative Spence (D.-Ky.), said would mean higher retail prices for automobiles, refrigerators and many other items.

The committee voted 15 to 6 to prohibit the pricing agency from requiring retailers for a period of six months to absorb larger cost of manufactured products whose production was drastically cut in wartime.

Spence, who opposed the amendment, told newsmen "it means higher prices for automobiles, refrigerators, radios, washing machines and many other items."

OPA officials calculated that the amendment might increase automobile prices about 4½ per cent. This is the amount, they said, by which dealers' discount margins have been cut under the reconversion pricing formula.

Cost to the Public?

On the basis of this estimate, they said, the public probably would pay a total of $300,000,000 more for new automobiles during the first year after the amendment went into effect.

However, these officials who withheld use of their names, expressed the opinion that the effect of the amendment on retail prices for other consumers goods may be pretty limited."

In approving a year's extension for OPA beyond June 30 as recommended by President Truman, the banking committee defeated 13 to 9 a Republican proposal to limit the agency's lease on life to nine months.

Moreover, the group by a 15 to 5 ballot, approved—subject to House and Senate action—a gradual termination of the Government's $2,000,000,000 annual subsidy program.

The latter amendment would require the Government to reduce subsidy payments by 25 per cent over the year beginning July 1 and get out of the subsidy business by June 30, 1947. The subsidies include payments to hold down food costs.

Wolcott Proposal Defeated.

A proposal by Representative Wolcott (R.-Mich.) to give manufacturers prices reflecting production cost and a reasonable profit on each item, was defeated on a 11 to 11 tie vote.

The committee approved, however, an amendment by Representative Barry (D.-N. Y.), establishing a policy that OPA should allow upward price adjustments for transient hotels—making a distinction between a transient and an apartment or residential hotel. No percentage of increase was specified.

The proposal to hold the pricing agency's new life span to nine months beyond June 30 also was offered by Wolcott, senior Republican on the committee. Its defeat left the proposed OPA termination date at June 30, 1947.

The Crawford Amendment.

Representative Crawford (R.-Mich.) offered the amendment to alter OPA's retail cost absorption policy. It stipulates that OPA cannot interfere for a period of six months with normal retail percentage markups, on items where Government restrictions during wartime forced a 75 per cent or more reduction in production rates. Automobile dealers especially have protested OPA orders reducing their normal percentage markups.

The Crawford amendment reads:

"In the case of any retail industry, the principal sales of which consisted during the calendar years 1939 to 1941, inclusive, of sales of a commodity or commodities the production or retail distribution of which has been reduced, for a period of three years beginning on or after March 2, 1942, by 75 per cent or more below such production or retail distribution for the calendar years 1939 to 1941, inclusive, as a result of the operation of any Government regulation or restriction, the administrator shall not, in establishing maximum prices under this section, reduce established retail trade discounts or dealer handling charges for any such commodity before the retail unit sales of such commodity for a period of six months shall have reached the average annual retail unit sales thereof for the calendar years 1939 to 1941, inclusive."

The actions virtually completed committee work on price control extension legislation. Chairman Spence (D.-Ky.) voiced the hope that the committee would polish off the bill by nightfall, and shuttle it to the House for action.

Speaker Rayburn (D.-Tex.) told newsmen that the House probably would begin debate on the measure April 15.

Previously, the committee had written into the bill a requirement for gradual lifting of price controls of various items as supply catches up with demand. Another previously-approved amendment repeals on July 1 OPA's maximum average price program which is designed to increase production of low cost clothing.

WHEAT PRICE RISE STUDIED

Production Of Flour For Use In U.S. May Be Cut

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Washington, April 5 (AP)—The production of flour for American consumption may be slashed and the price of wheat boosted to speed lagging exports of the bread grain to hungry areas abroad.

The price increase would be designed to pull grain off farms and away from livestock feed bins to make more availabde for export.

Talk of increasing the price as much as 25 cents a bushel in the very near future arose in some Government circles today after Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, disclosed that wheat and flour exports during the first quarter of the year fell short of the goal. Anderson said he expected greater difficulties in the present quarter.

White House Conference

Accompanying a price rise may be an order reducing the production of flour for domestic consumption about 25 per cent. President Truman's famine emergency committee has recommended that Americans voluntarily reduce their consumption of wheat products 40 per cent during the present world food crisis.

The fact that American exports of wheat are falling behind Government promises to famine-stricken areas was laid before President Truman today by Anderson and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of the Commerce Department. No comment was available on the White House conference.

After the conference, Anderson released the statement estimating that exports of American wheat and flour equivalent planned for 3,000,000 tons, amounted to 2,687,000 tons for the January-March period. The second-quarter goal is another 3,000,000 tons, and the deficit of 313,000 tons must be made up also between April 1 and June 30 if the American net grain export commitment is to be met.

Factors Listed

Movement of wheat off farms has declined rather sharply in recent weeks. The decline has been attributed to a combination of factors, including:

1. The contention of farm leaders that many farmers are able to make more money feeding wheat to livestock and poultry than by selling the grain under present rice regulations.

2. Reports that some farmers are holding wheat for possible higher prices. Legislation pending in Congress would raise price ceilings.

3. Unofficial reports that stocks of wheat remaining on farms are much smaller than official estimates indicate, due to a continued heavy volume of wheat feeding to livestock.

Farm Leaders' Stand

Many farm leaders have contended that if sufficient grain is to be secured to meet domestic and foreign food requirements, the price regulation between grains and livestock must be changed so as to reduce the volume of feeding.

Such a change could be made either by reducing prices of livestock or by increasing prices of grain. Officials believe an increase in grain prices would run into less opposition from farmers than a reduction in livestock prices.

Anderson said the nation is "getting to the bottom of the barrel" with respect to grain supplies. He said, however, he believes the export goal can be met if consumers, millers, food processors and farmers co-operate.

He asked housewives not to hoard flour. He said there is evidence that many have hoarded flour that will deteriorate rapidly when warm weather comes.

BOWLES AIMS HIGH, VIEW

Thomas (Okla.) Leads Attack On Cotton Order

Washington, April 5 (AP)—Senator Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.) told the Senate late today that Chester Bowles, economic stabilizer, "hopes the President of the United States

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will be so unpopular that he can step into his shoes."

"That's the rumor in the cloakroom of the United States Senate," the chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee declared as he led a general attack by Southern Democrats on Bowles's orders to increase margins on cotton trading.

"Political Blackjack" Charged

Thomas said that Bowles had "used a political blackjack to force" Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, to sign an order by Bowles increasing the cotton trading margins in "order to beat down cotton prices."

Thomas's statement came as Senate leaders were trying to get final passage of a much-amended minimum wage bill. The Senator tried to offer an amendment to this just before final passage, but was ruled out of order. He then began a detailed criticism of the economic stabilizer.

Asked for comment, Bowles said: "I certainly don't want to interfere in any way with anybody's speculative interests. I have enough problems already.

Connally Joins Attack

"But everybody knows that clothing prices already are too high. I am determined to see that they don't go any higher just to swell the speculators' pockets."

Senator Connally (D., Texas) joined in the criticism, saying Bowles's efforts were to "hammer down" cotton prices, and noted Thomas's remark that Bowles was "not an elected official."

Connally said he understood that the economic stablizer was a "prospective candidate for governor of Connecticut."

Thomas said that Bowles would not be satisfied with being a mere governor or United States senator but was aiming at the presidency.

A Dictator, He Says

Reading press accounts that Bowles had directed Secretary Anderson, a Cabinet member, to sign the cotton margin order, Thomas said that Bowles had "become a dictator." He added that Bowles probably soon would be giving orders to the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of State.

"It means that he has taken over the cotton industry," Thomas said.

Senator Wherry (R., Neb.), Republican whip, joined in the criticism which held the Senate two hours past the usual quitting hour.

Wherry said that if Bowles could "take over the cotton farmer he also would take over the cattle growers and livestock producers by determining margins they must pay for corn and other feed grains.

Cotton Margin Order

Thomas said that Bowles's proposed margin of $50 a bale on cotton required small cotton merchants, mills and other segments of the trade to put up $5,000 which they could not get.

"It will destroy all free enterprise in the South," Senator Maybank (D., S.C.) declared, adding that the margin order would not hurt Wall Street and "big interests" because they had plenty of funds.

Senator McClellan (D., Ark.) said Bowles had "become the dictator of agriculture."

Thomas related he had talked with Secretary Anderson and that Anderson refused to sign Bowles's order "for three weeks and led me to believe he would not sign it."

Recalls Provision

"That's where the political blackjack comes in," Thomas added.

The Senator pointed out that Congress had not created the office of economic stabilizer. It was done by presidential order.

"Congress sits by and let's a dictator in pseudo-form tell the people what to do," Thomas said.

He recalled that Congress approved a legislative provision by Senator Bankhead (D., Ala.) which required the Secretary of Agriculture's signature on any price controls affecting farm products.

This was why, Thomas added, that Bowles applied pressure to Anderson.

U. S. Drive Set To End Lumber Black Market

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Porter and Clark Say Wave of Violations Threatens Veterans' Housing Plan

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—Paul A. Porter, price administrator, and Attorney General Tom C. Clark announced today a nation-wide enforcement campaign to "stamp out black marketing of lumber."

In a joint statement, the officials said complaints had been received "from many parts of the country that a serious black "market has developed." The new drive, they revealed, would be financed with funds Congress directed to be used to curb violations of lumber price ceilings.

"Complaints indicate," Mr. Clark said, "that lumber black market conditions are threatening to hamstring the veterans' housing program, and we are eager to take necessary steps. All district attorneys have been directed to summon violators before a grand jury."

The Office of Price Administration said the drive would start by concentrating increased staffs of special agents in major lumber producing and consuming areas. The agency added that any evidence of willful violations would be referred to United States District Attorneys.

Mr. Porter said that the government was determined "to enforce O. P. A. regulations which aided the building of homes at reasonable prices."

O. P. A. Held Responsible

Joseph Kramer, secretary of the Greater New York Lumber Industries, Inc., representing 250 lumber distributors in the New York area, asserted yesterday that "most" of the lumber now being sold in this area was bringing black market prices.

Mr. Kramer said his organization had just mailed a brief to the House Banking and Currency Committee charging the Office of Price Administration was primarily responsible for these conditions.

Surplus Property Probes Promised

WASHINGTON, April 5—(AP) Investigations into the handling of surplus property disposal were promised today by members of both House and Senate sub-committees on small business.

These statements came from Senator Stewart (D-Tenn.), chairman of the Senate small business committee's sub-committee on surplus property, and Rep. Kefauver (D-Tenn.), a member of the House committee on small business.

Acting on a specific protest from their state, Stewart and Kefauver said they will make full investigations of complaints that veterans are unable to get material which they said large concerns buy and resell at a profit.

Stewart said in a statement that handling of surplus property threatened to produce "a second Teapot Dome scandal" and "the thing is beginning to stink so it smells from one coast to the other."

87 To Be G. Is Again

NEW CUMBERLAND, Pa., April 5 (AP).—Eighty-seven general prisoners, including several who originally were sentenced to life imprisonment by Army courts martial, will be transformed into full-fledged G.Is here tomorrow. Coincidental with the celebration of Army Day, the "graduation" exercises will culminate in presentation of travel and furlough orders to the men, said Lieutenant Colonel John D. Miley, commandant of the disciplinary barracks here. The "graduates" are men who made the grade back to restoration to regular duty and eventual honorable discharge.

McCain's Widow Gets Award

CORONADO Calif. April 5 (AP).—Posthumous award of a Gold Star in lieu of a third Distinguished Service Medal, has been received by Mrs. Katherine V. McCain, of Coronado, widow of the late Vice Admiral John Sidney McCain, from Vice Admiral Jesse B. Oldendorf, of the 11th Naval District. Admiral McCain, who died here last Sept. 6 from exhaustion caused by combat duty, was cited for "exceptionally meritorious service to the government of the United States in a duty of great responsibility as commander of the 2d Carrier Task Force and Task Force 38 from May 28 to Sept. 1, 1945."

Gold Star For Admiral

Philadelphia, April 5 (AP)—Vice Admiral Charles H. McMorris, commander of the 4th Fleet, was awarded a Gold Star in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Cross at ceremonies aboard the battleship South Dakota at Philadelphia naval base.

Redeployment Schedule

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Ten vessels bringing home more than 13,100 service personnel are due to dock at three U. S. ports today. Also scheduled to arrive are two ships with 942 war brides and children. A third bride vessel has been delayed until Sunday.

Two West coast points expect arrival of 12,162 men aboard eight ships while at New York the two bride ships and two vessels carrying 1,008 troops, are due.

West coast arrivals: San Francisco, 6,0944 men, six ships; Seattle, Wash., two vessels, 6,068 returnees.

Ships and units arriving:

At New York

Tufts Victory from Antwerp. 1,001 troops, including 658th Field Artillery battalion; 142nd Military Police company.

Bridgeport from Southampton, 477 war brides and children.

Uruguay from Southampton, 465 war brides and children.

Andrew Jackson from India, two soldiers.

Santa Paula from Le Havre, three troops and 349 war brides and children, due originally Friday (delayed until Sunday).

At Seattle

Miscellaneous on following: Marine Phoenix from Shanghai and Yokohama, 2,361 Army, 558 Navy; General Le Roy Eltinge from Korea, 3,068 Army, 81 Navy.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Hermitage from Guam, 4,231 Navy, 717 Marines, 665 Army; Baham from Pearl Harbor, 354 Navy, two Marines; LST. 727 from Pearl Harbor, 98 Navy; YMS 403 from Pearl Harbor, 14 Navy; Pochard from Pearl Harbor, nine Navy; YMS 449 from Pearl Harbor, four Navy.

Ships and units which arrived yesterday:

At New York

Hagerstown Victory from Bremerhaven, 975 troops, including Regimental Headquarters, Service company, Anti-Tank company, Cannon company and Medical detachment of 329th Infantry regiment; 3359th and 3360th Quartermaster Truck companies.

Miscellaneous on following vessels: Adabelle Lykes from Casablanca, 1,333; Bret Harte from Antwerp, 11; Abraham Lincoln from Antwerp, nine.

At Norfolk

Duncan V. Fletcher from North Africa, three soldiers, LST troopship scheduled to arrive here, due to deactivation).

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Thomas Jefferson from Pearl Harbor, 781 Navy, 42 Marines; Knight from Pearl Harbor, 50 Navy; Marine Robin from Yokohama, 2,529 Army; Santa Monica from Subic Bay, 1,427 Navy.

At Seattle

Gen. Merch B. Stewart from Yokohama, 2,931 Army, 225 Navy (arrived Thursday).

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London, April 5-(AP)-The Moscow radio tossed Winston Churchill's "iron curtain" back at England today in a broadcast critical of conditions in Egpyt, long in the British sphere.

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The radio quoted a New Times article and another from the Egyptian newspaper Al MM Mokattan asserting that 71 per cent of the Egyptians were illiterate and 70 per cent "are living in a state of extreme indigence."

"These eloquent facts and figures, published in the Egyptian pre only lift the fringe of that iron curtain behind which still lie live the overwhelming majority of mankind--the populations of the dependent and colonial countries,"The Moscow broadcast said, "Egypt has a rural population of 12,000,000 living inx squalid, unlighted and airless hovels."

Churchill, speaking at Fulton, Mo., last month, said affairs in Russia and states in Eastern Europe dominated by Russia, were shrouded by an "iron curtain."

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WHO ARE OUT TO MAKE TROUBLE" AND SHOWS "HOW MUCH CAN BE ACHIEVED BY DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS."

LINETSKY SAID THE "SATISFACTORY OUTCOME" OF RUSSO-IRANIAN NEGOTIATIONS "FOLLOWED NATURALLY THE LINE ADOPTED BY SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY BASED ON PRINCIPLES OF PEACE, COOPERATION AND RESPECT FOR EVERY NATION'S RIGHT TO INDEPENDENCE."

RW911PES

ASKED ABOUT REPORTED FIGHTING BETWEEN KURDISH TRIBESMEN AND IRANIA TROOPS IN THE WEST, FIROUZ SAID HE THOUGHT THE REPORTS WERE "GREATLY EXAGGERATED" AND THAT THE "SITUATION IS UNDER CONTROL." HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT IRANIAN REINFORCEMENTS HAD BEEN SENT TO THE AREA "TO MEET ANY EVENTUALITY."

HE DISCLOSED THAT A BROTHER OF FORMER PREMIER ZIA ED-DIN, NAMED MOUSSAIN, HAD BEEN ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF "SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT." THESE WERE THE SAME CHARGES LEVELLED AGAINST ZIA ED-DIN, A RIGHT WING LEADER, WHEN HE WAS ARRESTED ON ORDERS FROM QAVAM. FIROUZ SAID INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGES AGAINST ZIA ED-DIN WAS CONTINUING.

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LONDON, APRIL 5-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT DISCUSSION OF THE SOVIET-IRANIAN QUESTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL HAD BEEN "SUPERFLUOUS" SINCE ON MARCH 24 RUSSIA ANNOUNCED TROOPS WERE BEING WITHDRAWN FROM IRAN.

THE BROADCAST, BY COMMENTATOR V.LINETSKY, SAID TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES "STRIKES HARD AT THOSE

HOWEVER, THE SPEED WITH WHICH THE AGREEMENT FOLLOWED UPON THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S ACTION EVIDENTLY CAUGHT THE EXPERTS BY SURPRISE. THE RESERVE WITH WHICH THEY GREETED IT WAS EXPLAINED BY SOME AS REFLECTING A DETERMINATION TO MAKE DOUBLY SURE THAT RUSSIA HAD NOT EXERTED ANY NEW PRESSURES ON IRAN

AND NEW YORK (DAY LEAD UN) XXX (2ND Graph Accept (High Tower)

AUTHORITATIVE INTERPR[illegible] OF THE THREE POINTS OF THE PACT BROUGHT OUT THESE ANGLES:

1. IRAN'S [illegible] OUR PARLIAMENT IN SIX MONTHS OIL CONCESS[illegible] FOR RUSSIA UNDOUBTEDLY MEANS THE RUSSIANS WILL GET SUBSTANTIALL[illegible] THEY WANT IN THE WAY OF OIL RIGHTS. IRAN OFFICIALS HAD [illegible]TED THIS AND EXPRESSED ONLY THE RESER[illegible]T THEY HOPED IT WOULD BE A STRICTLY COMMERCIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH[illegible] POLITICAL CLAUSES.

2. NEW NEW SELF-PROCLAIMED AUTONOMOUIS GOVERNMENT OF AZERBAIJAN MAY BE ON ITS WAY OUT. THE RUSSIANS APPEAR TO HAVE AGREED THAT THE STATUS OF AZERBAIJAN IS A PURELY INTERNAL AFFAIR TO BE WORKED OUT IN A "BENEVOLENT SPIRIT TOWARD THE PEOPLE OF AZERBAIJAN."

3. THE PROVISION FOR REMOVAL OF ALL RED ARMY TROOPS FROM IRANIAN SOIL IN A MONTH AND A HALF FROM MARCH 24 MERELY FORMALIZES THE ASSURANCES ALREADY GIVEN BY RUSSIA TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND UPON WHICH THE COUNCIL ACTED YESTERDAY WHEN IT VOTED TO DEFER THE IRANIAN CASE UNTIL MAY 6. IT NOW APPEARS QUITE LIKELY, WITH GOOD FAITH ON ALL SIDES, THE IRANIANS COMPLAINTS MAY NOT HAVE TO BE BROUGHT UP AGAIN.

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THE POSSIBILITY OF ANOTHER OLD BIG 3 CONTROVERSY COMING UP IN THE UNITED NATIONS AS A RESULT OF BRITAIN'S DECISION YESTERDAY TO HOLD UP DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA INTERESTED SOME DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES TODAY, BUT THEY SUGGESTED IT WAS A MATTER OF NO IMMEDIATE CONCERN.

THE BRITISH ACCUSED ALBANIA'S REGIME UNDER PREMIER ENVER HOXHA OF BEING HOSTILE TO BRITAIN AND OBSTRUCTING A BRITISH MILITARY MISSION THERE. LONDON OFFICIALS SUGGESTED BRITAIN WOULD OPPOSE ALBANIA'S APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS, WHICH RUSSIA HAS SPONSORED FROM THE START OF THE U.N. CONFERENCE IN LONDON LAST JANUARY.

HOWEVER, FOREIGN MINISTER BEVIN OF BRITAIN BLOCKED THE ALBANIAN APPLICATION THEN, SAYING THAT IF FORCED TO VOTE AT ONCE HE WOULD HAVE TO VOTE AGAINST IT. THE UNITED STATES STOOD EQUALLY ADAMANT AGAINST CONSIDERING ANY MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION UNTIL THE MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HERE IN NEW YORK NEXT SEPTEMBER.

DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT BRITAIN'S PRESENT ATTITUDE TOWARD THE ALBANIAN REGIME MIGHT PORTEND TROUBLE THEN, BUT POINTED OUT IT IS EQUALLY POSSIBLE THAT WITH WORLD POLITICAL CONDITIONS AS FLUID AS THEY ARE AT THE MOMENT THE SITUATION MAY HAVE CHANGED COMPLETELY BY THE TIME THE UNITED NATIONS IS READY TO ACT ON NEW MEMBERS.

BY JOHN F. CHESTER

NEW YORK, APRIL 5-(AP)-AN INITIAL HANDHOLD FOR RUSSIA IN MIDDLE EAST OIL AFFAIRS, HOW STRONGLY DOMINATED BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN INTERESTS, WAS CONSIDERED A VIRTUAL CERTAINTY TODAY BY INFORMED OIL EXECUTIVES HERE.

ALL RECENT SUB-SURFACE AND OPEN EVENTS, INCLUDING THE SOVIET PROMISE TO WITHDRAW HER TROOPS FROM IRAN AND ACCEPTANCE OF THIS PROMISE BY THE UNITED NATIONS, HAVE ADDED UP TO A NORTHERN IRANIAN OIL CONCESSION FOR RUSSIA, IN THE OPINION OF THESE PETROLEUM OFFICIALS.

ONE EXECUTIVE DISPLAYED A RECENT CABLE FROM AN AGENT IN TEHRAN IMPLYING STRONGLY THAT THE PRESENT IRANIAN GOVERNMENT WAS PREPARED TO CONSUMMATE THIS DEAL.

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SOMETHING OF AN OIL RUSH MAY DEVELOP ONCE RED ARMY FORCES HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN BEHIND THEIR OWN BORDERS. IRANIAN LAW PROHIBITS NEGOTIATION FOR OIL CONCESSIONS WHILE FOREIGN TROOPS REMAIN ON HER SOIL.

AT LEAST TWO AMERICAN COMPANIES -- SINCLAIR AND STANDARD OF NEW JERSEY -- HAVE BEEN ACTIVELY INTERESTED IN CONCESSIONS THERE IN RECENT YEARS. 043'7.-[illegible] 5&384 &,5343'5 &-' ,95 .5&, TH

RECENT YEARS. PRESUMABLY THEIR INTEREST HAS NOT COOLED. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, ALREADY ENTRENCHED IN THE ONLY FIELDS NOW PRODUCING IN IRAN, WILL WANT TO PROTECT IF NOT EXPAND ITS HOLDINGS.

NEITHER BRITISH NOR AMERICAN INTERESTS HAVE EVER MADE STRONG PASSES AT THE NORTHERN IRANIAN AREA, LARGELY BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY OF GETTING ITS OIL OUT TO POINTS OF SALE.

IN FACT, AMERICAN OIL MEN HAVE TAKEN THE POSITION THAT THE IMPORTANCE OF A SOVIET CONCESSION THERE WOULD NOT REST IN THE STILL-TO-BE-DETERMINED AMOUNT OF OIL IN THIS REGION.

IT WOULD, HOWEVER, DENT FOR THE FIRST TIME AN ALMOST SOLID ANGLO-AMERICAN LINE-UP IN MIDDLE EASTERN FIELDS NOW CONSIDERED THE RICHEST OIL PRIZE IN THE WORLD. CONTROL OF THIS PETROLEUM CONCEIVABLY MAY INFLUENCE THE BALANCE OF POWER IN FUTURE YEARS.

WALLACE E. PRATT, FORMERLY OF STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY, AND A WIDELY RECOGNIZED ECONOMIC GEOLOGIST, RECENTLY ESTIMATED THE PROBABLE ULTIMATE OIL RESOURCES OFF THE MIDDLE EAST AT 180 BILLION BARRELS. THIS WOULD BE 30 PERCENT OF THE WORLD FIGURE.

AGAINST THIS, RUSSIA'S PROBABLE RESOURCES WERE ESTIMATED AT 110 BILLION BARRELS AND THE UNITED STATES' AT 100 BILLION BARRELS.

AS

PRATT ESTIMATED PRESENT PROVEN RESERVES IN THE MIDDLE EAST AT NEARLY 27 BILLION BARRELS, OR 42 PERCENT OF THE WORLD SUPPLY, AGAINST 32 PERCENT FOR THE UNITED STATES AND NINE PERCENT FOR RUSSIA.

THE PRIZE REPRESENTED BY MIDDLE EASTERN PETROLEUM HAS NOT BEEN UNDERESTIMATED BY EITHER THE BRITISH OR AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OWNS A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, LTD., WHICH NOW HAS THE ONLY OPERATING CONCESSION IN IRAN, AND MOST OF ITS RICHEST PROVEN FIELDS.

ANGLO-IRANIAN ALSO HAS A DOMINANT INTEREST IN THE IRAQ PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD., WHICH CONTROLS ALL OIL PRODUCTION IN IRAQ. ITS INTERESTS ARE INTERMINGLED WITH THOSE OF ROYAL DUTCH SHELL, AND TOGETHER THESE GROUPS HOLD ALMOST 50 PER CENT OF THE STOCK IN IRAQ PETROLEUM. STANDARD OF NEW JERSEY AND SOCONY-VACUUM HOLD A ONE-QUARTER INTEREST, AS DOES COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES PETROLES.

ANGLO-IRANIAN ALSO HOLD A HALF INTEREST IN THE RICH KUWAIT FIELDS ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE PERSIAN GULF. THE OTHER HALF IS OWNED BY A SUBSIDIARY OF THE GULF OIL COPORATION.

THIS VIRTUALLY COMPLETES THE PRESENT MIDDLE EAST LINE-UP, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE RICH SAIDU ARABIAN HOLDINGS BY STANDARD OIL OF CALIFORNIA AND THE TEXAS COMPANY.

W241AES

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BY TAYLOR HENRY

NEW YORK, APRIL 5-(AP)-HENRI BONNET, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID TONIGHT AS FRENCH DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS THAT HIS COUNTRY HAD NO INTENTION OF BRINGING WHAT HE TERMED "UNDEMOCRATIC REGIME" IN SPAIN TO THE ATTENTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AT THIS TIME.

BONNET, WHOSE COUNTRY HAS TAKEN THE LEAD IN EFFORTS TO OUST GENERALISSIMO FRANCO AS CAUDILLO OF SPAIN, SAID THE QUESTION NOW WAS ONE FOR THE "BIG FIVE" COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS--UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA, FRANCE AND CHINA.

"IF THESE FIVE FAIL TO ACT ON FRANCO," BONNET SAID, "THEN FRANCE WILL CONSIDER BRINGING THE CASE BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL AS A THREAT TO WORLD PEACE. BUT NOT UNTIL THEN."

BONNET EMPHASIZED THAT FRANCE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAD ASSUMED HER TRADITIONAL ROLE OF MEDIATOR AND WOULD ACT IN THAT CAPACITY IN ANY FUTURE CASES BROUGHT BEFORE THE COUNCIL IN WHICH FRANCE WAS NOT DIRECTLY INVOLVED.

THE AMBASSADOR SAID THAT AS REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCE HE HAD TRIED TO BRING RUSSIA AND IRAN TOGETHER DURING THEIR CURRENT DISPUTE AND THAT HE WAS HAPPY OVER THE RESULT OF THE ACTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN REACHING A SETTLEMENT.

BONNET SAID THAT AT PRESENT FRANCE HAD NO QUESTIONS TO BRING BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL, BUT RESERVED THE RIGHT TO PRESENT THE SPANISH QUESTION, IF IT BECAME NECESSARY.

"WE WANT PEACE AND SECURITY," BONNET SAID, "AND WE ARE LOOKING TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO BRING THEM TO US."

RW9PES

NEW YORK, APRIL 5-(AP)-DR.ALI-GHOLI NABIL, DIRECTOR OF THE IRANIAN INFORMATION SERVICE, TODAY CRITICIZED DR. A. C. MILLSPAUGH, FORMER ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF IRAN'S FINANCES, FOR URGING THAT IRAN BE PLACED UNDER THE "GUARDIANSHIP" OF THE SOVIET UNION, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

"SUCH 19TH CENTURY METHODS" WOULD BE "AGAINST BOTH THE LETTER AND SPIRIT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER," NABIL SAID IN AN INTERVIEW, ADDING THAT MILLSPAUGH DIFFERED WITH THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT BECAUSE IT HAD LIMITED HIS POWERS IN 1945 WHEN HE "BECAME VERY ARBITRARY."

MILLSPAUGH, IN AN ADDRESS WEDNESDAY BEFORE THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTE IN WASHINGTON, SAID IRAN NEEDED SUCH GUARDIANSHIP "TO BUILD UP WITHIN IRAN THE CONDITIONS NECESSARY TO A RISING STANDARD OF LIVING AND TO A DECENT, ORDERLY AND DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE."

DR. NABIL SAID "CERTAINLY DR. MILLSPAUGH KNOWS THAT SINCE THE INSTITUTION OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN IRAN THE COUNTRY HAS MADE RAPID PROGRESS BOTH SOCIALLY AND INDUSTRIALLY."

V1127PES

UN SEPARATE

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NEW YORK, APRIL 5--(AP)--EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., CHIEF UNITED STATES DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, AND MRS. STETTINIUS INVITED OTHER DELEGATES AND MEMBERS OF THE SECRETARIAT ON A CRUISE AROUND NEW YORK HARBOR SUNDAY ABOARD THE ARMY YACHT MISS AMERICA.

THE MISS AMERICA, NORMALLY USED TO WELCOME HOMECOMING TROOPSHIPS, IS SCHEDULED TO SAIL TO SANDY HOOK, AROUND MANHATTAN AND UP THE HUDSON TO GIVE THE DELEGATES A COMPLETE VIEW OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

HEW/GITOESK 1632

APR 6 1946

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., APRIL 5-(AP)-SOVIET AMBASSADOR ANDREI A. GROMYKO OF RUSSIA TOOK PART OFFICIALLY TODAY IN AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL FOR THE FIRST TIME WHEN HE JOINED REPRESENTATIVES OF NINE OTHER NATIONS IN AN INSPECTION TOUR OF A PROPOSED INTERIM SITE FOR U.N. HEADQUARTERS.

GROMYKO, WHO WALKED OUT OF THE COUNCIL MEETING ON MARCH 27, ENDED SEVEN DAYS OF SECLUSION YESTERDAY BY ATTENDING AN INFORMAL LUNCHEON WITH FELLOW DELEGATES.

THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR HOTORED WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF EVERY NATION

EXCEPT EGYPT TO THE SPERRY GYROSCOPE PLANT HERE TODAY AS THE COUNCIL SOUGHT A MORE SPACIOUS HEADQUARTERS THAN THAT OFFERED AT HUNTER COLLEGE IN THE BRONX, WHERE SESSIONS NOW ARE HELD. THE HUNTER LEASE EXPIRES MAY 15.

THE COUNCIL IS CONCERNED WITH A MEETING PLACE FOR 3,500 PERSONS FOR SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN SEPTEMBER.

SHOULD THE U.N. DECIDED ON THE SPERRY PLANT FOR ITS INTERIM SITE, IT WOULD BE NECESSARY FOR THE WAR ASSETS CORPORATION TO GIVE PRESENT OCCUPANTS OF THE BUILDINGS 30-DAY TERMINATION NOTICE. THE BUILDINGS COST $17,783,000 AND OCCUPY 121 ACRES.

THE U.N. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION SAID LAST NIGHT THAT NO DECISION HAD BEEN MADE WITH RESPECT TO THE LOCATION OF INTERIM HEADQUARTERS. BRONX BOROUGH PRESIDENT JAMES J.LYONS IS SEEKING TO PERSUADE THE COUNCIL TO REMAIN IN THE BRONX. APR 6 1946

THE DELEGATES WHO CAME TO LAKE SUCCESS BESIDES GROMYKO WERE SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN OF GREAT BRITAIN; DR.GUO TAI-CHI OF CHINA, THE COUNCIL'S PRESIDENT; ELCO N.VAN KLEFFENS OF THE NETHERLANDS; DR. PEDRO LEAO VELLOSO NETTO OF BRAZIL AND DR.OSCAR LANGE OF POLAND.

FW;;4PES

PARIS, SATURDAY, APRIL 6 - (AP) - JOSE GIRAL, PREMIER OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE EARLY TODAY ANNOUNCING THE APPOINTMENT OF THREE NEW MINISTERS TO HIS GOVERNMENT, WHICH IS FUNCTIONING IN FRANCE.

THEY WERE COMMUNIST SANTIAGO CARRILLO; ALFONSO RODRIGUEZ CASTELAO, A MEMBER OF THE GALICIAN AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT; AND A RIGHT WING REPUBLICAN WHOSE NAME WAS NOT ANNOUNCED "BECAUSE OF SPECIAL CONDITIONS HE NOW LIVES UNDER" AND BELIEVED CURRENTLY TO BE IN SPAIN.

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GIRAL DID NOT ANNOUNCE WHAT POSTS THEY WOULD ASSUME IN THE GOVERNMENT.

THE PREMIER ANNOUNCED ALSO HE WOULD ASSUME THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS PORTFOLIO OF FERNANDO E. LOS RIOS, WHO RESIGNED BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH.

paris, april 5-(ap)-the french news agency tonight attributed to paris financial circles a report that the french mission to the united states, headed by leon blum, had been promised credits of $800,000,000, with an additional $400,000,000 which would be used to liquidate back debts. there was no confirmation.

wb/540p goldberts 02234

30.24-2103

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30.24-2103

MOSCOW, APRIL 5-(AP)-IZVESTIA SAID TODAY THAT CHINESE "REACTIONARIES" WERE ACTIVELY TAKING PART IN A CAMPAIGN ORIGINATED BY THE "INSTIGATORS OF A NEW WORLD WAR."

THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER'S COMMENTATOR SAID THESE CHINESE, HAVING LOST THE AID OF JAPANESE IMPERIALISM, NOW WERE SEEKING STRONGER SUPPORT, AND WERE PAYING FOR IT.

"ONE IS NOT SURPRISED," THE ARTICLE CONTINUED, "THAT THE SLOGANS OF THESE CHINESE REACTIONARIES SO AMAZINGLY RESEMBLE ATTACKS ON THE U.S.S.R. BY SOME ANGLO-AMERICAN REACTIONARY CIRCLES AND NEWSPAPERS."

IZVESTIA SAID "THE LAST FOLLEYS (OF THE WAR) HAD NOT DIED OUT WHEN REACTIONARY CHINESE GENERALS MOVED UNITS OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS EQUIPPED WITH AMERICCAN ARMAMENTS AGAINST THE PEOPLES' LIBERATING ARMIES LED BY THE COMMUNISTS."

OF THE POLITICAL ADVISORY COUNCIL, "NOT ONE OF ITS DECISIONS HAVE BEEN REALIZED," IT SAID. ARMED CLASHES ARE CONTINUING AND THE "TERROR OF THE REACTIONARIES IS NOT BECOMING WEAKER, BUT STRONGER," THE PAPER SAID.

FHS37AES

Frankfurt, Germany, April 5--(AP)--German vandals defaced and desecrated three Jewish memorials in the Frankfurt area in an outbreak of anti-semitism during the past week, German police reported today.

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apra Oregans 01900 ccc 335p

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, APRIL 5-(AP)-IMMIGRATION FROM GERMANY TO THE UNITED STATES WILL BE RESUMED APRIL 26 WHEN THE FIRST GROUP OF DISPLACED AND PERSECUTED PERSONS LEAVES THE MUNICH ASSEMBLY CENTER FOR THE BREMEN STAGING AREA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

OTHER GROUPS WILL DEPART FROM STUTTGART AND FRANKFURT APRIL 27 TO MAKE UP AN INITIAL TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 900 WHO WILL SAIL FROM BREMEN MAY 1 UNDER THE CARE OF THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION.

TOP PRIORITY WILL BE GIVEN TO REFUGEES AND VICTIMS OF NAZISM IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S DIRECTIVE OF DEC. 22, 1945, WHICH URGED OCCUPATION OFFICIALS TO "TAKE EVERY POSSIBLE MEASURE TO FACILITATE FULL IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES" TO ALLEVIATE SUFFERING AMONG DISLAPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES.

CLAIMANTS TO U.S. CITIZENSHIP ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE FIRST GROUP, OFFICIALS SAID.

AFTER THE FIRST SHIPMENT, PLANS CALL FOR MOVING BETWEEN 800 AND 900 PERSONS WEEKLY, WITH A TOTAL ANNUAL QUOTA OF 39,000 FOR CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE BALTIC STATES.

V1139PES

frankfurt, germany, april 5-(ap)-immigration from germany to the united states will be resumed april 26 when the first group of displaced and persecuted persons leaves the munich assembly center for the bremen staging area.

it was announced today.

other groups will depart from stuttgart and frankfurt april 27 to make up an initial total of approximately 900 who will sail from bremen may 1 under the care of the war shipping administration.

top priority will be given to refugees and victims of nazism in accordance with president truman's directive of dec. 22, 1945, which urged occupation officials to "take every possible measure to facilitate full immigration to the united states" to alleviate suffering among displaced persons and refugees.

claimants to u.s. citizenship are not included in the first group, officials said.

after the first shipment plans call for moving betwe n 800 and 900 persons weekly and total annual quota for central europe and the baltic

wb/445p baltic

FRANKFURT, APRIL 5-(AP)-THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED THE LIFTING OF ALLIED RESTRICTIONS ON MAIL IN AND OUT OF GERMANY. PERSONS IN THE OUTSIDE WORLD WITH FRIENDS AND RELATIVES IN THE FORMER REICH CAN NOW WRITE THEM THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL MAILS.

THE GERMANS THEMSELVES, HOWEVER, ARE FORBIDDEN TO HAVE CORRESPONDENCE WITH TWO COUNTRIES -- SPAIN AND JAPAN AND HER DEPENDENCIES.

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ALL CORRESPONDENCE, IT WAS STATED, MUST DEAL EXCLUSIVELY WITH PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC MATTERS ON NON-ILLUSTRATED POSTCARDS OR IN LETTERS WEIGHING UP TO 20 GRAMS. COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE IS FORBIDDEN.

OREGANS 01830 APR 5TH 605AES

warsaw, april 5-(ap)- melvin richard best, american army private who has been held in a polish jail in connection with the killing of john kowalski, a polish militiaman, has been turned over to american authorities at sosnowiec col. walter pashley, u.s. military attache, announced tonight.

pashley said the 21-year-old soldier would be transferred to the u.s. zone of occupation in germany, and probably face trial before an american military tribunal. he has been held a jail near katowice since last dec. 10.

Bern, Switzerland, April 5-(AP)-A reliable informant said today the Swiss government had proposed to the allied commission in Washington the Allied-Swiss dispute over German assets in Switzerland be submitted to international court.

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Officials said the allies have not answered the proposal. The Swiss said allied demands that Switzerland turn over German assets in Swiss hands are based on an allied control council decree in Germany and on the Potsdam decisions, which the Swiss maintain are not applicable to neutrals.

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PRAGUE, APRIL 5-(AP)-VAROSLAV KREIJCI, LAST PREMIER OF THE BOHEMIAN-MORAVIAN PROTECTORATE GOVERNMENT, TESTIFIED TODAY IN A PEOPLES COURT WAR CRIMES TRIAL THAT HANS FRANK ONCE BOASTED OPENLY THAT THE MASSACRE OF LIDICE WAS HIS IDEA.

KREIJCI SAID FRANK, RETURNING TO PRAGUE FROM THE FUNERAL OF REINHARD HEYDRICH IN BERLIN, SHOWED MEMBERS OF THE PROTECTORATE GOVERNMENT A HITLER ORDER CONCERNING LIDICE AND SAID, "I HAVE SUGGESTED THIS."

FRANK VIGOROUSLY DENIED MAKING THE STATEMENT AND SAID HE ONLY READ HITLER'S ORDERS.

KREIJCI, HIMSELF FACING TRIAL ON COLLABORATION CHARGES, SAID THAT AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF HEYDRICH FRANK GAVE ORDERS AND THE PROTECTORATE GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONED ONLY AS A FIGUREHEAD.

TA1103PES

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, APRIL 5-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP MISSOURI, SCENE OF THE JAPANESE SURRENDER, DROPPED ANCHOR TODAY AFTER TAKING A SALUTE OF TURKISH BATTERIES IN THE GOLDEN HORN AND THE CHEERS OF THOUSANDS LINING THE SHORES.

IN A MAGNIFICENT PAGEANT OF SORROW BLENDING THE CUSTOMS OF THE OLD EAST WITH THE NEW WEST, TURKEY GAVE A HERO'S BURIAL TO HER FORMER AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, MAHMET ERTEGUN--LITTLE KNOWN EVEN IN HIS HOME COUNTRY BEFORE THE MIGHTY DREADNAUGHT BROUGHT HIS BODY HOME.

UNITED STATES DIGNITARIES, LED BY AD.H.KENT HEWITT, COMMANDING AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPE, STEPPED SLOWLY WITH TURKISH OFFICIALS DOWN THE SHADY STREETS BEHIND A GUN CARRIAGE BEARING THE BODY OF ERTEGUN, WHO DIED IN WASHINGTON IN 1944 AND WAS INTERRED TEMPORARILY IN ARLINGTON UNTIL THE WAR ENDED.

THE "BIG MO" WAS ANCHORED IN THE BOSPHORUS OFF THE SULTAN'S FAMOUS PALACE AND ITS BIG RIFLES THUNDERED SALUTES AT MINUTE INTERVALS AS THE FORMAL MILITARY PROCESSION WOUND AWAY BEHIND UNITS INCLUDING COMPANIES OF AMERICAN MARINES AND SAILORS.

THE MISSOURI WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN WARSHIP IN 16 YEARS TO ENTER THE NARROW BOSPHOROUS--THE ENTRANCE TO THE BLACK SEA WHICH TURKEY HAS PLEDGED TO DEFEND TO THE DEATH AGAINST ANY POWER.

"THIS IS A TRIP OF FRIENDSHIP AND GOOD WILL," ADM.HEWITT COMMENTED.

HUGE SIGNS ON A WHITE LIGHTHOUSE WELCOMED THE GREAT WARSHIP, WHICH SAILED IN FLANKED BY AMERICAN AND TURKISH DESTROYERS.

RW1052PES

BUCHAREST, APRIL 4 (DELAYED)-(AP)-A RUSSIAN SPOKESMAN INDICATED TODAY THERE WAS NO TRUTH TO REPORTS CIRCULATED EARLIER THIS WEEK BY ROMANIAN INFORMANTS THAT SOVIET TROOPS WOULD BEGIN A PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL FROM ROMANIA WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

ASKED FOR AN INTERVIEW TO CONFIRM OR DENY THE REPORTS, THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE RUSSIAN COMMAND SAID:

"I CANNOT RECEIVE THE CORRESPONDENT ON THE BASIS OF QUESTIONS WHICH DO NOT CORRESPOND TO REALITY."

THE EARLIER ROMANIAN REPORTS HAD SAID THAT THE RUSSIANS PLANNED TO EVACUATE ALL BUT ABOUT 100,000 "ADMINISTRATIVE FORCES." IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT THERE ARE NOW ABOUT 400,000 TO 500,000 RED ARMY TROOPS IN ROMANIA.

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ADD Belgrade (AP writer) xxx Tito

JOVAN VUKSAN, DIRECTOR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, SAID THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR TOLD HIM BRALOVITCH HAD "CONFESSED". VUKSAN SAID HE WAS TOLD THE FACT THAT BRALOVITCH WAS CONNECTED WITH AN AMERICAN NEWS SERVICE "HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH IT."

IN PREWAR YUGOSLAVIA BRALOVITCH WAS AN INFORMATION MINISTRY OFFICIAL. HE WAS IN CHARGE OF THE YUGOSLAV EXHIBITION AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR.

FD1150AES

BY GEORGE PALMER

BAGHDAD, APRIL 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MAJID BEY MUSTAFA, KURDISH LEADER AND MEMBER OF THE IRAQI PARLIAMENT, SAID TODAY HE BELIEVED A REPORT OF THE PROCLAMATION OF A NEW KURDISH STATE WITH HEADQUARTERS AT MOSUL WAS

OF THE PROCLAMATION OF A NEW KURDISH STATE WITH HEADQUARTERS AT MOSUL WAS "COMPLETELY UNTRUE" AND DECLARED THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS AMONG THE KURDS.

FIVE OTHER KURDISH SPOKESMEN, INCLUDING ALI KAMAL, A FORMER PARLIAMENT MEMBER, ALSO SAID THEY DID NOT BELIEVE THE REPORT.

(A FORMER KURDISH MEMBER OF IRAN'S PARLIAMENT SAID IN HAMADAN, IRAN, MONDAY THAT "KURDS OF IRAN, TURKEY, IRAQ AND SYRIA, MEETING AT MEHABAD (SAUJBULAGH), HAVE PROCLAIMED A NEW AND GREATER KURDISH STATE" CENTERED AT THE IRAQUI OIL CITY OF MOSUL AND HEADED BY MULLAH MUSTAFA OF THE BARZANI TRIBE.)

THE IRAQI KURDISH LEADERS SAID THEY BELIEVED IT WAS ILLOGICAL THAT SUCH HEADQUARTERS WOULD BE SET UP IN AN OIL CITY, A POSSIBLE SOURCE OF TROUBLE, AND THAT THE CHOICE OF MULLAH MUSTAFA AS CHIEF WAS ALSO ILLOGICAL.

MULLAH MUSTAFA IS WELL KNOWN IN IRAQ, BUT NOT AMONG KURDS OF OTHER NATIONS, THEY SAID, ADDING THAT SUCH A REPORT WAS "DESIGNED TO PRODUCE COMPLICATIONS AND MAGNIFY THE DANGER OF KURDISH TROUBLES."

MAJID BEY SAID THE REPORT WAS "INSTIGATED." "IF THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD COME TO KNOW ABOUT THE KURDISH QUESTION, EVERYONE WOULD BE BETTER OFF," HE SAID. "IT IS UP TO THE UNITED NATIONS TO SEND A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS AMONG THE KURDS."

ALI KAMAL SAID THE KURDS "NEED WORLD UNDERSTANDING AND HELP." THEY HAVE BEEN "TREATED MISERABLY IN IRAN AND TURKEY," HE DECLARED, AND ARE "LIKE AN EGG BETWEEN TWO SHEETS OF IRON."

FH1242PES

BATAVIA, APRIL 5-(AP)-- A DUTCH OFFICER AND SOLDIER WERE KILLED AND SIX DUTCH SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN ENGAGES WITH INDONESIAN BORDER SKIRMISHES FORCES IN THE SOERABAJA AREA YESTERDAY, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED

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TODAY.

THE BULLETIN ALSO REPORTED THAT INDONESIANS HAD FIRED UPON AN ALLIED TRANSIENTS CAMP AND A DUTCH POSITION IN BATAVIA DURING THE NIGHT, ~~BEXXDIXXEIXX XOXSEXXZ~~ AND HAD SET FIRE TO SEVERAL HOUSES IN KAMPONG KLENDER, EAST OF BATAVUA.

AT BANDOENG ALLIED FORCES REOCCUPIED THE RADIO STATION, WHICH HAD BEEN IN INDONESIAN HANDS, AND FOUND IT LITTLE DAMAGED, ALTHOUGH SOME EQUIPMENT WAS MISSING.

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ANETA--JA-- 734A

CHUNGKING, APRIL 5-(AP)-K.C. WU, MINISTER OF INFORMATION, TODAY BRANDED COMMUNIST CHARGES AGAINST THE KUOMINTANG (NATIONAL PARTY) AS SIMPLY AN EFFORT TO BARGAIN THEMSELVES INTO A BETTER POSITION POLITICALLY.

WU, SPEAKING FOR THE KUOMINTANG-CONTROLLED GOVERNMENT, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAD TWO OBJECTIVES IN THEIR ~~CHAYGESS~~.TO GAIN CONTROL OF MANCHURIA, AN FINANCIAL ASSIST

CHARGES: TO GAIN CONTROL OF MANCHURIA, AND TO DELAY U.S. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO CHINA.

"IF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT GIVES US FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE NOW THEY (THE COMMUNISTS) WOULD JOIN THE GOVERNMENT IMMEDIATELY," WU SAID.

CHINA IS IN VERY BAD CONDITION ECONOMICALLY AND NEEDS IMMEDIATE HELP, HE ADDED.

GEN. CHOU EN-LAI, THE COMMUNISTS' SPOKESMAN, YESTERDAY TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT THE ALLIES SHOULD GIVE CHINA A CHANCE TO ESTABLISH A DEMOCRACY, AND THAT "CARELESS (FINANCIAL) ASSISTANCE" FROM ABROAD BEFORE THAT IS ACCOMPLISHED "WILL CAUSE THE CHINESE PEOPLE TO SUFFER AND INCREASE DISORDERS."

HF527APS NM

NIGHT LEAD (190)

SOOCHOW, CHINA, APRIL 5-(AP)-CHINA'S MOST IMPORTANT--AND SHORTEST--WAR CRIMES TRIAL CLOSED TONIGHT AS STOCKY, BESPECTACLED CHEN KUNG-PO, ONE-TIME HEAD OF THE PUPPET NANKING GOVERNMENT, READ A 60,000 WORD STATEMENT IN HIS DEFENSE BEFORE A THREE-JUDGE TRIBUNAL.

CHEN, CHARGED WITH 10 COUNTS OF TREASON, THEN HEARD THE PROSECUTOR DEMAND A "VERY SEVERE" PUNISHMENT. THE TRIAL LASTED ONLY SIX HOURS.

THE VERDICT WILL BE HANDED DOWN APRIL 12. EACH CHARGE, UPON CONVICTION, CARRIES A DEATH PENALTY OR LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

IN JAMPACKED KIANG-SU HIGH COURT--A CENTURY OLD STRUCTURE INCONGRUOUSLY LIT WITH MODERN FLOODLIGHTS--55-YEAR-OLD, AMERICAN-EDUCATED CHEN ADMITTED HE HELD THE PUPPET POST BUT CONTENDED HE ALWAYS HAD THE BEST INTERESTS OF CHINA AT HEART.

CHEN, WHO TOOK OVER THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT AFTER THE DEATH IN JAPAN OF WANG CHING-WEI, WAS CHARGED BY THE PROSECUTION WITH BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR A SECRET ALLIANCE AND OTHER TREATIES WITH JAPAN AND A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE ALLIES.

IN CATEGORICALLY ANSWERING THE INDICTMENT, CHEN CONTENDED HE NEVER FAVORED THE JAPANESE TREATY. HE SAID WANG, IN JANUARY, 1939, ABRUPTLY ANNOUNCED PEACE WITH THE NIPPONESE WITHOUT DISCLOSING DETAILS. CHEN INSISTED HE NEVER PARTICIPATED IN THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

EW1035PCS

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BY DOUGLAS LOVELACE

FORT SHAFTER, HAWAII, APRIL 5-(AP)-THE PRESSING PROBLEM IN CHINA IS THE AMALGAMATION OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST ARMY INTO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FORCES, LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE ON HIS ARRIVAL TODAY FROM CHUNGKING.

THE COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN CHINA IS RETURNING TO THE U.S. FOR A SINUS OPERATION.

"AS LONG AS THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS' PRIVATE ARMY EXISTS, THE CHANCES OF PERMANENT PEACE AND REALIZING HOPES FOR DEMOCRACY IN CHINA ARE NIL," THE GENERAL TOLD NEWSMEN.

CONDITIONS IN CHINA APPEAR BETTER NOW, HE SAID, "AND WE HOPE THE CAUSES FOR IMPROVEMENT HAVE SOME PERMANENCE."

HE SAID GENERAL MARSHALL, SPECIAL U.S. ENVOY TO CHINA, DID A "FINE JOB" IN BRINGING ABOUT THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES IN CHINA'S CIVIL WAR.

THE PRESENT OUTBREAK OF FIGHTING ARELOCALIZED AND INVOLVE FEW MEN, HE ASSERTED, ADDING:

"IF GENERAL MARSHALL CAN SUCCEED IN EFFECTING A PERIOD OF NON-VIOLENCE FOR A FEW MONTHS, OR MAYBE A FEW YEARS, BY GETTING THE COMMUNISTS AND THE KUOMINTANG TO ARBITRATE AROUND A CONFERENCE TABLE AND NOT EMPLOY FORCE, THEN THE CHANCES OF PERMANENCE ARE GOOD.

"IF THIS FAILS, WE MAY EXPECT A RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES AND CHAOS."

WEDEMEYER SAID THE CHINESE ARE SEEKING TO IMPLEMENT THEIR NEWLY-WON SOVEREIGNTY, BY OUTLAWING CONCESSIONS TO FOREIGNERS, PASSED SOME LAWS WHICH CAUSED FRICTION WITH U.S. BUSINESSMEN.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS IN A MEMORANDUM PROTESTED TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK THE ANTI-OCCIDENTAL DISCRIMINATION AT SHANGHAI AND THE CONDITIONS WERE RECTIFIED.

"I DO NOT THINK THE GENERALISSIMO WILL SANCTION DISCRIMINATIONS," HE OBSERVED. "THE CHINESE NEED FOREIGN HELP."

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BY MORRIE LANDSBERG.

SEOUL, APRIL 5-(AP)-THE U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT SOON MAY GIVE AMERICAN OCCUPIED SOUTHERN KOREA ITS OWN GOVERNMENT BECAUSE OF FAILURE OF THE U.S.-SOVIET COMMISSION QUICKLY TO ESTABLISH SELF-RULE FOR ALL OF THIS COUNTRY.

A TOP-RANKING AMERICAM OFFICER TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY THAT A MOVE IS UNDER WAY TO TURN OVER AFFAIRS IN THE U.S. ZONE (SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL) TO KOREAM OFFICIALS, WITH THE AMG SERVING IN AN ADVISORY CAPACITY.

A STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN IN WASHINGTON EXPRESSED SURPRISE AT THE REPORT, SAYING HE DOUBTED THAT AMERICAN MEMBERS OF THE U.S.-SOVIET COMMISSION WOULD TAKE UNILATERAL ACTION. THE AMERICAN OFFICIAL HERE EXPLAINED, HOWEVER, THAT THE U.S. DELEGATION WOULD HAVE NO PART IN THE PROPOSED GOVERNMENT FOR SOUTHERN KOREA. HE SAID THE WASHINGTON SPOKESMAN MUST HAVE MISUNDERSTOOD THE STORY.

THE OFFICER SAID FACTORS BEHIND THE SELF-RULE PLAN INCLUDE, BESIDES THE SLOWNESS OF THE JOINT CONFERENCE, THE STEADY LOSS OF AMERICAN MILITARY ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL DUE TO DEMOBILIZATION.

REPORTS OF DISAGREEMENTS BETWEEN RUSSIANS REPRESENTING THE OCCUPATION FORCES FOR NORTH KOREA AND THE AMERICANS REPRESENTING THE SOUTH HAVE SEEPED OUT OF CLOSED SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE. THERE HAS BEEN NOTHING TO INDICATE MORE THAN SCANT PROGRESS IN TWO WEEKS.

DR. SYNGMAN RHEE, WHO RECENTLY WITHDREW AS ACTIVE HEAD OF THE AMERICAN-SUPPORTED DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL IN THE U.S. ZONE, HAS RECOVERED FROM AN ILLNESS AND IS REPORTED PLANNING A TWO WEEKS SPEAKING TOUR OF ALL EIGHT PROVINCES IN SOUTH KOREA. THIS SUPPORTED PREDICTIONS THAT IF A FORM OF INTERIM SELF-GOVERNMENT IS ESTABLISHED IN THE AMERICAN ZONE DR. RHEE WILL HEAD IT.

WHAT IS STALLING THE JOINT CONFERENCE HAS NOT BEEN MADE CLEAR. SOME AMERICANS CONJECTURE THAT THE RUSSIANS ARE PROLONGING IT TO OBTAIN COMPROMISES. IT ALSO HAS BEEN NOTED THAT THE KOREAN POPULATION IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OUTNUMBERS THAT IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE BY A RATIO OF EIGHT TO FIVE, WITH THE AMERICANS SEEKING CABINET REPRESENTATION ON THAT BASIS.

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buenos aires, april 5--(ap)--making a strong bid for peace with his political opponents, president-elect juan d. peron promised his supporters at a victory celebration last night that the victorious labor party "will have a generous hand for the defeated."

"but," he added, the party "will remember in the future those who do not know how to accept what we offer."

col. peron told his 250,000 listeners he would "forget offenses and insults and consider all argentines as brothers.

"from now on, our fundamental mission is to unite all argentines, pardoning those who lied about us or insulted us, and forgetting that some of us forsook our flag for another," he continued.

the latter comment obviously referred to peron's charges that his opponents were aided by united states influences.

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HAVANA, APRIL 5-(AP)-PRESIDENT GRAU SAN MARTIN APPEALED TO CUBANS TODAY TO EAT MORE NATIVE PRODUCTS, BALANCE YOUR DIET AND AVOID WASTE IN ORDER TO OVERCOME THE PRESENT SUPPLY CRISIS." CUBA IS SHORT OF RICE, FATS MEAT.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 5-(AP)-A STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN DENIED TODAY A MOSCOW NEWSPAPER REPORT THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS SECRETLY LEASING LAND IN ICELAND FOR AIR AND NAVAL BASES.

THE REPORT WAS PUBLISHED BY IZVESTIA, WHICH SAID THE AMERICAN COMMAND IN ICELAND WAS CONCLUDING LEASES AND AGREEMENTS WITH ICELANDIC FARMERS ON CONDITION THAT THE AGREEMENTS WOULD NOT BE MADE PUBLIC.

IN REPLY TO A QUESTION AT A NEWS CONFERENCE, THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT NO SUCH TRANSACTIONS HAD OCCURRED OR WERE PLANNED, AND THAT AS FAR AS HE KNEW, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAS NOT NEGOTIATING WITH ICELAND FOR BASES.

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(300) NIGHT LEAD WIN-THE-PEACE

WASHINGTON, APRIL 5-(AP)-SENATOR TAYLOR (D-IDAHO) SAID TONIGHT THAT "THE GREAT 'VICTORY' OVER RUSSIA OUR PRESS IS CELEBRATING CAME TOO CLOSE TO BEING A VICTORY FOR THE MAKERS OF WORLD WAR III."

HIS COMMENT WAS MADE IN A REVIEW OF THE IRANIAN SITUATION.

ADDRESSING A "WIN-THE-PEACE" MEETING ATTENDED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS OVER THE COUNTRY, TAYLOR QUOTED CHAIRMAN CONNALLY (D-TEX) OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE AS HAVING SAID THE "UNITED NATIONS CAN GO ITS WAY, WITH OR WITHOUT RUSSIA."

TAYLOR DECLARED, HOWEVER:

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"WITHOUT RUSSIA--OR WITHOUT THE UNITED STATES OR WITHOUT GREAT BRITAIN--THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS SECURITY COUNCIL CEASE TO BE INSTRUMENTS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE AND BECOME MERELY THE ANTE-CHAMBERS WHERE WAR ALLIANCES ARE ARRANGED AND PREPARATION FOR WAR COMPLETED."

TAYLOR ADDRESSED AN AUDIENCE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AUDITORIUM ESTIMATED BY ATTENDANTS AT ABOUT 750. REFERRING TO AN ASSERTION BY REP. RANKIN (D-MISS) ON THE HOUSE FLOOR THAT THE THREE-DAY CONFERENCE WAS SPONSORED BY "A BUNCH OF COMMUNISTS," AND TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF THEIR NAMES AS SPONSORS BY FOUR REPRESENTATIVES, TAYLOR SAID:

"IF I WERE GOING TO RESIGN (FROM SPONSORSHIP) BECAUSE THERE ARE COMMUNISTS AMONG US, I WOULD HAVE TO GET OUT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY BECAUSE COMMUNISTS VOTED WITH US."

TAYLOR TOLD THE MEETING "YOUR PURPOSE IS TO JUDGE SOBERLY THE EXTENT AND CAUSES OF OUR OWN GOVERNMENT'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE DISRUPTION OF THAT UNITY OF THE BIG THREE IT IS PLEDGED TO MAINTAIN AND STRANGTHEN, AND THEN TO DIRECT YOUR PUBLIC SERVANTS TO REPAIR THE DAMAGE ALREADY DONE AND MAKE SURE THAT THE ERRORS COMMITTED ARE NOT REPEATED."

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REP. COFFEE (D-WASH) URGED THE MEETING TO SUPPORT A RESOLUTION HE HAS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE CALLING FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF RECOGNITION FROM FRANCO SPAIN.

R.J.THOMAS, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CIO-UNION OF AUTO WORKERS, ASSERTED THAT "OUR BIG AUTO MANUFACTURERS AND THEIR STOOGES IN CONGRESS" WANT THE UNITED NATIONS "TO USE ARMED FORCE AGAINST ONE OF THE BIG THREE."

"OUR TOP AUTO MANUFACTURERS," HE SAID, "STILL WANT NAZISM AND FASCISM--TO CRUSH LABOR IN EUROPE, AND THEY WANT IT HERE TO CRUSH AMERICAN LABOR."

THE MEETING ALSO WAS ADDRESSED BY DR. CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN, PRESIDENT OF A NEGRO INSTITUTE AT SEDALIA, N.C., AND MILLARD LAMPELL, FORMERLY WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN EDITION OF STARS AND STRIPES. MRS. PAUL ROBESON, WIFE OF THE NEGRO SINGER, READ A MESSAGE FROM HER HUSBAND.

THE REPRESENTATIVES WHO WITHDREW THEIR NAMES AS SPONSORS ARE PATRICK (D-ALA); KEFAUVER (D-TENN); LINK (D-ILL) AND PRICE (D-ILL).

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Truman Bids U. S. Stay Strong, Extend Draft and Unify Services, Oppose Coercion of Any Nation

APR 7 1946

PRESIDENT VOWS NEW U. S. POLICY WILL GUARD PEACE

70,000 at Chicago Hear Plea for Unification of Armed Forces.

DRAFT EXTENSION URGED

American Interests in Orient Require Continued Security There.

E. YAGGY O

CHICAGO, April 6—(AP) President Truman, proclaiming a new "universal" foreign policy designed to oppose aggression the world over, called today for strong military forces to back it up.

Speaking before a crowd estimated at upwards of 70,000 persons, the President, standing bare-headed in the wind-swept Soldier field, declared NIGHT must remain strong to preserve the peace and protect the weak from outside "coercion or penetration."

Urges Draft Extension

Mr. Truman called for passage of legislation extending the Selective Service act another year, armed forces unification and universal training, which have stout opposition in Congress, and then, departing from his prepared text, declared:

"Nobody should play politics with the national safety." He did not elaborate.

The President was cheered when he mentioned his talk and interrupted by applause on other occasions, once when he paid tribute to Franklin D. Roosevelt, his predecessor.

Following the Soldier field ceremony, the President and his party of high Army officers and their wives departed by special train for Washington at 5:03 p. m. (C.S.T.).

Mr. Truman reserved for the United States the right to project itself into any situation where outside rivalries might endanger the security of any nation and endanger the peace of all.

The crowd estimate was made by Park Police Lieut. Jasper Freeman, who said the field provided seats for 85,000. Other estimates by reporters were somewhat lower.

Reviews Parade

Earlier, Mr. Truman reviewed an Army day parade witnessed by an estimated 1,000,000 persons. Later he went to Soldier field, where he spoke with General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief of staff, and Secretary of War Robert D. Patterson.

In the strongest language he has ever used as Franklin D. Roosevelt's successor as democracy's spokesman, the gray-haired Missourian told thousands in Soldier field:

"We cannot one day proclaim our intention to prevent unjust aggression and oppression in the world and the next day call for immediate scrapping of our military might."

He saw some of that might earlier when 14,000 troops of the famous Fifth (Red Diamond) infantry passed by a Michigan avenue reviewing stand in which he stood with Gov. Dwight D. Green, Mayor Edward J. Kelly, Senator Lucas (D-Ill) and its commander, Major General Albert E. Brown.

Naming names, he declared that the United States would expect Great Britain, Soviet Russia and other countries to pursue peaceful objectives in the Orient in return for United States recognition of their "important" economic interests in that area.

The United States will have to be dealt in the Orient, he emphasized, because of its own interest in peace and security there.

Our "universal" foreign policy, Mr. Truman asserted, must guide our relations with every country, no matter how remote it is from our shores.

Will Back United Nations

The United Nations, which he said the United States would back "to the utmost," have a right, he declared flatly, to insist that the sovereignty andintegrity of the Near and Middle East countries must not be threatened "by coercion and penetration" through outside rivalries which might "erupt into conflict."

Mincing no words in his role as a spokesman for the weak everywhere, he expressed the hope of his country "for the peaceful settlement of differences which have arisen between colonial people and colonial sovereigns in all areas."

To back up his strong language, he renewed his plea for extension of the Selective Service act another year, a program of universal training and a merger of the Army and Navy into a single department of national defense with the air forces having co-equal status.

Prior to his speech, he was cheered by thousands in a brief parade to his hotel, questioned for 20 minutes by quick-thinking Chicago high school journalists and feted at a civic luncheon.

He told his unprecedented teen age news conference that he favored extending to 18-year-olds the right to vote since boys of that age had proved in time of war their devotion to the highest principles of citizenship. He told them also to read and study the Sermon on the Mount to prepare themselves for the days ahead.

The Army, Mr. Truman said at Soldiers Field, can be continuously and adequately supplied for another year only by the Selective Service act." Universal training is necessary, he said, to assure the country of a trained citizenship in time of crisis.

Total Mobilization in War

"No one knows yet what would be needed in terms of infantry, artillery, pilots or bombs in the atomic age," he continued solemnly, but modern warfare requires "the total mobilization of all men and all energies."

"Next time—if there must be a next time—we are likely to be the first target," he said.

The President expressed conviction that the United Nations Security council is "fully capable" of settling disputes between any nations of the world, however different their philosophies, traditions and interests, if it reflects "the legitimate aspirations and needs" of fellow members.

"The United States," he announced at one point, "intends to join with the other sovereign republics of America in a regional pact to provide a common defense against attack."

Explaining America's interest in outside rivalries all over the globe, the President said simply:

"Remember that the first World War began in Serbia, that the Peace of Versailles was first broken in Manchuria and that the Second World War began in Poland."

U. S. Policy In Orient

Control and reform of Japan, he said, "is only a beginning" of American policy in the Orient. In that connection he mentioned:

The U. S. working in Korea with Korean leaders and Soviet Russian allies "to create a provisional democratic government."

Chinese leaders, through "wise counsel" of Special Envoy Gen. George C. Marshall, "on the road to achieve political unity by peaceful democratic processes."

The Philippine commonwealth on July 4 becoming "a fully sovereign and independent nation."

Mr. Truman said: "We seek to encourage a quick revival of economic activity and international trade in the Far East. To do that, we stand ready to extend credits and technical assistance to help build the peace."

The President recognized "important interests" of Great Britain, Russia and other nations in the Far East, but asserted: "In return we expect recognition by them that we also have an interest in maintaining peace and security in that area."

He said nations confronted with "grave problems" of the Near and Middle East, due to land, air and water communications of great economic and strategic importance, "are not strong enough, individually or collectively, to withstand powerful aggression."

2. In return for American recognition of "important interests" of Great Britain and Russia and others in the Orient, these countries must respect our interest in peace and security in that area. The United States, he added, "shall expect them to pursue" the same peaceful objectives.

3. The United Nations have a right to insist that the sovereignty and integrity of the countries of the Near and Middle East, where outside rivalries might "erupt into conflict," must not be threatened by coercion or penetration.

Policy On Colonies

4. The United States hopes "for the peaceful settlement of differences which have arisen between colonial people and colonial sovereigns in all areas."

5. The United Nations Security Council "is fully capable" of settling disputes between any nations of the world, however different their philosophies, traditions and interests, if it respects "the legitimate aspirations and needs" of fellow members.

6. "The United States intends to join with the other sovereign republics of America in a regional pact to provide a common defense against attack."

Using some of the strongest language he has ever employed in discussing America's new global foreign policy, Mr. Truman declared its immediate objective "is to support the United Nations to the utmost."

World Trade Support

This country stands ready, he added, to provide necessary support for a world trade system to "strengthen and safeguard the peace."

The President, after reviewing a parade of army might, said universal training, a year's extension of the draft and unification of the armed forces are "the foundation stones which hold the promise of a strong nation."

"They are essential if we are to maintain our leadership on the road to peace and freedom," he said.

"We Must Remain Strong"

If the country is to carry out its new world-wide obligations to support the "peace and freedom" that are "the very root of our foreign policy," the President said, "we must remain strong." Asserting this is America's duty under its United Nations membership, he added:

"We cannot one day proclaim our intention to prevent unjust aggression and oppression in the world and the next day call for immediate scrapping of our military might."

The President said that the United States today is "a strong nation; there is none stronger" and that its strength requires it to "assume leadership and accept responsibility."

"It would be a tragic breach of national duty and international faith if, consciously or carelessly, we permitted ourselves ever to be unprepared to fulfill that responsibility," he said.

Draft Alone Can Do It

The Army, he continued, can be "continuously and adequately supplied for another year only by the Selective Service Act."

Either we must keep men abroad whose service entitles them to return home or "we shall turn our backs upon the enemy before the victory is finally assured," he said, and added his assurance that Congress will not choose either alternative.

Universal training, Mr. Truman said, will not bring any youth into the Army or Navy in time of peace, but will assure that each individual is trained "to take his place if war unhappily should ever come again."

"No one knows yet what would be needed in terms of infantry, artillery, pilots, planes, rockets or bombs in the atomic age," he continued, but modern war calls for "the total mobilization of all men and all energies."

The "First Target"—U.S.

"Next time—if there must be a next time—we are likely to be the first target," Mr. Truman said.

First Objective Held Aid To U.N.; Draft Renewal Urged

APR 7 1946

E. YAGGY

Chicago, April 6 (AP)—President Truman proclaimed today a "universal" American foreign policy aimed at stopping "coercion and DAY" of the weak and calling for powerful peacetime military reserves.

Speaking at an Army Day celebration in Soldier Field, where he renewed his appeal for extension of the Selective Service Act, unification of the armed forces and a universal-training program, the President declared that:

1. One "universal" policy must guide United States relations with every country, "no matter how remote."

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Text Of President Truman's Chicago Speech

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Chicago, April 6 (AP)—The text of President Truman's Army Day address follows:

On this Army Day freedom-loving men all over the world rise with us to salute our fighting men and devoted women of the Army.

Our American soldier is respected everywhere for his courage, admired for his fighting skill and loved for his charm and simplicity. Like his gallant brother in arms in the United States Navy, he is the symbol of our traditions and our hopes.

Our Army has written many glorious chapters in our nation's history, but none so brilliant as the last. Its story in this war has been written in every corner of the globe—on the Continent of Europe; in the wastes of the Arctic; over the vast expanse of the Pacific; in jungle and desert; on mountains and over the beaches.

A Civilian Army

It is a glorious history of men against the forces of nature as well as against the forces of evil.

Ours is a civilian Army, not a professional one—either in leadership or manpower. Of the 850,000 officers who led it in war only 16,000 were professional soldiers. Of the 10,000,000 men and women who at some time served in it, only 300,000 were regulars.

This Army Day is a fitting day for us to look thankfully at the past and hopefully to the future.

Our Army of democracy — of every walk of life, of every faith, of every national descent—was victorious over the professional armies of the dictators who had scorned us too soft and too cowardly to fight. The survival of a free civilization is the reward for the struggle and battles of the men of our fighting forces.

No one can think of the great American Army without thinking of those leaders of victory, those commanding officers, who now take their place in history with the immortals of the past. And the Army itself as well as the American people will always remember the inspiration, leadership, courage and determination which came from that gallant warrior in the White House—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Strength Requires Humility

The past is history. It is the future to which we must turn our thoughts and energies now. What of the world on the Army Days to come? What of the future of mankind in the atomic age which is upon us?

Let us look clearly today and tomorrow. The facts are plain, and I think our course is also plain.

The United States today is a strong nation; there is none stronger. This is not a boast. It is a fact which calls for a solemn thought and due humility. It means that with such strength, we have to assume leadership and accept responsibility.

It would be a tragic breach of national duty and international faith if, consciously or carelessly, we permitted ourselves ever to be unprepared to fulfill that responsibility.

We still have much to do. We are determined to remain strong.

We still have all the duties of the armies of occupation. We still have to do our share in supervising former enemy governments, enforcing the peace terms, disarming and repatriating enemy troops, taking care of hundreds of thousands of displaced persons.

Destroy War-Making

We still have to service and supply all our troops overseas. We still have to protect and preserve American property all over the world. We still have to destroy the war matériel and the war-making industries of our enemies.

But far and above all those things, we must remain strong because only so long as we remain strong can we ensure the peace of the world. Peace has to be built on power for good. Justice and good will and good deeds are not enough.

We cannot on one day proclaim our intention to prevent unjust aggression and oppression in the world and on the next day call for immediate scrapping of our military might.

We must remain strong, not because we plan or want to impose our views upon the world by force, or do battle with any nation; we must remain strong in order to retain our leadership, and, with all our resources, exercise that leadership on behalf of a world of peace and harmony among all nations and all peoples.

That is not only our moral duty; it is a firm obligation which we have undertaken as a member of the United Nations.

From the military point of view, how can we best maintain this strength and leadership? I have, during the past year, given what I consider appropriate answers to that question, to the Congress and to the nation. Because time passes quickly, and because delay is itself a process of decay, I emphasize those answers again today.

They are: First, unification of all our armed services in a single department; second, temporary extension of the Selective Service Act; third, universal training.

Unification does not mean subordination of any branch of the service. It does not mean a loss of identity. It means just what the word says—unification.

It means a concentration and cohesion of our best military thought and our best military resources, geared to maximum efficiency. It means using our experience in World War II for the peace of the world.

I hope that the second objective will very soon be achieved in the Congress—the extension of the Selective Service Act. We have won the war; we must now make the victory secure. Victorious nations cannot, on the surrender of a vicious and dangerous enemy, turn their backs and go home.

Wars are different from baseball games where, at the end of the game, the teams get dressed and leave the park. In wars, the victors must make sure that there will not be a recurrence of enemy aggression and tyranny. Tyranny must be rooted out from the very soul of enemy nations before we can say that the war is really won.

The American people recognize that fact. But the process is long and exacting. It requires an army of many men. And that army of many men can be continuously and adequately supplied for another year only by the Selective Service Act.

Face Two Alternatives

If the act is not extended beyond the next month, when it will otherwise expire, we face these alternatives: Either we shall have to keep men indefinitely in foreign lands who, by reason of long service, are justly entitled to come home to their families; or we shall turn our backs upon the enemy before the victory is finally assured.

Justice to the men still in the armed forces, justice to all our people and to civilization itself forbids the choice of either of these alternatives. And the Congress, I am sure, will not choose either.

The third essential of a strong America is a program of universal training. Let us understand this clearly. Universal training is not conscription.

It does not mean that our young men would have to serve in the Army or Navy for any period during peacetime. They remain citizens and civilians unless the Congress declares an emergency and calls upon them to serve in the armed forces with other citizens.

What is proposed is that each individual be trained and fitted by his nation to take his place if war unhappily should ever come again.

It is no answer to say that we do not need a large Army in the atomic age. No one knows yet precisely what we shall need—in terms of infantry, artillery, pilots, paratroopers, ships, radar, planes, rockets or bombs.

No Time To Prepare

We do know this: Modern war calls for the total mobilization of all men and all energies. We know, too, that we are not likely again to be given two years or more by heroic allies to get ready. Next time—if there must be a next time—we are likely to be the first target.

And so on short notice, each man must be ready to take his place and go forward—not at the end of a few months, or a few years, but immediately. Otherwise it may be too late.

There is only one way that each man can be ready That way is by training ahead of time. He will not be trained to do things which are obsolete. He will be trained to do only whatever is required in modern warfare.

A nation whose people want it to be a leader, to be a bulwark against tyranny and oppression surely cannot expect less of its people than that they be made ready to fight or to work to preserve the nation.

Unification of the armed forces, temporary extension of the Selective Service Act and a universal training program—those are the foundation stones which hold the promise of a strong nation. They are essential if we are to maintain our leadership on the road to peace and freedom.

Support United Nations

For the desire for peace and freedom is the very root of our foreign policy. I stated the fundamental foreign policy of the United States in New York city on Navy Day last October and in my message to the Congress January 21, 1946.

That policy remains the same today. It is based squarely upon the pursuit of peace and justice; and it definitely rejects any selfish advantage for ourselves.

The immediate objective of our foreign policy is to support the United Nations to the utmost.

It is my conviction that the Security Council of the United Nations, now meeting in New York city, is fully capable of reaching agreements between the peoples of the world—however different their traditions and philosophies, and however divergent their interests.

The essential requirements to that end are that its member nations follow the dictates of justice, that they consider and respect the legitimate aspirations and needs of their fellow members.

All citizens of the United States worthy of the honor of that citizenship are determined to preserve our democratic form of government. They will not, on the other hand, interfere in any way with the governments of other peace-loving people.

Peace Must Be Pursued

Peace is not a reward that comes automatically to those who cherish it. It must be pursued, unceasingly and unwaveringly, by every means at our command.

In the pursuit of peace, there is no single path. We must have a policy to guide our relations with every country in every part of the world. No country is so remote from us that it may not some day be involved in a matter which threatens the peace.

Remember that the first World War began in Serbia; that the peace of Versailles was first broken in Manchuria, and that the second World War began in Poland. Our foreign policy must be universal.

In the Far East our program for peace is designed to combat and remedy the conditions that made it possible for Japan to turn upon her neighbors. We have disarmed Japan and are promoting reforms which we hope will bring into being a democratic and peaceful nation.

But the control and reform of Japan is only a beginning. In the Far East, as elsewhere, we shall encourage the growth and spread of democracy and civil liberties.

In Korea we are even now working with our Soviet ally and with Korean leaders to create a provisional democratic government. Our aim is to speed the day when Korea will again take her place as an independent and democratic nation.

In China we are supporting a free and democratic government. Through the wise counsel of General Marshall the Chinese leaders are on the road to achieve political unity by peaceful democratic processes.

The Philippine Commonwealth, on July 4, next, will become a fully sovereign and independent nation. We hope for the peaceful settlement of the differences which have arisen between colonial peoples and colonial sovereigns in all areas.

The roots of democracy, however, will not draw much nourishment in any nation from a soil of poverty and economic distress. It is a part of our strategy of peace, therefore, to assist in the rehabilitation and development of the Far Eastern countries.

Encourage Recovery

We seek to encourage a quick revival of economic activity and international trade in the Far East. To do that we stand ready to extend credits and technical assistance to help build the peace.

In proclaiming America's intention to assert its interest in peace and security everywhere, the President reminded:

"Remember that the first World War began in Serbia; that the peace of Versailles was first broken in Manchuria and that the second World War began in Poland."

He asserted that the control and reform of Japan "is only a beginning" of American policy in the Orient.

The United States even now is working in Korea with Korean leaders and Soviet Russian allies, he said, "to create a provisional democratic government" with the desire of speeding the day "when Korea will again take her place as an independent and democratic nation."

Philippines Free In July

Chinese leaders, through the "wise counsel" of Gen. George C. Marshall, his special envoy, the President continued, "are on the road to achieving political unity by peaceful democratic processes." He reminded that the Philippine Commonwealth on July 4 "will become a fully sovereign and independent nation."

"We seek to encourage a quick revival of economic activity and international trade in the Far East," Mr. Truman said. "To do that, we stand ready to extend credits and technical assistance to help build the peace."

Granting American recognition of "important interests" of Great Britain, Russia and other countries in the Far East, he declared:

"In return we expect recognition by them that we also have an interest in maintaining peace and security in that area.

The Same Objectives

"We expect understanding on their part that our objectives are dedicated to the pursuit of peace, and we shall expect them to pursue the same objectives."

Turning to the "grave problems" of the Near and Middle East, which he said were posed by land, air and water communications of great economic and strategic importance, Mr. Truman said the nations having them "are not strong enough, individually or collectively, to withstand powerful aggression."

"It is easy to see, therefore," the President continued, "how the Near and Middle East might become an arena of intense rivalry between outside powers and how such rivalry might suddenly erupt into conflict.

U.N. As Reconciler

"No contry, great or small, has legitimate interests in the Near or Middle East, which cannot be reconciled with the interests of other nations through the United Nations."

Under the circumstances, he said, the United Nations have a right to insist that "the sovereignty and integrity of the countries of the Near and Middle East must not be threatened by coercion or intimidation."

He said the United States would do its part to help self-governed, independent people in these areas to "develop their resources, widen their educational opportunities and raise their standards of living."

The President made it clear the United States would continue to help suffering Europe. It will do so because it is right, he said, because "we can't enjoy prosperity in a world of economic stagnation," and because stagnation provides is fullly capable of reaching agreements between the peoples of the world, however different their traditions and philosophies and however divergent their interests.

"Essential Requirements"

"The essential requirements to that end are that its member nations follow the dictates of justice, that they consider and respect the legitimate aspirations and needs of their fellow members."

Control of atomic energy so that it may serve, rather than destroy mankind, the President said, is "the greatest challenge" left by the last war.

"We are pressing on steadfastly in this task," he added.

"We realize we must bring to it political imagination as great as the scientific genius which discovered this new force."

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We recognize that the Soviet Union, the British Commonwealth and other nations have important interests in the Far East. In return we expect recognition by them that we also have an interest in maintaining peace and security in that area.

We expect understanding on their part that our objectives are dedicated to the pursuit of peace; and we shall expect them to pursue the same objectives.

Turning to the Near East and Middle East, we find an area which presents grave problems. This area contains vast natural resources. It lies across the most convenient routes of land, air and water communications.

It is consequently an area of great economic and strategic importance, the nations of which are not strong enough individually or collectively to withstand powerful aggression.

It is easy to see, therefore, how the Near and Middle East might become an arena of intense rivalry between outside powers, and how such rivalry might suddenly erupt into conflict.

Interests Reconcilable

No country, great or small, has legitimate interests in the Near and Middle East which cannot be reconciled with the interests of other nations through the United Nations.

The United Nations have a right to insist that the sovereignty and integrity of the countries of the Near and Middle East must not be threatened by coercion or penetration.

If peace is to be preserved and strengthened in this important section of the world, however, we cannot be content merely to assure self-government and independence. The people of the Near and Middle East want to develop their resources, widen their educational opportunities and raise their standards of living.

The United States will do its part in helping to bring this about.

Turning to Europe, we find her suffering the terrible pangs of hunger and privation. Economic reconstruction is first of all a task for the people and the governments of Europe. Help from outside, however, will quicken the pace of reconstruction and reduce the cost in human misery.

The United States is in a position to help; we are helping now, and we shall continue to help.

Food Critically Needed

We shall help because we know that we ourselves cannot enjoy prosperity in a world of economic stagnation. We shall help because economic distress, anywhere in the world, is a fertile breeding ground for violent political upheaval.

And we shall help because we feel it is simple humanitarianism to lend a hand to our friends and allies who are convalescing from wounds inflicted by our common enemy.

Food is Europe's most critical need. It is not enough to share our surpluses, for to share surpluses is not really to share at all. No worthy American will hesitate to reduce his own consumption of food when the food so released will avert starvation abroad.

Next to food, Europe's greatest need is for machinery and raw materials to rehabilitate her transportation systems, her mines and her factories.

We have been supplying these products to Europe on long-term credit and we shall continue to do so. Billions of dollars for reconstruction have been made available by the Congress through the Export-Import Bank and through the International Bank.

World Trading System

We seek to lay the groundwork of a world trading system which will strengthen and safeguard the peace. We want no return to the kind of narrow economic nationalism which poisoned international relations and undermined living standards between the two world wars.

The Congress is now considering, and I hope will soon approve, the financial agreements with Great Britain. These arrangements have not been made merely to support a faithful ally.

They are of vital importance to our own country as a means of opening the channels of world trade to American enterprise.

We shall work to achieve equal opportunity in world trade, because closed economic blocs in Europe or any place in the world can only lead to impoverishment and isolation of the people who inhabit it.

We shall press for the elimination of artificial barriers to international navigation, in order that no nation, by accident of geographical location, shall be denied unrestricted access to seaports and international waterways.

The American republics propose to settle differences between the nations of the Western Hemisphere as good neighbors by consultation in the common cause of peace and national well-being—consultation in which all of them will have equal representation.

The United States intends to join with other sovereign republics of America in a regional pact to provide a common defense against attack.

Perhaps the greatest challenge which the war has bequeathed to us is the control of atomic energy so that this vast new force may not destroy, but instead may serve, mankind.

Our country has joined with all the United Nations in a determined effort to devise international action which will achieve these ends. We are pressing on steadfastly in this task. We realize that we must bring it to political imagination as great as the scientific genius which unleashed this new force.

I Am Confident

The same unswerving determination and effort which produced the release of atomic energy and will enable mankind to live without terror and reap untold benefits from this new product of man's genius.

I am not pessimistic about the future. I have confidence that there is no international problem which cannot be solved if there are the will and the strength to solve it through the United Nations which we have all created.

We attained overwhelming victory in close union with the free and peaceful nations of the world. In the same kind of union with them, and with the help of the same heroic men and women who fought the war, and whom we honor today, we can attain a lasting peace.

Patterson Says Nation Tends to 'Forget' Army

APR 7 1946

He and Eisenhower Speak at Chicago Exercises

CHICAGO, April 6 (AP).—Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson said today the nation suffers from "a fatal tendency" to forget the Army now that the shooting is over, and asserted this attitude is "dangerous" in these times.

Mr. Patterson and General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army chief of staff, spoke at Army Day exercises in Soldier Field.

The job of the soldier today, both said, is to enforce the peace and eradicate Nazi doctrines. Mr. Patterson asserted that the peace must be enforced upon the "millions who hate us for our victory, who will fan any flame that starts up."

By readiness and ability to defend the peace, Mr. Patterson said, the Army can prevent war.

"Our ability to make our views for the maintenance of peace felt throughout the world," he said, "depends on the power we may possess to back up fully the policies we support. That is the primary function of an army that is the servant and instrument of a peace-loving and democratic people. General Eisenhower pledged the Army's "earnest" effort to develop national security "as a cornerstone of the peace structure that must be built in the world."

Speeches by Eisenhower and Patterson

APR 7 1946

General Eisenhower

Following is the text of General Eisenhower's Army Day address as recorded and transcribed by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Mr. President, Mayor Kelly, Governor Green, ladies and gentlemen:

This day of tribute to the men and women of the United States Army is a day of national rededication to the ideals they served so well.

Total victory was the product of unity—a unity achieved by people and by nations, all guided by the truth that attainment of great common objectives requires sacrifice by each of the participants. In the face of danger individual advantage was glad to bow to the common good.

Looking back upon the uneasy peace that followed the neglected victory of 1918—which crumbled and finally disappeared in the smoke and ashes of Poland, France and Pearl Harbor—we know that to protect this victory we must remain united to work for security in peace as we did for success in war. In no other way can we fully pay the debt we owe to the veterans of the battlefield. As a nation we can, and must, fulfill our direct and obvious obligations to these men: to care for the disabled and for the dependents of the fallen; to help every veteran attain opportunity for increased usefulness. But this is not enough! With our Allies, we must now use wisdom and courage to consolidate the victory and secure the peace. The goal is universal renunciation of war—the problem is to reach that goal with certainty. That is the meaning of our rededication.

The armed forces could not have won the war—alone. No one nation can secure the peace—alone. Our country, while doing every needful internal thing to fulfill the purposes expressed by its founders, must seek to fit itself as a reliable, strong, energetic partner in an international peace enterprise of global significance and transcendent import to all of us.

In approaching this problem, your army—as an instrument and as a part of the whole people—has been given particular assignments.

We must retain the ability to fulfill our country's obligations in the defeated Axis areas.

We must, until perpetual peace is assured, maintain and constantly improve the perishable machines of our security.

In the scientific world the best of yesterday is the obsolete of today!

Finally, during this period of world readjustment and reconversion, while the United Nations construct the machinery of international security, we must maintain such strength as may be required from us by that organization.

The Army decries jingoism and saber rattling. It believes in strength without arrogance; in firmness without discourtesy; in loyalty without servility. It lives with pride in its cherished traditions of service to our Commander in Chief and to the people to whom it belongs.

On this Army Day of 1946, it is the Army's hope and ambition to honor our veterans by helping in the development of our national security as a cornerstone of the peace structure that must be built in the world. In this endeavor those of us still in the uniform of our country pledge our faithful and earnest support until that day when swords are ploughshares and the reign of peace is unchallenged.

Secretary Patterson

Secretary Patterson's Army Day address, as recorded and transcribed by THE NEW YORK TIMES, *was as follows:*

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen:

Today, we pause for Army Day. A year ago, two years ago, three and four years ago, we were too busy. The Army was too busy. This year we shall make up for the years we have lost. This year we shall do all in our power to make sure that no future anniversary shall be lost. The peace we have won shall be held firmly. The price the nation paid for it must never again be exacted from American men and women.

You may well be proud of your Army. It was, in a personal sense, your Army. Thousands of you here today served valiantly in its ranks. All of you contributed someone or something to it. All of you in this stadium were, directly or indirectly, concerned in its achievements. All of you treasure the memory of its victories and your part in them. Many of you can never forget, so long as you live, the sacrifice that victory cost you.

But there is a fatal tendency on the part of all democracies to forget the Army when we think the immediate job is done.

Today we are suffering from that tendency. When the shooting is over, we are tempted to forget war and everything connected with it. We want to think only of peace and to enjoy the fruits of peace. Because the Army was part of war, we tend to put it out of our minds.

It is dangerous to forget the Army, even when there is no pressing need for its service. It is doubly dangerous to forget the Army when we have need of its services as sorely as we have today.

All the world wants peace. All the United Nations are pledged to peace. But there are millions who hate us for our victory, who will fan any flame that starts up. They do not want lasting peace. It must be enforced, if they are to accept it.

"Guardian of Our Victory"

That is the job of the American soldier today. It is as important a job as any American citizen can be assigned. The American soldier is the guardian of our victory. He holds the ramparts behind which we strive to build world unity.

Maintenance of peace has always been his first mission. Your Army does not provoke, does not cause war. But by its readiness and its ability to defend the peace, it can prevent war. Our ability to make our views for the maintenance of peace felt throughout the world depends on the power we may possess to back up fully the policies we support. That is the primary function of an army that will always be the servant and the instrument of a peace-loving and democratic people.

There are in this country today millions of veterans who responded to the call of their country and who have served loyally and faithfully. In a crisis, if one came, they could be expected to volunteer in large numbers, but as the years go by, their fighting potential will decrease, though their patriotism will never be dimmed. Moreover, in fairness to them, we should call on those who had not served before.

As insurance to our national defense, therefore, we must always have a reservoir of trained young men; of citizens who are ready to take on the full responsibility of coming to the aid of their country whenever needed. The only way to achieve that end is to have universal military training. The War Department wholeheartedly supports the President's plan for military training of our young men, as civilians.

There is no shortcut or easy path to lasting peace. Effort and sacrifice are essential. A determined will and the strength to enforce it are demanded. The weak have no assurance of peace. They can only accept what is permitted them. But those who are strong, both in the justice of their cause and their will to defend it, can assure the world freedom from war.

Our cause is just. Our will is firm. Our soldiers are destroying in two enemy countries the barbaric militarism that twice has threatened the modern world. They are the visible proof of our determination to carry through our responsibility in the maintenance of world peace.

Here on this great field, a field dedicated to the American soldier, on this day set aside to honor him, let us make common cause with all fellow Americans, gathered in other places, in a firm resolve that each succeeding Army Day shall find our country strong in its work for peace, in its ability to maintain peace.

Teen-Age Vote Is Advocated By Truman

APR 7 1946

Chicago, April 6 (AP)—President Truman advocated the ballot for 18-year-olds today in an unprecedented teen-age news conference which highlighted his Army Day welcome here.

Going immediately to the conference from a parade through streets lined with waving, hand-clapping spectators, the President submitted to a twenty-minute barrage from the high-school journalists which he said was tougher than any he has undergone from the tough questioners in Washington.

Cites Their War Activities

He told them:

1. He didn't see why any intelligent boy or girl of 18 should not have the right to vote if they prepare themselves, since they proved in time of war that they can shoulder citizenship's highest duty. There's no reason why the ballot shouldn't be extended to them by every state, he added.

2. That he was opposed to a

pending congressional proposal to extend the Selective Service Act for nine months, asserting he thought it necessary to draft men for another year in order to bring home men who have been abroad beyond what they should be.

3. That universal training is necessary for this country to meet its obligations of leadership and will supplement, rather than interfere with the education of the nation's youth.

Not Conscription, He Says

He told them that the training he proposed was not conscription in any sense and that no one brought into the program would be required to serve in the Army or Navy in time of peace.

The President went from this conference to a reviewing stand on Michigan avenue to view a parade of 14,000 troops—the 5th (Red Diamond) Infantry Division plus other powerful units.

As the parade began, Chief Roger Shanahan, of the Chicago park district police, estimated that the crowd along the Michigan boulevard line of march numbered about 750,000.

An Aerial Tribute

Overhead B-29 Superfortresses, medium and light bombers, Thunderbolt and other fighter planes roared an aerial tribute. Two P-80 Shooting Star jet-propelled planes swooped back and forth out over Lake Michigan.

The United Nations, he told his youthful questioners, is an outstanding example of how people of good will can get along together.

In response to a question, he said a universal language would boost the cause of peace and he regretted that it was not practical to hope for it.

He advised the teen-agers—they called themselves the "keen teen"—to read the Sermon on the Mount, which, he said, provided the greatest system of morals he knows.

He told them to get all the education they can, that no one can ever take away their learning.

He believes, he said, from his knowledge of the younger generation, that the United States can look forward to a safe future in their hands.

Did he believe students should have a voice in school government?

Well, he wasn't quite certain one way or another, but when he was in high school he obeyed his teacher, and he thought that was a pretty good thing.

He stressed over and over that the nation's youth should study history and government to prepare themselves for the duties of citizenship. Be ready to serve your Government whenever it calls on you, he told them.

Questioned On Federal Aid

Youth might be represented by an observer at the United Nations, he replied to one question, but he emphasized that the United Nations is an organization of governments, not individuals.

What about Federal aid to schools?

He is going to make a speech on that May 11, he said, and will be glad to send the students copies of it.

What about women in Congress?

He said he could not very well answer that question except one way. Those who are now serving are a fine bunch of women, representing their districts capably and well.

Questioned On Poll Tax

"Do you see any immediate solution of the poll tax in the South?" a little girl asked the President, long an advocate of Federal repeal.

No, he does not, the President replied. That is a matter they will have to work out for themselves, he said.

There are a number of southern states that repealed it, he continued, and he hoped they all would eventually. But that is a matter for them. That is also a matter for education, he said.

Young Reporters Investigated

The "keen-teen" news conference was arranged by the Chicago *Daily News*, which said it was the first of its kind with a President.

The young reporters had been investigated by the Secret Service for weeks before being permitted to participate. The *Daily News* has sponsored several "keen-teen" press conferences with visiting celebrities.

President Truman, in his role as commander in chief, stood on the reviewing stand between Mayor Edward J. Kelly and Maj. Gen. Albert E. Brown, commanding general of the 14,000 troops that passed by.

Described As Cavalrymen

They moved on foot and in the tanks that once rolled victoriously in Europe. Although the Fifth is essentially an infantry division, the troops mounted in armored cars and jeeps were described by the Army as cavalrymen.

Gov. Dwight H. Green, who missed the President at the depot when the presidential train rolled in this morning, joined him in the reviewing stand.

The sun broke through cloudy skies in 43-degree weather as Mr. Truman, accompanied by Mrs. Truman and their daughter, Margaret, arrived at Union Station. The nation's highest military officers accompanied the presidential party.

Upon leaving the station, the President, seated in the tonneau of an open car, drove through the Loop to the Blackstone Hotel where "keen-ten" conference was held.

"Crank" Seized By Police

Before the presidential train arrived, detectives spotted in the station a man Police Commissioner John C. Prendergast said had written several "crank" letters to the President. The man was taken to police headquarters.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief of staff; Gen. Carl Spaatz, Air Forces commander; Gen. Jacob I. Devers, ground forces commander, and Lieut. Gen. Leroy Lutes, service forces commander, and Secretary of War Patterson accompanied Mr. Truman.

Mr. Truman boarded his train twenty minutes before its scheduled departure from Washington yesterday.

To a question whether he would attempt to pilot the electric-driven engine, the President replied:

"I don't think so. I don't think they will let me."

TRUMAN THRILL TO TEEN-AGER

APR 7 1946

High-School Reporter Records Her Impression Of President

By MARION BRADLEY

[*Associate Editor, Sullivan High School Sentinel*]

Chicago, April 6 (AP)—Greatness hasn't affected genial, soft-spoken President Truman, and I found the subject of the biggest thrill of my life put me at ease the moment he appeared at today's "keen teen" news conference.

At the conference I had the honor, along with 100 other Chicago high-school students, of being one of the first teen-age reporters ever to interview a President of the United States.

That Long-Planned Question

The President's twinkling eyes and his warm smile gave me confidence to ask my long-planned question:

"What do you think about lowering the voting age to 18?"

Just as I started to rise to my feet a girl in front of me popped up with MY question. I was so pleased with Mr. Truman's answer that I couldn't think up another.

President Truman said he felt anyone with a good education and a fair amount of intelligence should be allowed to vote—if he is well informed on the subject.

When one of us asked the President how we could help the starving youths in other countries he grinned and cautioned us not to eat too much!

President Turns Serious

Then he turned particularly serious. The topic of food conservation was the only one the President really elaborated on. He urged us to buy and use our food wisely and said he could not stress too strongly the need for food conservation.

He said he appealed to us to see that food was not wasted in our homes.

I was impressed with our police escort to the conference, and was thrilled by the presence of the secret service men and the air of importance surrounding a press conference set up just like one in the White House.

I was honored by the opportunity to ask the President of the United States a question—but more than that I admired the warm, personally interested attitude the President took toward us.

Truman Gets a Medal, Says 'Hope I Deserve It'

President Lauds Chicago as 'Bread Basket' Center

CHICAGO, April 6 (AP).—President Truman, receiving a Chicago medal today for service to his country, lauded this Illinois city as the center of the nation's "bread basket" which he said would keep the world from starvation.

Mayor Edward J. Kelly presented the medal to the President at a civic luncheon, calling Mr. Truman a "sturdy oak" who is bringing the United States "out of chaos."

Smiling, the President said he had pinned medals on war heroes ever since the close of the war, "and it is a pleasure to me to have a medal pinned on Harry Truman."

"I hope I deserve it," he said.

Truman Makes London Headlines

London, April 6 (AP)—President Truman's Army Day speech was the top story in London's Sunday newspapers.

The *Sunday Times* called it "the most concrete and powerful pronouncement on foreign affairs which he has made since taking office."

"The President's firmness," the *Sunday Chronicle* said, "showed he is proving able to fulfill the role that was attempted after the last war by President Wilson."

The *Sunday Pictorial* commented: "The most statesmanlike speech he has made since becoming President."

Citing President Truman's call to check disintegration of the armed forces, the *Sunday Observer* said, "the American people and their Government are slowly, painfully learning how hard it is to be a world power."

LEE TELLS TROOPS UNITED NATIONS CAN OUTLAW WAR

APR 7 1946

Makes Army Day Speech as 88th Division Parades in Gorizia Region.

Caserta, Italy, April 6 A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. John C. H. Lee, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean theater, told United States troops in an Army day speech today that "the United Nations have the means to achieve the objective of outlawing the criminality of aggressive war."

This aim could be obtained, Lee said, "if we retain our strength as well as our firm, although patient determination."

"But such an end has not yet been achieved," he continued. "The world today is in a turmoil. New disputes and new conflicts, bred of the vast unrest that has shaken the world these six fateful years, are springing up all around us. Peace has not been assured with the surrender of Germany and Japan. We still have it to win.

"Must Maintain Army"

"Soberly honoring the United States Army, fervently hoping that it need never again be employed in a major conflict, we yet know that it still must be maintained, and maintained at its peak of efficiency, whatever may be its size," Lee concluded.

The Army Day program included a parade in Gorizia in the disputed Venezia Giulia region by more than 5,000 troops of the 88th Division "Blue Devils" accompanied by 62 tanks, 54 artillery pieces and other motorized equipment.

War Hasn't Ended, McNarney Says

Frankfurt, Germany, April 6 (AP). Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, American commander in the European theater, told occupation troops today in an Army Day address that "the war did not end with the surrender."

"It continues," he said, "in ideologies difficult to eradicate—in a struggle to replace the destructive ideas of nazism with the constructive ideas of democracy."

Occupation Job Hard

McNarney, addressing forces which include many replacements who have never seen combat and which only a week ago nipped a widespread Nazi subversive movement, told his men:

"In many respects the job of the occupation soldier is more difficult than that of the soldier in combat. In battle the object is clear—the enemy must be destroyed. That is understandable. . . . The occupation soldier does not fight an armed enemy, but he must be aware that he is involved in a struggle to replace the destructive ideas of nazism with the constructive ideas of democracy."

McNarney's speech at United States Army headquarters here was the highlight of Army Day celebrations held throughout the American occupation zone, where an official holiday was observed as various units paraded.

Tokyo.

General Eichelberger stressed that men who fought the war have gone home and the original occupation Army has disappeared.

Seoul, April 6 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps occupying Korea, lashed out in an Army day address to his forces against those responsible for destructive criticism of the United States Army.

"Every right-thinking American," he said, "should have the courage to help protect his Army from agitator, anarchist, the foreign-guided and inspired termite and 'izmites' who slander, lie, propagandize—in effect break down and defame—an American institution designed for the defense and protection of a nation where men are really free.

"These same termites and 'izmites' within our nation would like to break down our American democracy. They use every insidious device known to man to conceal their true aims."

One of their practices, he added, is to capitalize on the American right of soldiers to gripe about conditions they don't like and "attempt to lead the soldier into false premises. The wish of their sponsors is to see our nation reduced to impotency both from a national and international standpoint."

Speaks of Atomic Age.

Manila, April 6 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Wilhelm D. Styer said today in an Army Day address that the United States is on the threshold of the atomic age, "contemplating with awe and apprehension its hidden possibilities, which are beyond our comprehension."

The commanding General of Army forces in the western Pacific spoke in Manila Cemetery Number Two, where at least 10,000 United States soldiers are buried.

"Plotting of our future course indeed merits our most serious contemplation and considered action," he said. "Let us hope and strive that we, in consort with other nations of the world, may have courage, strength, vision and the will to secure everlasting peace for which these fallen comrades whom we honor today have fought and died."

Fast Demobilization Invites War, Hurts Prestige, Eichelberger Says

APR 7 1946

YOKOHAMA, April 6 (AP)—The United States has invited aggression by too-rapid demobilization of its Army, the greatest in the history of the world, Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army commander, told his occupation troops today.

"The too-rapid demobilization of our Army already has lost us much of our standing in the eyes of the world," he said in an Army Day address.

American troops and heavy equipment paraded through the streets of Tokyo and Yokohama for the first time in more than seven months of occupation. Japanese silently watched as they passed the imperial palace in

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30.24-2113

STAY STRONG, NATION URGED

Army Day Speakers Agree On Need Until Peace Is Sure

New York, April 6 (AP)—Fifth avenue resembled West Point's plains today as the gray-uniformed United States Corps of Cadets swung down the thoroughfare in the city's first peacetime Army Day parade in five years.

Some 20,000 marchers, including soldiers, sailors and Marines, paraded under leaden skies and in a chill, spring wind. Thousands lined the avenue.

Gen. Omar Bradley, veterans' administrator, was in the reviewing stand.

Veterans Are Cadet Captains

Leading the West Point contingent was Cadet Captain Amos A. Jordan, 24, of Heyburn, Idaho, who entered the academy in 1943 after serving six months in the Army Air Forces. Heading the 2d Regiment was Cadet Captain John Stannard, 24, of Williston, N.D., a former staff sergeant in the Army with two and a half years' service.

Both men are members of the class of June, 1946.

As America displayed her armed might in Army Day observances throughout the United States and in many parts of the world, the leaders who helped guide this nation's military forces to victory over her enemies urged that she remain strong until future peace is assured.

General Lee Speaks In Italy

At Caserta, Italy, Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, deputy supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean theater, said in an Army Day talk that "the United Nations have the means to achieve the objectives of outlawing the criminality of aggressive war."

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, American commander in the European theater, told troops at Frankfort, Germany, that they were "involved in a struggle to replace the destructive ideas of nazism with the constructive ideas of democracy."

In Korea, Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of the 24th Army Corps occupation forces, ripped into those forces which he said sought to "break down and defame" the Army.

"Termites And Ismites"

He blamed destructive criticism on the "agitator, anarchist, the foreign-guided and inspired termites and ismites" and said the wish of their sponsors was "to see our nation reduced to impotency both from a national and international standpoint."

Lieut. Gen. Wilhelm D. Styer said in Manila that the United States, on the treshold of the atomic age, was "contemplating with awe and apprehension its hidden possibilities, which are beyond comprehension."

McAuliffe At Detroit

At Detroit, the principal speaker was Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, wartime commander of the famous 101st Airborne Division who dumbfounded the Germans when he retorted "nuts" to their demands he surrender in the Battle of the Bulge. He told a large Army Day crowd attending ceremonies honoring 26 war heroes that "you must see that we are as invincible in peace as we are in war."

Lieut. Gen. Robert E. Eichelberger, 8th Army commander, told occupation troops in Yokohama that army demobilization had become too rapid, costing the United States "much of our standing in the eyes of the world." The speedy reduction, he said, had invited aggression.

Among other high army officers urging a strong peacetime Army were Maj. Gen. Harold N. Gilbert, of Washington, head of the Army's recruitment program, who spoke at Omaha, Neb., and Lieut. Gen. William Simpson, commander of the 2d Army, who addressed a celebration in Memphis, Tenn.

U.N. PEACE UPSET BY SPANISH ISSUE

APR 1946

Poland to Ask Break in Diplomatic Ties with Franco Regime

F. Gross

NEW YORK, April 6—(AP) The Spanish issue, raised unexpectedly by Poland, seemed likely tonight to be the next problem to plague the United Nations Security council just as the infant peace agency hoped for a quiet period to put its rules in order.

The Polish embassy in London announced this morning that the Warsaw government had instructed Dr. Oscar Lange, Polish delegate to the Security council, to lay before the council the Polish view that the United Nations should break off relations with the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Sees Danger to Peace

"The decision of the Polish government was taken in view of the fact that the present regime in Spain is endangering international peace and that peace is indivisible," the embassy announcement said.

Hours after the London announcement, members of the Polish delegation here said Dr. Lange had not received official notice of his government's decision, Jerzy Michalowski, Dr. Lange's adviser, said that in any event there would be no statement before Monday.

Thus it was not determined here whether Dr. Lange would dump the Spanish question on the council table Tuesday when it convenes at 3 p.m. or would wait until the council has adopted the rules of procedure scheduled to be taken up at that time.

The council's group of experts has virtually completed a draft of rules. There is a disposition in some council circles to delay all other matters until the vital rules of procedure have been agreed upon.

The Polish action caught United Nations authorities here by surprise.

There has been no hint in the two weeks that the council has been in New York that Poland would bring up the question of Franco.

For a time it seemed likely that France might do just that. But the French delegate, Henri Bonnet, made it clear only last night in an interview that France had decided the Spanish issue was one for the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Big Five powers—the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China—and not for the Security body.

British Put Iran First

France still would have the right to bring up the question, Bonnet said, if the five nations failed to act.

Bonnet's comment on the Polish announcement today was that "it's a move which certainly won't surprise anybody in France."

The British do not regard the Spanish question of such emergency importance as the Iranian matter, which the Security Council disposed of, at least temporarily, last Thursday.

The British emphasized that there was no love for Franco in their group but that Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British delegate, might be expected to press for a decision on procedure and rules before taking up any other controversial matters.

No Russian Comment

Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Foreign Minister and delegate to the Security Council, was said by a spokesman to be still pledged to support any move to bring the full force of the United Nations against Spain.

There were indications that the Polish decision had changed reported plans of Dr. Najera to return to Mexico and leave his alternate sitting on the Security Council. Mexican circles said tonight that Dr. Najera definitely would remain in New York for further Council meetings.

At the Russian delegation's headquarters it was said no one in a position to speak was available.

However, United Nations observers speculated that Russia certainly would back up the Polish stand, since Russia's strong opposition to Franco has been made known frequently in the past.

The office of Trygve Lie, secretary general, said it had received no communication on the Spanish matter.

U.N. Delegates Divided Over Spain Move

APR 7

J. Herald Tribune

New York, April 6 (AP)—The task of determining whether the present Spanish regime is a threat to international peace—and what to do about it—headed today toward an uncertain reception in the United Nations Security Council.

The Polish Embassy in London announced that Poland's delegate had been instructed to propose that the United Nations sever diplomatic relations with Franco's Government.

The announcement found the Council in recess—after disposing of the Iranian issue until May 6—and preparing to fashion rules on procedure when it meets again Tuesday.

DAY

British See No Emergency

A check of those delegations remaining in New York, however, showed them divided over the question of delving into the Spanish question immediately.

Official notification of the Warsaw Government's action had not reached Dr. Oscar Lange, the Polish delegate, and it was not certain whether he intended to raise the question at Tuesday's session. Jerzy Michalowski, adviser to the Polish delegation, said a statement would be issued Monday.

In British circles, where it was made clear that Franco has no sympathy, the Spanish question was not regarded as an emergency. Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, may be expected to press for an agreement on Council procedure before consideration of any controversal matters.

"Won't Surprise French"

Henri Bonnet, the French delegate, said: "It's a move which certainly won't surprise anybody in France."

The French originally entertained the idea of Security Council action on Spain, but decided to let the Council of Foreign Ministers consider it first.

A spokesman for the Mexican delegation said Francisco Castillo Najera was still pledged to support any move to bring the full force of the United Nations against Franco Spain.

Pedro Leao Velloso, Brazil's delegate, said he had asked his Government for instructions.

Soviet Support Expected

Official Russian reaction was not available but the Soviet's stern attitude toward Franco was no secret. It was considered likely that Poland's decision to bring the matter before the Council would be supported by Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet delegate.

[In Madrid the Franco Government, commenting upon the fact that Romanian has broken off diplomatic relations with Spain, said relations between the two countries had been suspended "since the occupation of Romania by Soviet armies."]

Iran Pact May Be Scanned

Diplomatic authorities said meanwhile the Security Council probably will insist on a full report from both Russia and Iran on the agreements made to settle their dispute.

The report, based on yesterday's Tehran announcement that the two governments had agreed on troop, oil and political problems, would give the Council an opportunity to review the Russo-Iranian arrangements and decide whether it considered them satisfactory.

Australian Accuses Iran

That there may be some criticism was indicated by a declaration from a member of the Australian delegation, who accused Iran of having used the Security Council to advance her own "political negotiations" with Russia.

He said the Iranians had protested all along that they could not negotiate an oil concession as long as Russian troops were in the country, yet announced yesterday an agreement on making future concessions. Even while their case was before the Council "they were all the time negotiating," he said.

Anglo-Egyptian Pact Revision 'Going Well'

The Hague, April 6 (AP)—The Dutch Government announced today that it would open discussions, possibly April 12 or 13, with Britain concerning withdrawal of Allied forces from the Netherlands East Indies.

T. Henry

New York, April 6 (AP)—Mahmoud Hassan Pasha, Egyptian Minister to the United States and member of the United Nations Security Council, said today that direct negotiations between Cairo and London for revision of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936 were proceeding satisfactorily.

The Minister made it clear that Egypt had no intention of asking United Nations action on withdrawal of British troops unless present negotiations between London and Cairo break down.

All Phases Under Review

"Only in the unforeseen case of these negotiations not working out satisfactorily," Hassan Pasha said, "will my Government consider bringing the matter before the Security Council."

He said all phases of Anglo-Egyptian relations as covered in the 1936 treaty were up for review. This, he said, obviously included the question of Egyptian sovereignty over the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and the defense of the Suez Canal, which he insisted was "part and parcel" of Egypt, although it has the character of an international waterway.

"Egypt's Obvious Duty"

"It is the obvious duty of Egypt," he said, "to assume the problem of defending the canal, since it is integrally Egyptian territory."

Hassan Pasha disclosed that he will shortly be succeeded on the Security Council by Egypt's permanent delegate, Hafez Afifi Pasha, former Foreign Minister and Ambassador to London.

Afifi Pasha is expected in New York by air about April 10, in time to become chairman of the Security Council for the month beginning April 17.

Council Rules Proposed by Experts

(N.Y. Tribune)

APR 7 1946

Following is the text of the rules recommended by the United Nations Committee of Experts for inclusion in the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council in substitutions for Rules 1 to 15, as released yesterday:

I. Meetings

RULE 1

Meetings of the Security Council shall, with the exception of the periodic meetings referred to in Rule 4, be held at the call of the President at any time he deems necessary, but the interval between meetings shall not exceed fourteen days.

RULE 2

The President shall call a meeting of the Security Council at the request of any member of the Security Council.

RULE 3

The President shall call a meeting of the Security Council if a dispute or situation is brought to the attention of the Security Council under Article 35 or under Article 11(3) of the Charter, or if the General Assembly makes recommendations or refers any question to the Security Council under Article 11(2), or if the Secretary General brings to the attention of the Security Council any matter under Article 99.

RULE 4

The periodic meetings of the Security Council called for in Article 28(2) of the Charter shall be held. . . . (The Committee of Experts makes no recommendation as to the frequency of periodic meetings, as it is of the opinion that it is for the Security Council to form a judgment regarding the frequency of periodic meetings.)

RULE 5

Meetings of the Security Council shall normally be held at the seat of the United Nations.

Any member of the Security Council or the Secretary General may propose that the Security Council should meet at another place. Should the Security Council accept any such proposal, it shall decide upon the place and the period during which the Council shall meet at such place.

II. Agenda

RULE 6

The Secretary General shall immediately bring to the attention of all representatives on the Security Council all communications from states, organs of the United Nations or the Secrstary General concerning any matter for the consideration of the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

RULE 7

The provisional agenda for each meeting of the Security Council shall be drawn up by the Secretary General and approved by the President of the Security Council.

Only items which have been brought to the attention of the representatives on the Security Council in accordance with Rule 6, items covered by Rule 10 or matters which the Security Council has previously decided to defer may be included in the provisional agenda.

RULE 8

The provisional agenda for a meeting shall be communicated by the Secretary General to the representatives on the Security Council at least three days before the meeting, but in urgent circumstances it may be communicated simultaneously with the notice of the meeting.

RULE 9

The first item of the provisional agenda for each meeting of the Security Council shall be the adoption of the agenda.

RULE 10

Any item of the agenda of a meeting of the Security Council consideration of which has not been completed at that meeting shall, unless tthe Security Council otherwise decides, automatically be included in the agenda of the next meeting.

RULE 11

The Secretary General shall communicate each week to the representatives on the Security Council a summary statement of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration.

RULE 12

The provisional agenda for each periodic meeting shall be circulated to the members of the Security Council at least twenty-one days before the opening of the meeting. Any subsequent change in or addition to the provisional agenda shall be brought to the notice of the members at least five days before the meeting. The Security Council may, however, in urgent circumstances, make additions to the agenda at any time during a periodic meeting.

The provisions of Rule 7, Paragraph 1, and of Rule 9 shall apply to periodic meetings.

III. Representation and Credentials

RULE 13

Each member of the Security Council shall be represented at the meetings of the Security Council by an accredited representative. The credentials of a representative on the Security Council shall be communicated to the Secretary General not less than twenty-four hours before he takes his seat on the Security Council. The Prime Minister or Minister of Foreign Affairs of each member of the Security Council shall be entitled to sit on the Security Council without submitting credentials.

RULE 14

Any member of the United Nations not a member of the Security Council and any state not a member of the United Nations, if invited to participate in a meeting or meetings of the Security Council, shall submit credentials for the representative appointed by it for this purpose. The credentials of such a representative shall be communicated to the Secretary General not less than twenty-four hours before the first meeting which he is invited to attend.

RULE 15

The credentials of representatives on the Security Council and of any representative appointed in accordance with Rule 14 shall be examined by the Secretary General, who shall submit a report to the Security Council for approval.

RULE 16

Pending the approval of the credentials of a representative on the Security Council in accordance with Rule 15, such representative shall be seated provisionally with the same rights as other representatives.

RULE 17

Any representative on the Security Council to whose credentials objection has been made within the Security Council, shall continue to sit with the same rights as other representatives until the Security Council has decided the matter.

IV. Presidency

RULE 18

The Presidency of the Security Council shall be held in turn by the members of the Security Council in the English alphabetical order of their names. Each President shall hold office for one calendar month.

RULE 19

The President shall preside over the meetings of the Security Council and, under the authority of the Security Council, shall represent it in its capacity as an organ of the United Nations.

V. Secretariat

RULE 20

The Secretary General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Security Council. The Secretary General may authorize a deputy to act in his place at meetings of the Security Council.

RULE 21

The Secretary General shall provide the staff required by the Security Council. This staff shall form a part of the Secretariat.

RULE 22

The Secretary General shall give to representatives on the Security Council notice of meetings of the Security Council and of its commissions and committees.

RULE 23

The Secretary General shall be responsible for the preparation of documents required by the Security Council and shall, except in urgent circumstances, distribute them at least forty-eight hours in advance of the meeting at which they are to be considered.

Annex A

Provisional Procedure for Dealing with Communications from Non-Governmental Sources.

The Committee of Experts of the Security Council recommends the following provisional procedure for dealing with communications from private individuals and non-governmental bodies relating to matters of which the Security Council is seized:

(a) A list of all communications from private individuals and non-governmental bodies relating to matters of which the Security Council is seized shall be circulated to all representatives on the Security Council.

(b) A copy of any communication on the list shall be given by the Secretariat to any representative on the Security Council at his request.

Poland Asks Action on Franco

Instructs U. N. Delegate to Bring Up Subject Before Security Council.

London, April 6 (A. P.).—The Polish embassy announced today that Poland had instructed her delegate to the United Nations Security Council to bring up the matter of diplomatic relations of member nations with Spain.

"Poland considers that the United Nations should break off diplomatic relations with the Franco Government," the statement said.

The Warsaw radio announced last night that the Polish Government had decided to recognize the exiled Spanish Republican Government of Jose Giral. The embassy statement was made in reporting the Government's action. It said:

"The decision of the Polish Government was taken in view of the fact that the present regime in Spain is endangering international peace and that peace is indivisible.

In Memory of Dead.

"It should be added that Poland feels entitled to raise the Spanish question before the United Nations not only as a member of the organization but also remembering that some thousands of Poles have fought and have been killed in the defense of democratic and republican Spain.

"During the world war against the Axis, Polish soldiers escaping from France and elsewhere in order to join the forces of the United Nations fighting against Nazi aggression were imprisoned by Franco when crossing the Spanish border and jailed in the illfamed concentration camp, Miranda del Erbo."

In New York last night the French Ambassador to the United States, Henri Bonnet; said France had no intention of bringing up the matter of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime at the Security Council sesssion. Bonnet, France's delegate to the council meetings, said that question now was one for the Council of Foreign Ministers of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China. He added that if the five nations failed to act, France, which has taken the lead in efforts to oust Franco, would consider bringing the case before the council.

U.N. MAY GET COLONY ISSUE

U.S. Reported Ready To Bring Up Italian Question

Washington, April 6 (AP)—In an effort to break a deadlock blocking peace treaties for five European countries, the United States was reported ready today to dump the future of Italy's prewar colonies into the lap of the United Nations.

This disclosure came from responsible diplomatic officials on the heels of London announcement that Britain will back Secretary of State Byrnes's surprise appeal for a spadework meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris April 25.

Russia Is Silent On Plan

There were indications, too, that France would indorse the proposal for the meeting—one openly acknowledged by Byrnes as designed to cut through the stalemate surrounding a final wartime accounting for Italy, Finland, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria.

Russia thus far has remained silent on the plan. Previously, the Soviet Union had urged postponement of a 21-member nation conference on treaties for the five countries on the ground that insufficient progress has been made by the Big Four Western powers toward agreement on the issues involved.

A May 1 deadline for the 21-nation meeting in Paris had been agreed upon.

These were the major difficulties:

1. Despite a Potsdam agreement that Italy should be given priority for a peace treaty among the ex-Axis satellites, Russia has taken the position that all five treaties must be drafted before any one of them is signed.

Differ On Reparations

2. Italy's Colonies—The United States and Britain have supported a plan under which they would be placed under a collective trusteeship of the United Nations. Russia has advocated individual trusteeships, seeking for herself stewardship over Tripolitania on the southern Mediterranean shore. Britain has protested this move on the ground that it would place the Soviet astride her lifeline to the East.

3. Reparations—Russia has demanded reparations from Italy, suggesting that they could be paid over a period of years in the form of goods. Against this position, the United States has taken an unbudging stand, arguing that Italy is dependent upon relief—a vast part of which comes from this country—and is in no position to pay.

Colonies Provide Issue

4. Boundary Lines—More than a score of these disputes exist, few of them have been settled by the foreign ministers' deputies who have been at work on the problem since the Council meeting adjourned.

5. Economic Problems — Britain and the United States have pressed for an "open-door" trade policy in the Balkans. American sources said that this has not as yet met with Russian approval. On top of this, Britain and America want restitution for property owned by their nationals in the three countries which they claim has been removed to Russia.

Perhaps the toughest of these issues is that involving Italy's colonies, for it involves the whole question of future influence in the Mediterranean. Acceptance of the American plan to give the United Nations jurisdiction of this issue would help remove one of the major irritations disturbing Europe's tranquility.

Britain Accepts Bid To Special Peace Talk

Washington, April 6 (AP)—Britain backed the United States today in a move to speed agreement on final peace treaties for five former Axis satellites — Italy, Finland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania.

In London, Foreign Secretary Bevin agreed to Secretary of State Byrnes's proposal for a Paris meeting of the Big Four's Council of Foreign Ministers on April 25 in an effort to erase differences over terms of the pacts.

France Indicates Approval

French Foreign Secretary Bidault was studying the proposal, with indications that he, too, would join in its approval. Russia had not indicated its attitude.

Byrnes's move was aimed at clearing the way for a 21-nation meeting in Paris to act upon peace treaties. The meeting has been scheduled for May 1.

To Foreign Ministers Bevin, Bidault and Molotov of Russia, Byrnes wrote: "I have been much distressed at the slow progress made by the deputies" named six months ago to do the preliminary treaty-framing work in London.

Russia, France Urged Delay

It has been generally accepted that the May 1 conference could accomplish little unless Britain, France, Russia and the United States first reached agreement among themselves upon the treaty terms to be submitted. And the lack of progress made by the Foreign Ministers' deputies since the London Council meeting adjourned in a huff and a stalemate had raised grave doubts that such an agreement could be reached before May 1.

These doubts had reached the point where Russia was advocating postponement of the conference, with France also suggesting that a delay might be necessary.

Veteran foreign diplomats in Washington today questioned whether the Byrnes proposal would succeed in averting postponement of the May 1 conference, but they welcomed it as the first top-level attempt to end the disagreements that are delaying the treaties.

Follows Iran Settlement

The Byrnes proposal came on the heels of a settlement of the Soviet-Iran dispute in the United Nations Security Council.

The Russian-Iranian settlement apparently brushed aside—at least, temporarily—one of two major issues about which Byrnes had sent formal notes to Moscow.

It left this country, however, still awaiting a reply to its protest against reported Russian removal of Japanese-owned industrial equipment from Manchuria. The United States has taken the position that this equipment should be disposed of in a general reparations settlement among the countries which waged war against Japan.

U. S. ASKS SPEED ON PEACE TREATIES

30.24-2115

30.27-2115

Washington, April 6 (A. P.).—The United States, putting the American tempo into diplomacy, pressed today for a speedup in final peace settlements with five of Germany's vanquished satellites.

Secretary of State Byrnes took the initiative in seeking an early end to the uncertainty which surrounds the futures of Italy, Finland, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria—and which may be contributing to European unrest.

He appealed to the foreign ministers of Britain, France and Russia to join him in Paris on April 25 for a special council meeting dedicated to resolving the major differences which still exist between the Powers on the terms to be imposed on these Axis allies.

In London a British Foreign Office spokesman said today that Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin has agreed to a United States proposal for a meeting on April 25 in Paris. The spokesman said Bevin has sent a reply to Secretary of State Byrnes indorsing the suggestion.

Apparently tired but obviously buoyed by his accomplishments at the United Nations Security Council, Byrnes withheld his new move until assured that the international slate would be wiped clean of the critical dispute over Iran.

Asks for Speedup.

To Foreign Ministers Molotov of Russia, Bevin of Britain and Bidault of France, Byrnes bluntly wrote: "I have been much distressed at the slow progress made by the deputies" named six months ago to carry on the preliminary treaty-framing work in London.

The April 25 date which Byrnes proposed in his surprise appeal is five days prior to the scheduled May 1 conference which is to bring together the twenty-one western Allied Powers to pass on peace pacts for the little Axis nations.

But it has been accepted generally that such a meeting could or would accomplish little unless Britain, France, Russia and the United States first reach agreement among themselves upon the treaty terms to be submitted to the May 1 conference.

Early Accord Doubted.

And the lack of progress made by the foreign ministers' deputies since the London council meeting adjourned in a huff and a stalemate had raised grave doubts that such an accord could be reached before May 1.

These doubts had reached the point where Russia was advocating postponement of the twenty-one-member peace conference, with France suggesting, too, that a delay might be necessary.

Veteran foreign diplomats in Washington today questioned whether the Byrnes Paris conference proposal would succeed in averting postponement of the May 1 parley, but they welcomed it as the first top-level attempt to end the disagreements delaying the treaties.

Byrnes, in his communication to his colleagues on the council, called the proposed Paris meeting essential to enable the four foreign ministers to carry out previous Big Four decisions with respect to peace treaties.

The text of the message released by the State Department last night disclosed that Byrnes asked Molotov, Bevin and Bidault to instruct their council deputies in London "to press forward their work on the draft with utmost speed, reserving major matters on which they cannot agree for resolution" by the foreign ministers at the April 25 meeting.

The State Department said that the message, dated April 4, had only just reached the other three capitals. The fact that it was made public before answers arrived carried some significance, for it would have the effect of drawing international public attention to the American move.

Some of the major stumbling blocks in the preliminary treaty-framing work have been the still unsettled questions regarding future disposition of Italy's African colonies, reparations, and settlement of the Yugoslav-Italian frontier dispute in Istria.

Presumably, these are among the major matters which Byrnes disclosed he had suggested be taken up at the Paris meeting.

Indonesian Group Asks United Nations Aid

Bombay, April 6 (AP)—The Indonesian Youths Association of India said today it had cabled the president and secretary general of the United Nations demanding the immediate withdrawal of Allied troops from Indonesia, the recognition of the Indonesian republic and representation of the republic in the United Nations.

The association claimed that "British troops in Indonesia constitute a threat to peace."

Industry Held Key to World Improvement

Dr. Chang Says Country Not Industrialized Faces Becoming a Satellite

PHILADELPHIA, April 6 (AP).—Dr. P. C. Chang, Chinese representative on the United Nations Economic and Social Council, asserted today that "a country without modern industries is sure to end up as a colony or a satellite of countries more industrialized."

The Chinese delegate, in an address prepared for the fiftieth annual meeting of the Academy of Political and Social Sciences, said that this industrialization problem was at the root of the Russo-Iranian dispute.

Making U. N. work, Dr. Chang said, lies in meeting "with the fact of under-industrialization as the most challenging problem for peace and security.

"Full employment and economic stability in the advanced industrial countries," he added, "cannot be achieved without bringing the under-industrialized areas to a higher economic level.

"It seems imperative that the problem of developing the under-industrialized countries, for the benefit of the backward as well as of the advanced industrial countries, should receive serious consideration of the United Nations."

Dr. Eddy Asirvatham, of Madras, India, visiting professor at Boston University, told the meeting that "at long last it looks as though the political settlement of India is within sight." Te cautioned, however, "there is no ground as yet for jubilation."

Professor Asirvatham said the new Indian government, "whether India insists upon breaking away from the British Empire altogether or chooses to remain as a dominion or enters into a union with Great Britain . . . will do well to invite the United Nations to exercise a friendly supervision over the way in which the new government treats its minorities."

Ecuador's ambassador to the United States, Galo Plaza, said "no fundamental fault of structurization has interfered with operations of the United Nations during its short but dramatic life.

Plaza said "it would not be advisable to attempt amendments now or in the near future" to the Charter of the United Nations.

Dr. Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government at Harvard University, said:

"Let us strengthen the United Nations Organization while we may by placing conquered territory under the trusteeship system. Such action will at least improve the outlook for peace, and it may be a decisive measure in averting another great war."

GERMANY'S COAL, FERTILIZER EYED

Increase In Allotments For Miners Suggested

London, April 6 (AP)—Food ministers of seventeen European nations turned today to defeated Germany as a possible source of coal and fertilizer, both sorely needed to avoid famine in their countries.

Winding up their conference, the ministers recommended that Allied control authorities give priority in occupied countries to the production and export of fertilizers and coal.

Would Feed Miners Better

Henri Longchambon, French Food Minister, declared he favored giving German miners increased food allotments if necessary, adding "we must insist on a policy of obtaining the widest possible export of German coal."

Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr., chief of the United States Economic Mission to Europe, said that stepping up of German exports would require that Allied nations be prepared to send Germany imports in order to stimulate production.

The ministers called upon the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, which will meet next month, to consider steps to establish a standard policy on livestock feeding and to revise wheat allocation procedures now administered by the Combined Food Board.

Hoover In Brussels

Meanwhile, Herbert Hoover, at a news conference in the United States Embassy, declared that wheat crop prospects over the northern hemisphere appear "extremely good." He said that if the hungry peoples of Europe can be taken care of until the autumn harvest there will be a general improvement in the world food situation.

The former United States President, on a food fact-finding tour for President Truman, arrived this afternoon in Brussels. Still on his itinerary are visits to Holland, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, Greece and India.

HOOVER SEES HOPE IN AUTUMN CROPS

London, April 6 (A. P.).—Herbert Hoover said today that if the under-fed peoples of Europe could survive until the autumn harvest there would be a general improvement in the world food situation.

The former President, head of President Truman's touring food commission, said that by present indications the wheat crop appeared "extremely good" in the Northern Hemisphere.

He said the appeal of Pope Pius XII Thursday to Brazil and Argentine to produce more wheat would "influence contributions everywhere and increase supplies to cover the great gap in the food situation." He added that while he was in Rome he found the Pontiff "deeply moved by the plight of peoples throughout the world."

Hoover planned to leave London today for Brussels. The tour will take the commission to the Netherlands, Denmark, Austria, Yugoslavia, Greece and India.

British Count On U.S. Loan to Balance Budget

Will Have to Work Out New Plan if Congress Fails to Ratify $3,750,000,000

LONDON, April 6 (AP).—Great Britain's next budget has been written on the assumption that she will get the $3,750,000,000 loan from the United States, a government source said today. "If it does not go through, we will have to make a new budget," he said.

Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will present the budget (for the fisnal year ended March 31, 1947) to the House of Commons Tuesday. Under it Britain is expected to balance her overseas accounts by the middle of 1947, due to the unusual success of the drive to increase exports. If the Congress at Washington does not approve the loan, Britain will face the necessity of reducing imports or borrowing sterling from her banks.

The spokesman said the loan would "cover the £750,000,000 ($3,000,000,000) deficit this year with not a great deal to spare."

Balancing trade accounts by the middle of 1947 and making current earnings of other sterling countries freely convertible into dollars—the latter a condition of the loan—are expected by Britons to help restore confidence in the pound. British officials hold that with this confidence restored, overseas creditors will not want to convert their accounts to dollars as they would like to do now, when the pound is held to its $4.03 value only by strong economic controls.

Dalton may recommend a slight cut in the income tax and perhaps a levyon rising dividends instead of the present excess profits tax. He reduced the basic income tax 10 per cent and excess profits from 100 to 60 per cent in his interim budget last October.

Britain ended the 1945-'46 fiscal year with a net defisit of $8,441,317,796, including $232,000,000 in new stock issued in nationalization of the Bank of England.

Cork Again Made Port Of Call For U.S. Ships

Cork, Eire, April 6 (AP)—Cork harbor, bypassed for 6½ years, again is being made a port of call for United States ships.

The liner Washington will dock here Monday while en route from New York to Southampton and will disembark 112 passengers.

Kent Town Prepares for Raid

LYDD, England, April 6 (AP).—This heavily bombed Kentish village on England's southeast coast will be ready in the event of another war. The Town Council has set aside 100 pounds ($400) for air-raid precautions.

Divided Reich Costly To U.S.

Berlin, April 6 (AP)—The continued decentralized rule of Germany by the Allies is likely to cost American taxpayers $200,000 a year, in the judgment of authorities here.

The sum is the estimated budget cost of supplying the American zone with food and oil sufficient to maintain a subsistence standard of living.

France is the chief opponent of centralization, and there is no sign that she is receding from her position.

Trying To Prune Budget

Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay and his military government staff have been making the utmost effort to slash this United States-zone budget, pruning such essentials as schoolbooks, films, etc., for re-educating the Germans, and confining the budget purely to food and transport necessary to maintain a minimum standard of living. But $200,000,000 remains the rock-bottom figure of the project.

General Clay said: "The American zone has never been self-sufficient by itself. It is lacking in natural resources except wood and potash. It cannot raise enough food to support itself, and most of its industries were of the assembly-line type, with raw material coming from other zones."

With a decentralized Germany these raw materials are not coming from other zones. As a result the American zone has a permanent

deficit that must be made up by America or the Germans will face starvation.

Level Set For Economic Whole

Under the industry level—a low one—recently adopted by the four occupying powers, Germany was envisaged as an economic whole and made self-supporting with an estimated living standard of about 2,900 calories daily for all four zones.

The free exchange of goods under a central Allied control would put thousands now idle in the American zone to work manufacturing from incoming raw materials, providing the necessary exports to pay for needed supplies and exchanging the finished products for food from the Russian zone and coal from the British zone.

Exchange Now Insignificant

But the French stand blocks such a central control, and the current makeshift exchanges from one zone to another are providing an insignificant trickle of goods.

France points out that she was not at the Potsdam conference, where Russia, Britain and America worked out the Allied occupation policy for Germany; therefore she is not bound by its decisions.

Meanwhile, the question of Germany has become a hot domestic political issue in France, and the leaders of the various political parties are not in a mood to compromise before the elections next June, if then.

But the longer the German zones remain as separate "countries," the more it is goin, to cost American taxpayers. Conversely, a centralized Germany with the new low-level industry would remove this burden within a period of two to three years, General Clay's economic experts said.

British Zone Also Suffers

The British zone also is a heavy sufferer under decentralization because of the lack of food. But in a matter of two to three years it could be made to pay its own way through exports of vital coal resources and industry.

The Russian zone is the richest of all zones, with both natural resources in coal and factories and a food surplus. Thus it is on the credit side of the German ledger.

The French zone, much smaller than the other three, also is a debit area for much the same reason as is the American zone. But it also could be made self-supporting if it were tied into the economy of France as it used to be tied into a united Germany.

Would Be In Competition

But if the American zone were tied into the economy of the United States, it would have to manufacture textiles and other products that would compete with goods already being made in America and it would involve a costly transportation procedure.

Theoretically the Germans themselves are paying for the United States food and fuel they are using, but they are doing so in blocked marks that are useless without exports.

Oswiecim Head Sought As Nuernberg Witness

Nuernberg, April 6 (AP)—The international military tribunal was asked today by counsel for Ernst Kaltenbrunner to summon as a defense witness Col. Rudolf Hoess, who has admitted issuing orders for putting to death 3,000,000 persons while he was commandant of the Oswiecim concentration camp.

Attorneys for both the defense and prosecution quickly indorsed the request and it appeared that the tribunal also would accede.

Thus far the defendants have tried to show that they and the Jerman people were kept in ignorance of mass torture and murder programs in the concentration camps. Presumably, the defense attorneys want Hoess to testify on that score.

Hoess was arrested by the British last month after being sought ever since the German surrender. The British said he signed a statement admitting the gassing of 2,000,000 victims at Oswiecim on drect orders from Heinrich Himmler.

Keitel Reveals Three Atrocities Hitler Ordered

Enumerates 'Worst Things' He Was Forced to Do Because Fuehrer Said So

NUERNBERG, April 6 (AP).—Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, former chief of the German High Command, told the international military tribunal today the "three worst things I had to do against my conscience" in serving Adolf Hitler.

He testified that these were:

1. Ordering warfare in the Soviet Union which violated civilized rules.

2. Sanctioning the Gestapo execution of 50 escaped British RAF prisoners of war in 1944 and the lynch law against "terror" flyers.

3. Issuing a decree for the liquidation of patriots in occupied western countries.

Admits Signing

These decisions, which he attributed to Hitler but admitted signing, were "most against my education as a German officer and my inner voice," Keitel said.

British Prosecutor Sir David Maxwell Fyfe traced Keitel's alleged complicity in fostering Gestapo terror from 1942 through 1944.

An operation whereby Gestapo agents spirited suspected resistance leaders from their native countries to death in Germany was admitted by Keitel to be "extremely cruel and brutal." Families of those so executed were not informed, he said.

Dutch Rail Strikers

The prosecutor climaxed his attack by producing Keitel's alleged instructions to the German military commander of the Netherlands authorizing him to sentence to death striking Dutch railway men, in a summary court.

"If the German commander then shot railway men out of hand, neither you nor any other superior could blame him for it," said Maxwell Fyfe.

Anti-Soviet Directive

Gen. R. A. Rudenko, Soviet prosecutor, asserted that a month before the war with Russia Keitel signed a directive "for the shooting and murdering of Soviet political commissars."

"It did not contain the word murder," Keitel said.

"It speaks for itself," Rudenko replied.

"I was a loyal, faithful, obedient general of the Führer and I do not think there are any generals in Soviet Russia who would not obey Marshal Stalin," Keitel declared.

GERMAN SLAYERS NAMED

Dachau Witness Points Out Two of Mauthausen Officials

DACHAU, Germany, April 6 (AP)—Baron Hans Karl von Posern, for three years an inmate of the Mauthausen concentration camp, described from the witness stand today the shooting by SS guards of thirty-six Dutch, six American and four British prisoners of war in 1944.

The Dresden-born lawyer identified August Biel, one of the sixty-one defendants in the mass atrocity trial, as the man who had ordered the shooting. Victims who lived after the shooting were kicked and beaten, Baron von Posern said.

The same witness identified defendant Werner Grahn as the SS man who in June, 1944, had beaten to death a group of Polish, Czechoslovak, Yugoslav and Russian women. He estimated that Grahn had killed 700 persons.

Spain Muzzles U.S. Writer

Madrid, April 6 (AP)—Sidney Wise, an American correspondent, said today he had been compelled to surrender his accreditation because of what was called his "continued persistent hostility" to the Franco regime.

Wise represents the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Overseas News Agency. He said Tomas Cerro, director general of the press, objected to a story reporting the arrest of 400 persons at Lugo, in northern Spain. Wise said that the story mentioned tortures and that he had been unable to get a specific denial of the truth of the account from Cerro.

Cerro advised Wise his case was turned over to the director general of security for further action. The correspondent said that he had not been advised whether he would be expelled from Spain, but that it was apparent he would be unable to continue his work.

Facilities Refused Him

Wise said he was abruptly told by Foreign Press Chief Luis Andres to give up his press office accreditation because "you have not been telling the truth about Spain." He was given the "hostility" explanation by Cerro after he had surrendered his accreditation card and after telephone and cable companies had received orders to refuse him further use of their facilities.

The order prevented Wise from from sending his own story.

On January 15 a London *News-Chronicle* correspondent was expelled for a story on guerrilla activities which the Government called untrue.

A. P. Man Arrested

Yugoslav Citizen Charged With Aid to "Subversive Elements"

BELGRADE, April 3 (Delayed) (AP).—Stoyan Bralovitch, a Yugoslav citizen employed by The Associated Press for eight months as a local correspondent, has been arrested on a charge of "having contact with and aiding subversive elements."

Details were not clear, but the charge apparently included the accusation that Bralovitch, in returning from a recent visit to Trieste, carried letters to people unfriendly to the regime of Premier Josip Broz (Marshal Tito).

IRANIAN PREDICTS DOMESTIC ACCORD

TEHERAN, Iran, April 6 (AP) — Soviet troops continued their withdrawal from Iran by land and sea today and, with that prime international problem apparently settled peacefully, Iran prepared for a campaign against her principal internal problem—separatist movements in Azerbaijan and Kurdistan.

"With the withdrawal of Soviet influence, we hope that problem also may be settled peacefully," an Iranian general staff officer said.

The officer said that he was certain that the Kurdish Republic movement and the self-proclaimed Azerbaijan Government were "closely allied—in fact grain from the same mill."

"If the departing Russians do not leave too many arms and agents behind, both movements probably will end May 6" — the date for Soviet evacuation to be completed, he said.

The officer declared that the "great majority" of Azerbaijanians were not supporting their new Government, but "are content to await the time when they can settle their own problem without foreign interference."

A Kurdish member of the recent Parliament, H. A. Sanandeji, who arrived from Hamadan today, was optimistic for a settlement there.

churia virtually dormant.

After the Russians seized the mines of this "Scranton of the Orient" from surrendered Japanese, the output of vital bituminous coal from four mines—two of them open pit canyons—dropped from 10,000 tons daily to 1,000 tons a day.

Heavily armed Chinese Government soldiers escorted us on the rough thirty-mile truck road from Mukden to Fushun through territory reported infested with bandits and Communist troops. Lieut.-Gen. Chao Kung-wu, commander of the Government's Fifty-second Army which drove the Communists out of Fushun thirteen days ago, said his troops were engaging daily in pitched battles with the Chinese Reds. He estimated his forces were opposing some 40,000 Communists in six brigades.

The Russians added a new twist in denuding Fushun. After evacuating the city at a time Chinese Communists could come in, the Soviets left a key group of Russians in the city to continue operating mines, creating a ticklish situation for Government forces.

Correspondents saw the world's largest open pit coal mine. Only a few power shovels and coal cars—all often idle—could be seen in the huge ditch. The pit, gouged out like a canyon, is four and a half miles long, five-eighths of a mile wide and 560 feet deep.

At the Fushun power plant five of twelve mammoth boilers had been removed. Also taken were eight generators, including two of 50,000 kilowatts. Workmen said the Russians smashed holes in the plant's walls to remove the machinery.

Chao reported that twenty-three Russians, who live in a compound across the street from his headquarters, declined to yield direction of the coal mines "until they received instructions from their Government." He said the Russians maintain that since the mines are the property of the Changchung Railroad—placed under joint Sino-Soviet administration by the Sino-Soviet treaty—the question should be settled by negotiation. The Chinese contend the mines were the property of the Japanese Government and as such should go directly to China as reparations.

Chao said he had not permitted the removal of any equipment from mines or factories since his troops took Fushun.

How Reds Stripped Fushun

Essential Machinery Removed—Ownership of Mines Disputed—Crisis in Harbin.

(Associated Press Correspondent Tom Masterson has reached Fushun, one of the first American newsmen to visit that Manchurian coal producing center in years.)

By TOM MASTERSON.

Fushun, Manchuria, April 6 (A. P.).—Russians turned this coal mining city into another Mukden by stripping from its huge collieries and plants essential machinery and equipment and leaving this key to industrial southern Man-

Chiang Troops Within 70 Miles Of Changchun

New Army Breaks Through Communist Defense in Bitter Two-Day Battle

MUKDEN, Manchuria, April 6 (AP).—China's new 1st Army, breaking through Chinese Communist lines after a two-day battle, have driven to within seventy miles of Changchun, Manchuria's capital, [illegible] reports here said [illegible].

These accounts said the American-equipped government army of 40,000 had reached the outskirts of Szepingkai, key railway city which the Communists seized last month after overwhelming a small government garrison.

There was no indication of the resistance to be expected at Szepingkai, which the 1st Army must take quickly if it expects to reach Changchun before the scheduled departure of the Russians April 14.

Delayed dispatches said, however, that the first real battle between the rival government and Communist forces in Manchuria had been fought earlier this week at Kaiyuan, forty-five miles south of Szepingkai, and was a victory for the 1st Army.

The dispatches, coming through government channels, said the 1st Army suffered 500 casualties and the Communists 4,000.

Chinese Communists were re-

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ported surrounding Changchun in great strength, ready to enter the capital when the Russians leave.

[Pro-government dispatches to Chungking said Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, the Russian commander, had left Changchun for Harbin, and that the government garrison was erecting defense works as more and more Communists—some from Harbin—closed on Changchun. Tass, official Soviet news agency, said the Russians had refused a request of the Chinese military mission at Changchun to keep Red Army troops in certain areas until government forces arrive.]

Observers here said the government was delaying the arrival of its truce team representatives in order to give Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces a chance to reach Changchun before cease-fire orders halt the advance.

[Chungking has maintained all along, however, that the truce does not restrict movement of government troops in Manchuria.]

American and Communist members of four truce teams are here and ready to take the field, but the four government representatives are believed to be still at Chinhsien, 120 miles southwest of Mukden.

Best information available in Mukden was that the government had only 2,000 air-borne troops in Changchun and could count on help from 5,000 police and puppet troops—too small a force to hold off the Chinese Communists without the aid of the 1st Army.

Truce Team's Trip To Manchuria Delayed

Chungking, April 6 (AP)—Departure for Manchuria of the Sino-American committee of three to settle Government-Communist disputes has been delayed indefinitely because of failure to reach agreements on fundamentals.

The Government member of the committee, War Minister Chen Cheng, has a serious stomach ailment and, said a reliable source, will be replaced to expedite the group's work.

Arrest Of Reds Protested

The same source said the committee would hold a series of meetings to reach an agreement on disputed points.

Meanwhile, Gen. Chou En-lai, Communist member of the committee and his party's spokesman, strongly protested to Chiang Kai-shek against the arrest of 48 Communists at Peiping this week, against Kuomintang (National party) combat planes demonstrating over the Communist capital, Yenan, and the temporary detention of Communist members of executive headquarters truce teams at Mukden airfield.

Wu Makes Reply

Minister of Information K. C. Wu replied that the Peiping Communists had been arrested for failure to have identification cards. All were released upon compliance with the resignation requirement.

Both Chinese Government and American officers already had apologized to the Communists detained at Mukden. They said an interpreter's error in translation caused the detentions.

China Communists At Harbin

S. Davis

Peiping, April 6 (AP)—Pro-Government Chinese press dispatches from Harbin today reported that Chinese Communist troops entered the edge of that greatest city of north Manchuria Thursday.

There was no official confirmation.

A dispatch from the Chinese Central News (official Kuomintang agency) correspondent said the atmosphere in Harbin was tense and that stores were closed and business halted at 3 P.M. when word spread of the Communist troops' arrival. Police were reported to have been driven away.

3,000 Russ In Changchun

The news agency estimated only 3,000 Russian soldiers remained in the Manchurian capital, Changchun, former headquarters of Marshal Rodion Malinovsky. The last armored vehicles, including ten tanks, rattled to the railway station and were loaded on flat cars bound for the north.

The Chinese Government military delegation entertained six Russian generals, including Malinovsky and 24 staff officers, at a farewell dinner party at Changchun's imposing central bank last night. Lieut. Gen. Tung Yen-ping, ranking member of the Chinese mission, made a speech of farewell. Malinovsky responded.

The Government's new 1st Army units north of Kaiyuan, advancing into Soviet-vacated areas, were reported by Central News to have been stopped in the coal mining district near Changtu by Chinese Communist attacks.

A delayed dispatch to the Associated Press from Mukden said that Government forces suffered 500 casualties and Communists 4,000 in a two-day battle near Kaiyuan this week.

Chinese Refer Izvestia To Russ Pact 1946

Chungking, April 6 (AP)—An assertion in the Russian Government newspaper, *Izvestia*, that "reactionary Chinese generals" were attacking, with American armament, "the People's Liberating armies, led by Communists" in Manchuria, brought this reply today from an official Chinese Government spokesman:

"If *Izvestia* is referring to the Manchurian question, as apparently it does, the writer has only to read the terms of the Sino-Soviet pact which specifically provided that Russia withdraw and turn over Manchuria to National Government troops."

He said there was no question of Chinese Government troops moving against the People's Liberating Army in Manchuria, since the pact with Russia clearly directed the Government, not Chinese Communists, to take over.

He added that there was no large-scale movement of troops, particularly those using American equipment furnished during the war with Japan, elsewhere in China.

Ship Service Store 'Irregularity' Probed

Honolulu, April 6 (AP)—The *Star-Bulletin* says a Federal grand jury has begun investigation of civilian participation in alleged irregularities in the Pearl Harbor submarine base-ship service store involving amounts totaling $100,000.

The paper said six Honolulu business men have been named in connection with charges alleging misuse of navy merchandise priorities and the use of navy ships to transport nonessentials from the mainland to Hawaii during the war.

Permits Required Of Visitors To China

Peiping, April 6 (AP)—Foreigners in China henceforth must register for residence permits within ten days of arrival, Gen. Ho Chong-ching, director of foreign affairs in the 11th War Zone, said today. Those without passports indorsed by Chinese consuls will be subject to deportation.

Ho said the new ruling was embodied in a ministry pronouncement from Chungking.

Bullion Hoard Found in Tokyo Bay; Geisha Tip Leads U. S. Officer to It

APR 7 1946 F. L. White

By The Associated Press.

TOKYO, April 6—A geisha house tip that found its way to American Military Government circles led today to the discovery of a large hoard of precious metals hidden in the mud beneath Tokyo Bay.

An NIGHT saw two truckloads of ingots dumped into the bay last July to conceal them from occupation forces said that Japanese Army officers supervising the job had estimated there was 30,000,000,000 yen ($2,000,000,000) worth of gold, silver and platinum in the lot.

While this estimate seemed high for the quantity reported, the actual value of the ingots remained to be determined as occupation authorities disclosed the sensational find.

Lieut. E. V. Nielsen of Stamford, Conn., an officer in the Thirty second Military Government unit, located the hidden hoard and himself brought up the first ingot, a seventy-five-pound hunk of platinum.

Lieutenant Nielsen was led by an informant to the spot where the ingots were dumped off a wharf at a former Japanese maritime school on the Tokyo waterfront.

"I stripped and went down into about six feet of water," Lieutenant Nielsen said, "and there, in three or four feet of mud, I could feel two areas—each about twenty feet square—which seemed to be paved with these blocks.

"They are so locked together in the mud that we could not get any more up today, but we will resume operations Monday with diving suits and modern equipment."

The dock area has been taken over by armed guards of the First Cavalry Division.

Officers estimated it would take several days to clean up the cache.

The seized treasure presumably will be held for the payment of reparations, since the circumstances indicate it was Japanese Government property.

Stored for "a Greater Japan"

Japanese officers, an informant said, told men who dumped the precious metals that the hoard was "for use in building up a greater Japan after things quiet down."

Some of these officers, Lieutenant Nielsen was informed, recently had been seen near the place of concealment—a fact that frightened a key witness out of hiding and accelerated the disclosure of vital information to the Americans.

The story behind the tipoff includes a series of "leaks" involving a Japanese laborer who said he helped dump the ingots, some elderly Japanese business men to whom he turned for protection, a geisha who heard the business men discussing the hoard and a Japanese civilian employe of the military government who got the story from the geisha and relayed it to Lieutenant Nielsen.

Lieutenant Nielsen got in touch with the girl, who led him to a small "social club" of Japanese business men. One of these finally told him the laborer who had helped dump the ingots had come to the members of the club in fear of death and was being hidden by them. The business men offered to produce the laborer and let him tell his own story.

The laborer told Lieutenant Nielsen that late in July he and several other men were ordered by officers to "help unload some trucks" near the Maritime School. They were told it was steel they were handling, but one of the men scratched some paint off a heavy bar and discovered it was gold. An officer promptly warned the men they would lose their lives if they talked.

It took some time to unload and dump the many thousands of ingots, the laborer said, and as he worked he overheard the officers talking about gold, silver and platinum, and heard them estimate the value at 30,000,000,000 yen.

Later, badly worried about what might happen to him, the laborer took his troubles to the "social club." When the geisha got wind of the story she thought the businessmen were the ones who were hiding the loot.

"However," Lieutenant Nielsen said, "it seems the social group members merely were debating to whom to take the information and readily talked when I talked to them."

Girl's Tip Uncovers Huge Treasure In Tokyo Bay

F. L. White

APR 7 1946

Tokyo, April 6 (AP)—A geisha girl's tip led today to discovery of two truckloads of precious metals ingots believed worth 30,000,000,000 yen ($2,000,000,000) in the mud of Tokyo Bay.

An informant said he had been told by Japanese Army officers the money was to be used "in building up a great Japan after things have quieted down." The ingots were located by Lieut. E. V. Nielsen, of Stamford, Conn., an officer in the 32d Military Government Company.

Girl Tells Jap Employe

The original tip came, Nielsen said, from a geisha girl. She told a Japanese employed by a civilian interpreter for the military government that a large sum of gold had been dumped in Tokyo Bay.

Nielsen said developments indicated her story was a planted tip.

Investigation showed the girl's story came from a small social club composed of elderly Japanese small shopkeepers and business men.

"Finally" Nielsen said, "one of the social group told me that 'because the militarists had been the ruination of Japan we didn't want them to get hold of the huge supply of precious metals.' He said he trusted the Americans and for that reason would tell the whereabouts of a laborer who worked in dumping ingots into the bay."

The laborer designated a dock at a former Japanese maritime school on the Tokyo waterfront now used as a boat slip by United States 1st Cavalry personnel.

First Ingot Weighs 75 Pounds

Nielsen brought up the first ingot weighing 75 pounds. It tentatively was identified by Bank of Japan officers as platinum.

"I stripped and went down into about six feet of water and there in three or four feet of mud I could feel two areas, each about 20 by 20 feet square, which seemed to be paved with these blocks," Nielsen said.

The spokesman for the social group told the American officer that the laborer had come to members of the group in fear of death and was being hidden by them. It was upon assurance of Nielson that the laborer would be protected that he was produced and told this story:

"Sometime in the latter part of July, 1945, with other laborers, I was ordered to meet a group of officers near the maritime school. We were told by the officers that we were to help to unload some trucks. These trucks were driven onto the rock where covers were taken off. We were informed the trucks were loaded with steel ingots that were being disposed of.

Finds It Is Gold

"While we were lifting the heavy ingots out of the truck and dumping them into the water, one of my companions scratched the heavy paint which covered the bars and discovered it was gold.

"He started to tell some others about it and was overheard by one of the officers. The officer called us all together and told us we would lose our lives if we ever mentioned what we were doing."

Nielsen said the laborer informed him it took some time to dump the thousands of bars and that during the operation he overheard the officers talking about the gold, silver and platinum. He heard them estimate the value of 30,000,000,000 yen.

Tells Social Group

The laborer finally told the social group about it. The geisha girl, in turn, learned of the metals from the group members and thought they were the ones hiding it.

"However," Nielsen said, "it seems the social group members merely were debating to whom to take the information and readily talked when I talked to them."

Capt. William Swope, Sr., of the engineer outfit working on the diving operation, said he had felt the cache on the bay bottom and it

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was the "damndest thing I ever saw."

Swope estimated it would take several days and modern equipment to recover all of the ingots.

No Surprise to Mother.

Stamford, Conn., April 6 (A. P.).—News that Lieut. E. V. Nielsen, a Stamford man, had located a tremendous hidden cache of Japanese gold in Tokyo Bay did not unduly surprise his mother, Mrs. Edward Spiers.

"In his last letter he said he had found 9,000 pounds of sugar buried forty feet beneath a basement," Mrs. Spiers said today, "and the letter also said that sugar was selling for $10 a pound in the Tokyo black market."

JAPAN WILL AID TEXTILES

Allied Board Completes Survey and Reports to MacArthur

TOKYO, April 6 (AP)—Members of an International Textile Mission completed a three-month survey of Japanese needs today and began departure after having submitted a detailed report to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who may release it later.

Publicly, they announced merely that Japan would help alleviate the world-wide textile shortage through a revived spinning industry.

Fred Taylor, agricultural commissioner from the State Department and chairman of the mission, plans to leave soon for China for similar studies.

The United Kingdom member, Frank S. Winterbottom of the Combined Textile Committee in Washington, plans further studies in Hong Kong and India en route to London.

American members flying home include Henry L. Bailey, former chairman of the board of the Wellington Sears Company, New York; H. W. Rose, American Viscose Company, Philadelphia; Frank E. Rowe, Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., Danville, Ill., and Stanley Nehmer, acting chief of the Japan industrial resources sections of the State Department.

Tojo's Children Change Names to Escape Scorn

Family Split by Adoption and New Branches Set Up

TOKYO, April 6 (AP).—Former Premier Tojo has broken up his family to spare his sons and daughters the public scorn heaped on him, the newspaper "Asahi" reports.

In Japan, families are bound by the family register. A person whose name is scratched off is considered out of the family. One whose name is added by adoption is bound to the family as strongly as by blood relationship.

The newspaper reported that Tojo's two youngest daughters have been adopted into the family of their mother's youngest brother, and their names have been changed to Ito.

The eldest son, an engineer, has established his own family, with a wife and four sons. Tojo's second son has established a branch similar to that of his eldest sister. The youngest son, twenty-one, still is a member of the former Premier's family, although living with his mother at her native village home.

MichiganPoliceExpertinTokyo

TOKYO, April 6 (AP).—Oscar Olander, retired Michigan State Police Commissioner, arrived here yesterday by plane. Olander will serve as consultant on the Japanese rural police system with the public safety division of the civil intelligence section of supreme headquarters. He was accompanied by Captain Harold F. Mulbar, of the Michigan State Police.

Taxes Hit Japanese Princes

TOKYO, April 6 (AP).—Japanese princes are selling their automobiles and economizing in other ways because their income will be curtailed and they will have to pay taxes just like other Japanese, the newspaper "Asahi" reports.

Worse Than Bath Tub Gin.

Toyko, April 6 (A. P.).—The Metropolitan Police Board reported today why Tokyo bootleg liquor has such a kick. Analysis of approximately 4,000 bottles, voluntarily submitted by purchasers, disclosed that 306 contained deadly methyl alcohol and 222 contained gasoline.

Sic Transit The Picture

Tokyo, April 6 (AP)—Compulsory obeisance before the Emperor's picture will be discontinued hereafter, the Imperial Household Ministry notified Government officials today.

The pictures now may be placed on public sale and no longer will their display be limited to specified buildings or curtained wall space.

Cholera Breaks Out On Jap Repatriate Ship

Tokyo, April 6 (AP)—Yomiuri Hochi said eighteen cases of cholera have broken out among 3,000 Japanese repatriates on a ship which left Canton for Japan and that Government health officials went to Uraga today to meet the vessel.

The newspaper said the Government also is investigating sickness among 3,200 repatriates who arrived recently, some of whom displayed cholera symptoms.

Tokyo Movie Actress Wed To Nisei Officer

Tokyo, April 6 (AP)—Japanese Movie Actress Mitsuko Miura was married today to United States Army Lieutenant George H. Godo, a Nisei of Los Angeles.

The couple met last October when Godo, a Signal Corps officer, visited her Tokyo studio. They will live in Japan after Godo returns from a short trip to visit his parents in Los Angeles.

The bride will continue her career.

More Resignations Likely in Japan

Tokyo, April 6 (A. P.).—The Kyodo News Agency reported today the Government may ask fifteen imperial princes, including three brothers of the Emperor, and seventy-one additional members of the House of Peers to resign.

Kyodo said that all would be affected by Gen. MacArthur's January political purge directive.

Indian Named Aide To Aussie General

Kure, Japan, April 6 (AP)—A 26-year-old captain with a sweeping mustache today became the first Indian ever named aide-de-camp to an Australian general.

Capt. J. G. Singh was named aide to Gen. John Northcott, commander in chief of British Commonwealth occupation forces. Singh, a regular army officer, served in this war in the Middle East, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Palestine and Lebanon and also held a number of staff jobs, with general headquarters in India.

He is from Lahore province and the son of Sirdar Bahadur M. G. Singh, registrar of Punjab University.

Student Sitdown In Korea Broken Up

Seoul, Saturday, April 6 (AP)—Korean police broke up a sitdown demonstration today by approximately 100 students protesting the closure of a Communist-supported law school. Sixty were arrested.

Korean authorities said the school taught Communist doctrines and had been refused a permit as a *bona fide* institution by the American Military Government Bureau of Education.

Airborne Aid in Rail Wreck

YOKOHAMA, April 6 (AP).—Lieutenant Wayman R. Bishop jr., of Atlanta, was officially commended yesterday for the speed with which his 711th Airborne Ordnance Detachment moved in with bulldozers and other heavy equipment to clear the track within one hour after a train jumped the rail and plunged into heavy snow near Sapporo, on Hokkaido Island. The letter of commendation was written by Brigadier General Frank S. Besson jr., commander of the 3d Military Railway Service.

Japanese Faces 8th Army Trial

YOKOHAMA, April 6 (AP).—Tsutomu Shiba, a former Japanese Army captain who once was medical officer at the Hakkodate prisoner-of-war camp, will go on trial Monday before an 8th Army tribunal on atrocity charges. Shiba specifically is accused of failing to provide medical treatment for prisoners, of beating them and of permitting subordinates to beat them.

Japanese Sergeant to Die

MANILA, April 6 (AP).—Japanese Sergeant Chikanori Tabuo, convicted of bayoneting a Filipino civilian at Toledo, Cebu Island, in 1944, was sentenced yesterday to be hanged. He was tried by a military commission headed by Colonel Francis Hause, of Alexandria, Va. Captain Abraham Fishman, of Chicago, was prosecutor.

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Congress Group Seeks a Hand In Control of Atomic Energy

Washington, April 6 (A. P.).—Congress reached out today to plant a finger permanently on the control switch of any domestic machinery governing future atomic energy developments.

A special Senate committee was disclosed to have written into the legislation it has been preparing for months a provision for establishing a fourteen-man joint Senate-House group authorized to make a continuing study of atomic controls and to sponsor legislation affecting them.

Members said that they expected this bipartisan committee of seven Senators and seven House members to serve as one of the brakes on the unprecedentedly wide powers bestowed on a civilian atomic energy commission under terms of the bill.

As the measure is now drawn—subject to final action by the special Senate atomic energy committee next week—the commission could do just about anything it feels necessary to advance atomic developments.

It would produce and own all fissionable materials and radioactive by-products. It could distribute them in this country, with or without charge, for research and medical therapy. Under the supervision of Congress and the President, it would license the industrial use of atomic energy.

The commission would direct research and development on military phases and, when the President approved, could produce atomic bombs and other similar weapons. The President would direct when and in what quantities it would deliver atomic weapons to the armed forces.

The commission's ownership would extend beyond fissionable materials and atomic weapons to all of the plants and facilities for processing and producing fissionable materials. It would own all patents and inventions and previously constructed property, like the Manhattan district installations where the bomb was produced.

"In a manner such as to assure the common defense and security," the commission would control the dissemination of scientific, technical and military information. It would draw up regulations on how this information was to be passed out and to whom.

"Willful" violation of its security regulations would be punishable by fines ranging from $5,000 to a maximum of $20,000 and twenty years in jail.

But Senate committee members pointed out that the commission would have to make semi-annual reports to Congress and go there for money to continue its activities.

The commission would have to keep the proposed fourteen-member joint committee "fully and currently informed with respect to the commission's activities."

. . . The members of the committee shall receive a per diem compensation of $50 for each day spent in meetings or conferences, and all members shall receive compensation for necessary traveling or other expenses while engaged in the work of the committee.

MILITARY LIAISON COMMITTEE

There shall be a military liaison committee consisting of representatives of the Departments of War and Navy, detailed or assigned thereto, without additional compensation, by the President in such number as he may determine. The commission shall advise and consult with the committee on all atomic-energy matters which the committee deems to relate to the common defense and security. . . . If the committee at any time concludes that any action, proposed action, or failure to act, of the commission is inimical to the common defense and security, the committee may appeal such action, proposed action, or failure to act to the President, whose decision shall be final.

RESEARCH

The commission is authorized and directed to make arrangements, including contracts, agreements, grants-in-aid, and loans—

(1) For the conduct of research and development activities relating to (a) nuclear processes; (b) the theory and production of atomic energy, including processes, materials, and devices related to such production; (c) utilization of fissionable and radioactive materials for medical, biological, health, or military purposes; (d) utilization of fissionable and radioactive materials and processes entailed in the production of such materials for all other purposes, including industrial uses; and (e) the protection of health during research and production activities; and

(2) For studies of the social, political and economic effects of the availability and utilization of atomic energy.

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High Lights of Atom Bill

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP).—The high lights from the text of a tentative bill to establish a commission to control and develop atomic energy follow:

ORGANIZATION

There is hereby established an atomic energy commission, which shall be composed of five members. . . . The President shall designate one member as chairman.

Members of the commission shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. . . . Any member of the commission may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. Each member, except the chairman, shall receive compensation at the rate of $15,000 per annum; and the chairman shall receive compensation at the rate of $17,500 per annum. No member of the commission shall engage in any other business, vocation, or employment than that of serving as a member of the commission.

GENERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

There shall be a general advisory committee to advise the commission on materials, production, research and development policies, and other matters, to be composed of nine members, who shall be appointed from civilian life by the President.

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30.27-2119

Production of Fissionable Material

The commission shall be the exclusive owner of all facilities for the production of fissionable material other than facilities which (A) are useful in the conduct of research and development activities . . . and (B) do not, in the opinion of the commission, have a potential production rate adequate to enable the operator of such facilities to produce within a reasonable period of time a sufficient quantity of fissionable material to produce an atomic bomb or any other atomic weapon.

The commission is authorized and directed to produce or to provide for the production of fissionable material in its own facilities. The extent deemed necessary, the commission is authorized to make, or to continue in effect with or without modification, contracts with persons obligating them to produce fissionable material in facilities owned by the commission. . . .

Control of Materials

As used in this act, the term "fissionable material" means plutonium, uranium enriched in the isotope 235, any other material which the commission determines to be capable of releasing substantial quantities of energy through nuclear chain reaction of the material, or any material artificially enriched by any of the foregoing; but does not include source materials.

All right, title, and interest within or under the jurisdiction of the United States, in or to any fissionable material, now or hereafter produced, shall be the property of the commission. . . . Any person owning any interest in any fissionable material at the time of the enactment of this act, or owning any interest in any material at the time when such material is hereafter determined to be a fissionable material, or who lawfully produces any fissionable material incident to privately financed research or development activities, shall be paid just compensation therefor. The commission may . . . authorize any such person to retain possession of such fissionable material, but no person shall have any title in or to any fissionable material.

As used in this act, the term "source material" means uranium, thorium, or any other material which is determined by the commission, with the approval of the President, to be peculiarly essential to the production of fissionable materials; but includes ores only if they contain one or more of the foregoing materials in such concentration as the commission may by regulation determine from time to time.

Unless authorized by a license issued by the commission, no person may transfer and no person may receive possession of or title to any source material after removal from its place or origin in nature, except that licenses shall not be required for quantities of source materials which, in the opinion of the commission, are unimportant.

The commission is authorized to issue such regulations or orders requiring reports of ownership, possession, extraction, refining, shipment, or other handling of source materials as it may deem necessary. . . .

The commission is authorized and directed to purchase, take, requisition, condemn, or otherwise acquire, supplies of source materials or any interest in real property containing deposits of source materials to the extent it deems necessary. . . . Just compensation shall be made for any property taken, requisitioned, or condemned.

The commission is authorized to conduct such mining, refining and other activities as it may deem necessary or desirable to provide supplies of source materials.

All uranium, thorium, and all other materials determined . . . to be peculiarly essential to the production of fissionable material, contained, in whatever concentration, in deposits in the public lands are hereby reserved for the use of the United States.

By-Product Materials

As used in this act, the term "by-product material" means any radio-active material (except fissionable material) yielded in or made radio-active by exposure to the radiation incident to the processes of producing or utilizing fissionable material.

The commission is authorized to distribute, with or without charge, by-product materials to applicants seeking such materials for research or development activity, medical therapy, industrial uses, or such other useful applications as may be developed. . . . The commission shall give preference to applicants proposing to use such materials in the conduct of research and development activity or medical therapy.

MILITARY APPLICATIONS OF ATOMIC ENERGY

The commission is authorized to:

(1) Conduct experiments and do research and development work in the military application of atomic energy; and

(2) Engage in the production of atomic bombs, atomic-bomb parts, or other military weapons utilizing fissionable materials; except that such activities shall be carried on only to the extent that the express consent and direction of the President of the United States has been obtained, which consent and direction shall be obtained at least once each year.

Control of Information

The commission is authorized and directed to prescribe such regulations governing the dissemination, publication, transmission and communication of, and the unauthorized acquisition of, information relating to atomic energy or fissionable material, or the production or utilization thereof, as the commission deems necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this act and to protect the common defense and security and the interests of the United States. Such regulations may prescribe the types of information which may not be disseminated except to authorized persons and the criteria for determining which persons are authorized to receive each such type of information.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, are authorized to prescribe, with the approval of the commission, such regulations governing the dissemination, publication, transmission and communication of, and the unauthorized acquisition of, information relating to atomic bombs and other military applications of atomic energy as they may deem necessary or appropriate to protect the common defense and security and the interests of the United States, including regulations prescribing the criteria for determining which persons are authorized to receive each such type of information.

Nothing in this section shall permit the restriction of information in the area in which such information has previously been published or otherwise freely disseminated.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

There is hereby established a joint committee on atomic energy to be composed of seven members of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and seven members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; in each instance not more than four members shall be members of the same political party.

The joint committee shall make continuing studies of the activities of the atomic-energy commission and of problems relating to the development, use and control of atomic energy. . . . All bills, resolutions, and other matters in the Senate or the House of Representatives relating to the commission or the development, use, or control of atomic energy shall be referred to the joint committee.

APR 7 1946

Sonar Helped Allies Whip U-Boat Peril

APR 7 1946

Navy Reveals Some Details of Secret Device Used to Ferret Out Submarines

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP).—Musicians on the offensive and shrimp beds for defense were big factors in the American and Allied victory under the seas.

The Navy told about them today in taking some of the wraps off another of its secret weapons—"sonar."

The United States and the British sank almost 1,000 German and Japanese subs during the war, and the greatest single weapon against them, the Navy says, was sonar.

Still considered too hot for full details, "sonar" stands for sound, navigation and ranging. It proved the only method for finding U-boats completely submerged where radar could not ferret them out. It permitted American undersea craft to prowl mined Japanese waters—even Tokyo Bay, but the Navy has little to say about that beyond the fact that "other sonar equipment facilitated" such excursions.

And it provided detail maps of underwater fences, mines and other obstacles so demolition crews could blow them out of the way on D-Day at the Normandy beaches.

Based on Sound Echoes

It is all based on sound echoes and that is where the musicians and the shrimp come in.

The Navy, which kept no record of the whales depth-charged and the seaweed masses "sunk," found the trained ears of musicians best for interpreting the echoes and determining whether they came from an actual submarine or reef or mine or whatever.

The shrimp became a factor when it was discovered that a big mass of them swimming sound in "sonar" earphones like lots of bacon frying—and a soundman can't track a submarine through that interference.

So American submarine skippers carried maps showing the nearest shrimp beds for refuge in case Japanese pursuers got too close.

That was because the enemy—both German and Japanese—had underwater sound equipment too. But the Navy said it was nowhere near as good as that of the United States. For example, Admiral Karl Doenitz said his U-boats were beaten by "Allied superiority in the field of science."

Reason for Secrecy

That superiority is the reason for continued secrecy on many of the later developments of sonar. Its importance is emphasized by Navy opinion that submarines are the logical choice of any nation seeking to attack the United States.

The Nazi schnorchel tube, which permits submarine ventilation and battery recharging without surfacing, offers another argument.

So do the latest model German submarines with twenty-four-knot speed submerged and 22,000-mile range without surfacing.

American naval opinion was underscored last week by Vice Admiral Arthur W. Radford, deputy chief of naval operations for air, who said that "in the future we may turn to the submarine as our primary naval weapon." He envisioned rocket-firing subs that could stay submerged off enemy coasts "for months."

This country had a "sonar" system of sorts when the war broke out but it worked effectively only at slow ship speeds. It borrowed some of the best features of "asdic" from the British and thereafter pooled knowledge with them.

Noise Intervals Timed

Stripped to its bare bones "sonar" consists of making a noise under water and timing the interval until an echo bounces back from some object. Sound travels 4,800 feet a second in sea water and range can be figured readily by dividing the time interval in half (since the sound has traveled to the object and returned) and multiplying by the 4,800.

Underwater sound was used for direction as far back as 1902 when a lightship bell transmitted sound waves to ships having a microphone in each bow. Distance was determined by sound wave "echoes" soon after the last war and the development since then is a story of steady research.

The typical procedure in subhunting is to listen first for the sound of propellers. Suspicious areas are "pinged" with the echo device, using—for technical reasons—sounds higher than the range of hearing, but stepped down so they will be audible in loudspeakers and headphones.

Echo ranging, installed on U. S. submarines as well as on destroyer escorts, is good up to about five miles, in the best equipment, but the listening feature will reach much more than this. Direction, distance, whether submerged or surfaced, moving or lying to, are some of the information a good sound man can determine about a floating object.

Germans Developed Defense

The Germans for a time made good use of the difficulty of determining the nature of the sound reflecting object—so good that for a time 95 out of every 100 submarines found by sonar wiggled off the hook. One Nazi trick was to create clouds of air bubbles by turning or backing sharply, or by throwing out chemicals that made bubbles. These clouds gave strong echoes and confused the attackers. Scientists pointed out that careful listening would show if the target was moving and that the bubbles didn't move.

The means worked out to catch dodging submarines was to hunt in pairs. One destroyer escort would maintain contact at fixed range so as not to scare off the sub while coaching another which would move over the quarry at very low speed which made it hard to hear.

When the Germans began to use their "breather" tubes and stay down where long-range radar could not locate them, "sonar" buoys were used. Planes dropped the buoys in suspected areas and they automatically radioed the presence of enemy subs back to the circling planes.

But Navy men now believe that German advances in submarine design, plus wrinkles like the schnorchel, mean subs in future will stay below the water—and sonar is the only thing up to now that can put the finger on them in the blind reaches hundreds of feet down.

The service is going ahead with improvements and new ideas that make the announced sonar antiquated, but it isn't talking about that.

Draft Law Extension To Be ection Issue

APR 7 1946

House Committee Studies Revision Proposals as May 15 Expiration Nears.

WASHINGTON, April 6—(AP) For the first time since its original enactment in 1940, the draft law is likely to become a red-hot political issue in this year's congressional elections.

That became apparent today as the House Military committee indicated a determination to throw into the lap of the new Congress the entire matter of peacetime extension of the Selective Service act. The act expires on May 15 of this year.

First Issue in Congress

Should Congress go along with the committee, many members believe, the proposition of whether to keep the law on the books through 1947 will be one of the first demanding a decision from the 80th Congress when it convenes in January.

And because of intense public interest, they believe, the voters will demand that candidates for election to the 80th Congress take a stand in their campaign.

Current indications are the House committee next Tuesday will urge Congress to do one of two things:

Keep the law on the books until next February 15, with a ban against practically all new inductions but a requirement for continued registration of draft eligibles.

Or extend the law as it now stands, probably until March, 1947, but with a limit of 18 months on the service of any inductee.

Favors Year's Extension

Meanwhile President Truman said that he is opposed to a pending congressional proposal to extend the draft for only nine months. He told a news conference in Chicago that he considered it necessary to call men for another year so that men who have been overseas an undue length of time can be brought home.

In any event, the draft law will come before Congress again early next year, assuming that the present Congress follows the committee's recommendations. The new Congress will face the alternatives of continuing it again or allowing it to die for keeps.

"The only thing that can keep it from becoming one of the livest issues in this year's elections," a committee member said privately, "is for the world situation to clear up quickly and for the Army's enlistment program to produce unexpected results. I don't look for either to happen."

Agrees on 18-Month Limit

The administration, notably the Army, has asked Congress for a straightaway one-year extension and has agreed to accept an 18-months service limit.

Only by an extension, Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson told the committee, can the Army be sure of getting the 1,070,000 officers and enlisted men it wants on July 1, 1947.

With the draft law off the books he said, enlistments may drop sharply because many short-term enlistments have been of men who would be drafted anyhow. Without the draft, he said, the Army may face a shortage of 170,000 men in mid-1947. The Army says the 1,070,000 man figure is "rock bottom" for its needs.

The main argument of proponents, in Patterson's words to the committee, has been that "we cannot afford to gamble. . .the peace we have won must stay won."

The principal argument of opponents is that a draft in time of peace is not democratic, is a threat to the peace of the world, and amounts to an expression of doubt of the efficacy of the United Nations organization.

The committee hopes to make a final decision next Tuesday in time for actual House action late this week. The Senate Military committee has set the same day for its decision. House floor debate has been tentatively set for late in the week. Congressional leaders want final action before the Easter recess, but they aren't predicting what kind of a bill will be sent to the White House.

Senate Gets Bill To Boost Service Pay

WASHINGTON, April 6—(AP) Senators Revercomb (R-WVa) and Wilson (R-Iowa) proposed in the Senate today an increase in pay for enlisted men in the Army, Navy and Marine corps. They won immediate approval of the move by some Democrats.

The Revercomb-Wilson bill would boost the monthy pay of men in the lowest rank, the seventh class or buck private from $50 to $66. Sixth class enlisted men such as privates first class would be increased to $72, fifth class to $81, fourth class to $90 and third class corresponding to staff sergeant, to $99.

There would be no increases in second class pay, now $114 monthly, or first class, such as master sergeant, now $138.

HOUSE GROUP'S DRAFT PROJECT BAFFLES ARMY

Would Extend Act 9 Months but Ban Induction of Newly Eligible.

SERVICE CUT TO 18 MONTHS

Minimum Age Would Be 18, With Fathers and Farmers Exempted

Washington, April 6 (A. P.).—The House Military Affairs Committee flabbergasted the Army today with this painless formula for continuing the draft—extend the law nine months but ban induction of any one becoming eligible during that period.

The new draft measure was offered by Representative Harness (R.-Ind.) yesterday as a substitute for an Army-backed bill calling for continuing the draft under existing conditions for a year beyond its May 15 expiration date, but with service liability limited to eighteen months.

The Harness proposal, as amended, would require continued registrations under the selective service act, but limit inductions after May 15 exclusively to those who became eligible for service prior to that date, such as deferred students and others. Committee members opposing the draft promptly lined up behind this formula and only a parliamentary situation prevented it coming to a vote at the session.

Decision on Tuesday.

The committee put off a decision until next Tuesday, and opponents of the Harness plan remarked it was just as well, for they feared they lacked the votes to block it yesterday.

There was little objection in the committee to a proposal limiting service of inductees to eighteen months and requiring their release upon completion of that period of duty, regardless of when they were drafted.

To complicate matters further, the committee voted 10 to 9 against raising the draft age minimum from 18 to 20 years, and banned the induction of fathers and farmers.

Harness acknowledged to reporters that the purpose of his proposal was to stop inductions when the present law expires. He said he was unconvinced that the Army could not fill its man power requirements of 1,070,000 men on July 1, 1947, without the draft.

Pay Rises Urged.

"I believe, they can do it if they will get behind the enlistment program and if Congress will raise the pay rates, which we should do promptly," he added.

Should it develop next February 15 that the Army faces a critical shortage of men, he said, "Congress can do something about it then because registrations will have continued and the pool of men will have been kept available."

On the assumption that the committee will have some kind of a bill ready next week, the House leadership has scheduled consideration of the draft extension on the House floor for next Friday and Saturday.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee plans a showdown on separate draft legislation next Tuesday.

NAVY DEADLINE SET ON DEMOBILIZING

Point Score Cut to 23 June 15, All Reserves Out by September 1.

WASHINGTON, April 6. — (AP) The Navy expects to complete its demobilization program by Sept. 1, it announced today.

Effective June 15, the discharge scores for enlisted men and officers will reach their final low point, 23 for enlisted men and 30 for officers.

As of July 1, the point score system for naval reservists will be abandoned and a plan will be substituted whereby all but a few special categories of the remaining reservists will be returned to civilian life within two months.

Personnel will be started for separation centers in four quotas, beginning July 1, with all to be at the centers by Aug. 20 for processing and separation. Highest point personnel will go first, insofar as practicable.

The revised demobilization plan covers all personnel except those signing for extended service, completing special assignments, under medical treatment, in disciplinary status, officers awaiting transfer to the regular Navy, medical officers with unexpired interneships, and personnel of V-5 and V-8 training programs or in the aviation preparatory program.

Rough Course Due OPA On House Floor

Washington, April 6 (AP)—The OPA bounced today from the congressional frying pan into the fire.

The bill prolonging the agency's life for a year beyond June 30 headed toward stiff debate on the House floor after the Banking Committee voted far-reaching revisions and curtailment of its powers.

An OPA spokesman said the committee action, if sustained by the House and Senate, would hike retail prices on automobiles, refrigerators, radios and many other items, with consumer costs increasing by more than half a billion dollars this year.

"Better Than Expected"

Nevertheless, the drubbing given the agency was not as bad as some feared.

Representative Monroney (D., Okla.), a Banking Committee member, commented:

"The bill brought out by the committee is not all that I wanted, but it is better than I expected in view of tremendous pressure brought by opponents of the OPA. It would result in some price increases, but I do not believe it is a break-through."

The committee brushed aside the pleas for an early end of the OPA made by the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce and some other business groups, and followed President Truman's recommendation that the agency be continued for a full year beyond June 30.

Far-Reaching Revisions

But it wrote into the bill yesterday these far-reaching revisions:

1. A requirement that the OPA restore the retail profit margins it has trimmed for a large number of reconversion items—autos, refrigerators, radios, etc. This revises the OPA cost absorption policy which has required retail outlets to bear a portion of the increased cost of production by reduction of markup or discount margins.

2. A directive that price controls be liquidated in various lines as supply comes into balance with demand, with the gradual decontrol responsibility assigned directly to President Truman rather than to the OPA.

Subsidy Reduction

3. A provision for early termination of the Government's $2,000,000,000 annual subsidy program, including payments to reduce consumer food costs. This amendment would slash subsidy payments in the next fiscal year by 25 per cent, or $500,000,000, and require the Government to get out of the subsidy business by June 30, 1947.

4. A repealer for the OPA's maximum average price policy by which the agency forces manufacturers to produce low-cost clothing.

Parity Increase May Be Tied to O.P.A. Renewal

Farm Bloc Believes Truman Would Not Veto Price Bill; Test Due Next Week

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP).—Farm state legislators disclosed today a plan to put new wrapping on their controversial proposal boosting farm parity prices in the hope of forcing White House approval.

They told reporters they will try to put it into the Office of Price Administration extension bill—already loaded with several Administration-opposed amendments—when the measure comes before the House the week of April 14. Key members of the House Banking Committee, however, said they believe they can head the plan off.

The Senate has included the farm parity increase in a minimum-wage measure approved yesterday. But President Truman has announced he will veto the legislation if the House retains the parity provision.

Several House agricultural leaders, who would not talk for quotation, said their next move will be an attempt to tack the amendment on the O. P. A. bill in the belief that Mr. Truman will not veto that measure. The President must either accept or reject an entire bill.

These sources said they believed that while Mr. Truman undoubtedly would sacrifice his minimum wage legislation, he would not dare risk a possible end to O. P. A.

Farm Price Boost

The Farm Congressmen propose to revise prices upward to include costs of agricultural labor. (Parity is a price standard set to insure farmers a return on their products which will keep their purchasing power up to the standards of a past favorable period.)

Administration leaders in the Senate denounced the parity boost plan as an inflationary move certain to increase the nation's food bill. Sponsors argued that it is needed to insure adequate production of farm products. They said farm income has not kept up with other price rises in recent years.

Meanwhile, some members of the banking committee said they believed they could get the O. P. A. measure through the House pretty much in the same form as they approved it Friday. They expressed doubt that the parity plan would succeed, particularly since it would be on a temporary basis if put in the price control bill.

Curbs in O. P. A. Bill

The O. P. A. measure, as now written, would extend O. P. A.'s life for one year beyond June 30. But it specifies that:

1. The agency restore the retail profit margin it has trimmed for a large number of reconversion items, such as autos and radios. O. P. A. spokesman said this would hike retail prices more than half a billion dollars for consumers this year.

2. Price controls be liquidated in various lines as supply comes into balance with demand, with the graduated de-control responsibility assigned directly to Mr. Truman.

3. Subsidy payments be slashed 25 per cent in the next fiscal year and ended at the close of that year. These are used to pay off producers, in order to hold down consumer costs.

4. The agency's maximum average price policy be repealed. This provision requires manufacturers to produce low-cost clothing.

30.24-2121

House Labor Committee members said no meeting has been scheduled to consider the Senate-passed minimum wage bill. Several said they hope the issue can be delayed until the parity fight is settled in the O. P. A. legislation.

The Senate measure would boost the minimum wage for workers now covered by the wage-hour bill from 40 cents an hour to 65 cents.

U. S. ASKS DELAY OF SUGAR STRIKE

APR 7 1946

Washington, April 6 (A. P.).—The Government today asked 6,500 A. F. of L. and C. I. O. East Coast sugar refinery workers to postpone their strike set for midnight tonight and to submit their wage claims to a fact-finding panel. Conciliators working on the case told reporters they were trying to get the American, National and Revere sugar refining companies and the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions to agree to a fact-finding procedure. The unions have filed a strike notice covering plants representing approximately 70 per cent of the nation's cane refining facilities.

It was learned that conciliators, in appealing to the unions, contended that a walkout would bring a flood of complaints from housewives struggling to get along on short supplies of sugar, the only food item still rationed. The conciliators said the three companies had offered an increase of 13 cents an hour.

The unions have asked a 15-cent hourly wage increase for employees as seven refineries, three at Philadelphia, two at Boston and one each at New York and Baltimore. The imminence of the strike caused twenty-four vessels to abandon plans to bring sugar cargoes from Cuba and they returned in ballast instead.

Veterans Point Advantage Of Industry Seeking Them

APR 7 1946

Portland, Maine, April 6 (AP)—Four hundred World War II veterans have rejected the conventional process of seeking jobs where industries exist, and proposed today that industries come here to take advantage of Portland's postwar manpower pool and economic offerings.

Organized informally as the Portland Plan the veterans classified their techniques, trades and professions, and plan to advertise their availability nationally.

Membership Increases

Unaffiliated with other veterans' groups and having no dues, the plan increased its membership rapidly after its inception a few months ago in veterans' job discussions. Desk space granted them in the Chamber of Commerce building is the plan's nerve center.

Officials of the Veterans Unemployment Readjustment Office estimate that at least 3,000 veterans in the Portland area are drawing $20 weekly unemployment pay.

"We propose," said the veterans in a statement of aims, "to recruit veterans who are not now permanently employed and then to advertise for able, alert, aggressive business leaders to come to Portland, build manufacturing plants, and give us the opportunity for jobs with a future.

Foresees National Attention

"We believe such a group, willing to do something about jobs themselves, will attract national attention."

Only those veterans who believe in "hard work and jobs with a future" and subscribe to the principle of no "handouts, relief or boondoggles" were sought as recruits.

Mechanics, architects, draftsmen, truck drivers, engineers, production managers, personnel administrators, salesmen, electricians, accountants and scores of other skilled personnel are among the veterans offering their services.

"Little Or Nothing"

"Returning from the services," said Arthur Benoit, ex-navy lieutenant and son of a leading Portland merchant, "we found little or nothing in Portland for the veteran.

"We've not looked for $5,000-a-year jobs, but certainly it is evident that wages offered most of the returning veterans are ridiculously low. So low, in fact, that many prefer to obtain their employment readjustment amount of $20 per week.

"This movement started because so many have families and homes here, were born in Portland and hate to leave.

Interest Is Expected

"Many of them have to in order to earn a decent living, but, before that, we hope that by contacting outside industries, interesting them in the economic advantage that Portland has all around here, we may bring the jobs to us rather than moving out and draining Portland of her own potential future."

John C. Flaherty, who rose from enlisted man to captain during three year's army service, a leader with Benoit in the plan movement, stressed the fact that "manufacturing firms can establish here with no housing problems to confront prospective employés, who already live here.

"We intend to get in touch with every firm possible, and instead of just knocking on opportunity's door, we hope to build the door here ourselves."

Armed Service Voting Bill Is Sent to White House

Measure Covers Peace and War, Abolishes Federal Ballot

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP).—Legislation providing for absentee voting by members of the armed services in peace as well as war, but abolishing the Federal ballot, was passed by the Senate today and sent to the White House.

The bill also would affect merchant seamen and civilians attached to the armed forces serving outside the United States.

The voting would be solely by state ballots, but the Federal postcard applications for them would be retained, along with free air mail for the voting material. The measure provides that there shall be secrecy of the ballot and freedom from coercion. Polls among members of the armed forces as to their choice of candidates would continue to be barred.

11 Bodies Recovered In Navy Plane Crash

Albuquerque, N.M., April 6 (AP)—The bodies of eight passengers and three crewmen were removed yesterday from the wreckage of a two-engine Navy transport plane which crashed and exploded 13 miles southeast of here on a flight from Phoenix, Ariz., to Amarillo, Texas.

Observers said parts of the plane were strewn for 150 yards on the remote Hell's Canyon road 4 miles west of Isleta Indian Pueblo.

The crash occurred Thursday night five minutes after the plane, which was based at Olathe, Kan., had been in radio contact with Kirkland Field, Albuquerque.

Navy Bomb Victim Identified

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP).—The Navy reported today Lieutenant Commander Cyrus Sugg Radford jr., of Norfolk, Va., was one of the nine Navy men killed Thursday by a bomb dropped accidentally on an air observation tower at Culebra, Puerto Rico. The eight other victims had been previously identified. The bomb was dropped from planes making a practice flight from the carrier Tarawa, now on a cruise in the Caribbean.

Legion Puts Veterans' Housing Ahead Of Own

Indianapolis, April 6 (AP)—The American Legion has decided to suspend plans for erecting new national headquarters buildings in Washington and Indianapolis until the veterans' housing problem is eased, National Commander John Steele said tonight.

In announcing the decision, Stelle disclosed officially for the first time that the Legion was planning a $1,250,000 structure to replace its present office building in Washington.

The State of Indiana has set aside $2,500,000 for three new Legion buildings here adjoining its present crowded headquarters on the War Memorial Plaza.

13,165 GI's Return Home

APR 7 1946

[By the Associated Press]

Eight vessels carrying 12,162 service personnel are scheduled to arrive today at two West Coast ports and two ships are due at New York with 1,003 troops.

In addition, two ships with 942 war brides and children are expected at New York. A third bride ship has been delayed until tomorrow.

Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Tufts Victory, from Antwerp: 1,001 troops, including 658th Field Artillery Battalion; 142d Military Police Company.

Bridgeport, from Southampton: 477 war brides and children.

Uruguay, from Southampton: 465 war brides and children.

Vessel From India

Andrew Jackson, from India: Two soldiers.

Santa Paula, from Le Havre: Three service men and 349 war brides and children, due originally yesterday and delayed until tomorrow.

At Seattle—Miscellaneous on following: Marine Phoenix, from Shanghai and Yokohama: 2,361 Army, 558 Navy. General Le Roy Eltinge, from Korea: 3,068 Army, 81 Navy.

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous on following: Hermitage, from Guam: 4,231 Navy, 717 Marines, 665 Army. Baham, from Pearl Harbor: 354 Navy, 2 Marines. LST 727, from Pearl Harbor: 98 Navy. YMS 403, from Pearl Harbor: 14 Navy. Pochard, from Pearl Harbor: 9 Navy. YMS 449, from Pearl Harbor: 4 Navy.

APR 7 1946

EX ERNEST E VACCARO

ENROUTE TO CHICAGO WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN, APRIL 6-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE DECIDED THAT THE UNITED STATES MUST MAINTAIN A POWERFUL PEACE TIME FORCE TO BACK UP ITS INSISTENCE UPON PROTECTION FOR WEAKER NATIONS.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS WERE UNDERSTOOD TO BE SET FORTH IN AN ADDRESS HE WAS TO DELIVER AT CHICAGO'S HUGE SOLDIER FIELD AT 3 P.M. (CST) TODAY. SHOWERS WERE FORECAST DURING THE MORNING, CLEARING AND WARMER IN THE AFTERNOON WITH A HIGH OF 65 AEOVE.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE, ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. TRUMAN AND THEIR DAUGHTER MARGARET, ARE EXPECTED TO REACH CHICAGO AT 9:15 A.M. (CST) TODAY. THEY WILL DRIVE FROM THE UNION STATION TO THE BLACKSTONE HOTEL WHERE THE PRESIDENT WILL HOLD AN UNUSUAL PRESS CONFERENCE AT 10:10 A.M. FOR HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE JOURNALISTS IN THE CHICAGO AREA.

NEVER ONE TO DELAY AN IMPORTANT PROCESS OF GOVERNMENT BEFORE ITS SCHEDULED DEPARTURE TIME FROM WASHINGTON YESTERDAY, MR. TRUMAN BOARDED HIS CHICAGO-BOUND TRAIN TWENTY MINUTES AFTER THE ELECTRIC-DRIVEN ENGINE, THE PRESIDENT TOLD A REPORTER TO A QUESTION WHETHER HE WOULD ATTEMPT TO PILOT THE PLANE, "I DON'T THINK SO. I DON'T THINK THEY WILL LET ME."

A LARGE CROWD OF NOTABLES, INCLUDING MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET, ACCOMPANIED THE PRESIDENT ON HIS FIRST VISIT TO CHICAGO SINCE HIS VICE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

CHICAGO PLANNED A GALA RECEPTION FOR THE PLAIN-SPOKEN MISSOURIAN, WHO ATTRACTED SCANT ATTENTION THERE DURING TWO BRIEF VISITS LAST FALL

AS A CANDIDATE ON FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT'S WINNING TICKET.
GOV.DWIGHT GREEN AND MAYOR EDWARD J.KELLY NOTIFIED THE PRESIDENT THEY WOULD MEET HIM UPON HIS ARRIVAL IN CHICAGO AND DRIVE HIM TO HIS HOTEL HEADQUARTERS.
SENATOR LUCAS. (D-ILL.) WAS AMONG THE PASSENGERS ABOARD THE PRESIDENT'S PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRAIN.
OTHERS IN THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY INCLUDED SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON; GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, WAR DEPARTMENT CHIEF OF STAFF; SECRETARIES VINSON AND ANDERSON AND ATTORNEY GENERAL TOM CLARK.
THE PRESIDENT, ASSOCIATES SAID, HAS PUT THE FINISHING TOUCHES ON AN ADDRESS WHICH MAY RIVAL HIS OCTOBER 27 SPEECH AT NEW YORK'S CENTRAL PARK IN WHICH HE SOUGHT FORCE TO BACK UP PROSPECTIVE COMMITMENTS IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.
THE UNITED STATES, HE SAID THEN, WILL NOT RECOGNIZE ANY GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS NOT BEEN SET UP BY A FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORATE.
ER308AGS NM

CHICAGO, APRIL 6-(AP)-AMERICA'S VICTORIOUS ARMY TODAY WAS ON PARADE, IN THE SKY AND ON CITY STREETS, BEFORE A NATION AT PEACE CELEBRATING ARMY DAY.
CHICAGO WAS THE FOCAL POINT IN THE ARMY DAY PROGRAMS PLANNED IN SEVERAL CITIES, INCLUDING WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK. THE NATION'S SECOND LARGEST CITY WAS HOST TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND SEVERAL HIGH RANKING ARMY OFFICERS, HEADED BY GENERAL OF THE ARMY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.
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HIGHLIGHT OF MR.TRUMAN'S FIRST VISIT TO CHICAGO SINCE HE BECAME PRESIDENT NEARLY A YEAR AGO WILL BE HIS ADDRESS IN SOLDIER FIELD AT 3 P.M. (CST). HIS ARRIVAL AT THE BIG LAKE FRONT STADIUM WAS TO BE MARKED BY A 21-GUN SALUTE AS A CROWD, EXPECTED TO BE ABOUT 85,000, GREETS THE PRESIDENT. HIS SPEECH WAS TO BE CARRIED BY THE FOUR MAJOR RADIO NETWORKS AND AT THE CONCLUSION THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY WAS TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON.
IN CHICAGO AS IN OTHER CITIES HOLDING ARMY DAY CELEBRATIONS, COMMEMORATING THE DATE OF AMERICA'S ENTRY INTO WORLD WAR I, THE COUNTRY'S MILITARY MIGHT WERE ON DISPLAY. ARMY POSTS AND HOSPITALS WERE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC TO VISIT AND AIR BASES FEATURED PERFORMANCES BY WARPLANES AND DISPLAYS OF EQUIPMENT.
MR.TRUMAN, FROM A STAND AT CONGRESS STREET AND MICHIGAN BOULEVARD, WAS TO REVIEW THE FIVE-MILE LONG PARADE ALONG MICHIGAN BOULEVARD. IN THE REVIEWING STAND WILL BE FEDERAL, STATE AND CITY OFFICIALS, ARMY OFFICERS AND CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR WINNERS. THE LINE OF MARCH OF 15,000 TROOPS WILL INCLUDE THE FAMOUS FIFTH (RED DIAMOND) INFANTRY DIVISION, AND A VARIETY OF MASSIVE WAR MACHINES.
AS THE ARMY'S GROUND FORCES ROLL DOWN MICHIGAN BOULEVARD, ITS AERIAL MIGHT WILL BE ON DISPLAY IN THE SKY WITH THUNDERING FORMATIONS TOTALING 165 AIRPLANES, INCLUDING B-29 SUPER FORTRESSES, MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOMBERS, ATTACK PLANES AND AT LEAST ONE P-80 SHOOTING STAR JET PLANE. ENROUTE TO THEIR BASES AT GRAND ISLAND, NEBR., SELFRIDGE FIELD, MICH., AND COLUMBUS, O., GROUPS OF THE PLANES WILL FLY AT ABOUT 1,500 FEET, SALUTING OTHER CENTRAL WEST CITIES.
IN NEW YORK CITY, MORE THAN 20,000 SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND INCLUDING 2,300 CADETS FROM WEST POINT, WILL PARADE ALONG FIFTH AVENUE IN REVIEW BEFORE MAYOR WILLIAM O'DWYER AND GEN.OMAR BRADLEY, VETERANS' ADMINISTRATOR.
THE 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION WILL SUPPLY MOST OF THE MARCHERS IN THE PARADE PLANNED IN WASHINGTON. OTHER PARADES WERE TO BE HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO, SAN ANTONIO, KANSAS CITY, NEW ORLEANS, LITTLE ROCK, ARK., WICHITA AND PARSONS, KANS. FORT KNOX, KY., LAWTON, OKLA, EL PASO, HOUSTON, WACO, AUSTIN AND SAN ANGELO, TEX.; GADSEN, ALA., COLUMBUS, GA., AND MONTEREY AND SALINAS, CALIF.
ER416ACS NM

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WITH TRUMAN

CHICAGO APRIL 6-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN SAID TODAY THAT REPEAL OF THE POLL TAX WILL HAVE TO BE WORKED OUT BY SOUTHERN STATES COLLECTING IT.
THE PRESIDENT LONG AN ADVOCATE OF FEDERAL REPEAL, GAVE THIS VIEW AT A NEWS CONFERENCE OF HIGH SCHOOL JOURNALISTS.
"DO YOU SEE ANY IMMEDIATE SOLUTION OF THE POLL TAX IN THE SOUTH?" A LITTLE GIRL ASKED.
NO. HE DOES NOT. THE PRESIDENT REPLIED. THAT IS A MATTER THEY WILL HAVE TO WORK OUT FOR THEMSELVES, HE SAID.
THERE ARE A NUMBER OF SOUTHERN STATES THAT REPEALED IT, HE CONTINUED, AND HE HOPED THEY ALL WILL EVENTUALLY. BUT THAT IS A MATTER FOR THEM. THAT IS ALSO A MATTER FOR EDUCATION, HE SAID.
RS1254PCS

TRUMAN SIDEBAR
CHICAGO,APRIL 6-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN DONNED WHITE WORK GLOVES AND CLIMBED UP IN THE CAB OF A PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD NEW TYPE, 120-MILE-AN-HOUR COAL BURNING STEAM ENGINE TODAY BEFORE BOARDING HIS SPECIAL TRAIN FOR THE CAPITOL.
RETURNING TO UNION STATION FROM HIS ARMY DAY SPEECH AT SOLDIER FIELD, THE PRESIDENT MET ENGINEER FRANK STINAUER OF CHICAGO AND GAVE THE ENGINE CAB A THOROUGH INSPECTION UNDER STINAUER'S GUIDANCE.
GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER THEN BORROWED THE WHITE GLOVES AND HE, TOO, CLIMBED INTO THE CAB TO LOOK AROUND.
THEN THE ENGINE MOVED TO THE HEAD OF THE TRAIN AND HOOKED ON TO PULL IT TO WASHINGTON.
FY552PCS

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(450) TRUMAN COMMENT
WASHINGTON,APRIL 6-(AP)-CONGRESSIONAL COMMENT SHOWED NO MINDS CHANGED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S RESTATEMENT OF FOREIGN AND MILITARY POLICIES IN HIS ARMY DAY SPEECH IN CHICAGO TODAY.
SENATOR HATCH (D-NM), A FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE MEMBER, SAID MR.TRUMAN HAD SOUNDED IN HIS STATEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS "A STRONG NOTE OF FIRMNESS AND CONFIDENCE--A NOTE WHICH NEEDED TO BE SOUNDED AND STRESSED TODAY WHEN MANY PEOPLE ARE DWELLING IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF DOUBT AND FEAR."
BUT SENATOR WHEELER (D-MONT) SAID MR.TRUMAN'S ASSERTION THAT AN ARMY OF "MANY MEN" IS NEEDED TO KEEP THE PEACE SEEMS TO POINT TO A POLICY OF SPENDING BILLIONS ON ARMAMENTS.
NOTING THAT MR.TRUMAN SAID TYRANNY HAD BEEN DESTROYED IN GERMANY AND JAPAN, THE MONTANA SENATOR SAID IT IS HIS BELIEF THAT IT HAS RISEN ELSEWHERE IN EUROPE.
"EVERYONE KNOWS THERE IS LESS FREEDOM OF SPEECH, LESS FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND LESS FREEDOM OF RELIGION IN EUROPE THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE DARK AGES," HE DECLARED.

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SENATOR AUSTIN (R-VT) HAILED THE PRESIDENT'S REITERATED DETERMINATION THAT INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS BE SOLVED THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS.

"OF COURSE THIS POLICY SHOULD HAVE CONTINUITY AND HAVE FOR ITS OBJECTIVES JUSTICE AND GOOD WILL," HE SAID, "BUT IT CANNOT BE EFFECTIVE UNLESS WE HAVE THE VIGOR OF A FIRST RATE NATION IN EVERY WAY."

OTHER COMMENT FROM SENATORS:

TAYLOR (D-IDAHO): "I DIFFER WITH THE MILITARY MIGHT PROPOSITION AS A WAY TO KEEP PEACE. INSTEAD OF TALKING ABOUT ARMAMENTS WE SHOULD TALK ABOUT WORLDWIDE DISARMAMENT. I HOPE THAT ELIMINATION OF BARRIERS TO INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CAN BE IMPLEMENTED. IT IS A VERY SERIOUS THREAT TO WORLD PEACE RIGHT NOW."

SENATOR FERGUSON (R-MICH): "I'M MORE INTERESTED IN THE DEEDS AND THE RESULTS THAN IN THE PLATITUDES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES AS TO HOW THEY ARE GOING TO COOPERATE. IF PEACE MUST BE ATTAINED BY APPEASEMENT AND SURRENDER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND PRINCIPLES YOU HAVE PEACE BY FORCE AND NOT PEACE BROUGHT ABOUT BY PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE. SO FAR THE EVIDENCE AS TO DEEDS IS NOT VERY SATISFACTORY."

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SENATOR THOMAS (D-OKLA): "IN THE MAIN I AM IN THOROUGH ACCORD WITH THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWPOINTS. BUT NOT HAVING BEEN A MEMBER OF A MILITARY COMMITTEE, I AM NOT PREPARED TO GIVE APPROVAL TO MILITARY TRAINING. PERSONALLY I AM NOT IN FAVOR OF THAT PROGRAM."

SENATOR WHERRY (R-NEB), MINORITY WHIP: "I DO NOT AGREE WITH THE PRESIDENT. I AM PESSIMISTIC ABOUT PEACE BECAUSE SOONER OR LATER THE MORGENTHAU PLAN MUST BE JUNKED OR AMENDED IF WE ARE GOING TO HAVE PEACE. UNDER THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT WE ARE TRYING TO STARVE GERMANY AND PREVENT ITS RETURN TO INDUSTRY. THAT MEANS YEARS OF FEEDING AND GOVERNING."

SENATOR THOMAS (D-UTAH): "I AGREE WITH THE PRESIDENT THAT THERE IS NO QUESTION IN THE OFFING WHICH CANNOT BE SETTLED BY DELIVERATION, BUT I SHOULD GO ONE STEP FARTHER AND SAY THAT COERCION BY DELIBERATION WILL NOT ULTIMATELY MAKE FOR PEACE."

SENATOR BALL (R-MINN): "I AM IN FAVOR OF THE IMMEDIATE EXTENSION OF THE DRAFT. IT IS THE ONLY ANSWER FOR SUPPLYING THE ARMIES OF OCCUPATION."

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NIGHT LEAD HURRIED ARMY DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) THE LEADERS WHO HELPED GUIDE THIS NATION'S MILITARY FORCES TO VICTORY OVER HER ENEMIES URGED YESTERDAY (SATURDAY) THAT SHE REMAIN STRONG UNTIL FUTURE PEACE IS ASSURED.

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AS AMERICA DISPLAYED HER ARMED MIGHT IN ARMY DAY OBSERVANCES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD, LEADING SPEAKERS STRESSED THE THEME THAT STRENGTH WAS NEEDED TO WIN AND PRESERVE THE PEACE.

IN CHICAGO, THE FOCAL POINT OF THE MANY CELEBRATIONS, PRESIDENT TRUMAN CALLED FOR POWERFUL PEACETIME RESERVES AND UNIFICATION OF THE ARMED FORCES TO "MAINTAIN OUR LEADERSHIP ON THE ROAD TO PEACE AND FREEDOM."

FLANKED BY SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON AND GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, THE PRESIDENT TOLD THE THOUSANDS JAMMED INTO CHICAGO'S HUGE SOLDIER FIELD THAT THE NATION'S "UNIVERSAL" FOREIGN POLICY WAS AIMED AT STOPPING "COERCION AND PENETRATION" OF THE WEAK.

DISCUSSING AMERICA'S NEW GLOBAL FOREIGN POLICY IN VIGOROUS LANGUAGE, MR. TRUMAN SAID ITS IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE WAS "TO SUPPORT THE UNITED NATIONS TO THE UTMOST."

SECRETARY PATTERSON SAID AMERICA'S ABILITY TO MAKE ITS VIEWS ON PEACE FELT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD "DEPENDS ON THE POWER WE MAY POSSESS TO BACK UP FULLY THE POLICIES WE SUPPORT."

GEN. EISENHOWER SAID THE ARMY MUST CONTINUE RESEARCH ON WEAPONS AND MAINTAIN ITS STRENGTH AS AN INTERIM FORCE, IN SUPPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS, UNTIL THE FUTURE PEACETIME ARMY CAN BE FORMED. HE PLEDGED THE ARMY WOULD MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO DEVELOP NATIONAL SECURITY "AS A CORNERSTONE OF THE PEACE STRUCTURE THAT MUST BE BUILT IN THE WORLD."

THE PRESIDENT, WAR SECRETARY AND ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF WITNESSED A BRIEF BUT IMPRESSIVE DISPLAY OF ARMY STRENGTH BEFORE SPEAKING IN SOLDIER FIELD. AS ARMY PLANES OF ALL VARIETY ROARED OVERHEAD, THEY REVIEWED A PARADE OF 14,000 TROOPS OF THE FAMOUS FIFTH (RED DIAMOND) DIVISION ON MICHIGAN AVENUE. A CROWD ESTIMATED BY PARK POLICE AT 1,000,000 CROWDED ALONG THE PARADE ROUTE AS THE TROOPS PASSED BY ON FOOT, IN TANKS AND IN JEEPS.

ALSO INCLUDED IN THE PRESIDENT'S RETINUE WERE GEN. CARL SPAATZ, AIR FORCES COMMANDER; GEN. JACOB L. DEVERS, GROUND FORCES COMMANDER AND LT. GEN. LEROY LUTES, HEAD OF THE SERVICE FORCES.

A17CX

AT CASERTA, ITALY, LT. GEN. JOHN C.H. LEE, DEPUTY SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, SAID IN AN ARMY DAY TALK THAT "THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE THE MEANS TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES OF OUTLAWING THE CRIMINALITY OF AGGRESSIVE WAR."

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GEN. JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY, AMERICAN COMMANDER IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, TOLD TROOPS AT FRANKFORT, GERMANY THAT THEY WERE "INVOLVED IN A STRUGGLE TO REPLACE THE DESTRUCTIVE IDEAS OF NAZISM WITH THE CONSTRUCTIVE IDEAS OF DEMOCRACY."

IN KOREA, LT. GEN. JOHN R. HODGE, COMMANDER OF THE 24TH ARMY CORPS OCCUPATION FORCES, RIPPED INTO THOSE FORCES WHICH HE SAID SOUGHT TO "BREAK DOWN AND DEFAME" THE ARMY. HE BLAMED DESTRUCTIVE CRITICISM ON THE "AGITATOR, ANARCHIST, THE FOREIGN-GUIDED AND INSPIRED TERMITE AND ISMITE" AND SAID THE WISH OF THEIR SPONSORS WAS "TO SEE OUR NATION REDUCED TO IMPOTENCY BOTH FROM A NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STANDPOINT."

LT. GEN. WILHELM D. STYER SAID IN MANILA THAT THE UNITED STATES, ON THE THRESHHOLD OF THE ATOMIC AGE, WAS "CONTEMPLATING WITH AWE AND APPREHENSION ITS HIDDEN POSSIBILITIES, WHICH ARE BEYOND COMPREHENSION."

AT DETROIT, THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER WAS MAJ. GEN. ANTHONY C. MC AULIFFE, WARTIME COMMANDER OF THE FAMOUS 101ST AIRBORN DIVISION WHO DUMFOUNDED THE GERMANS WHEN HE RETORTED "NUTS" TO THEIR DEMANDS HE SURRENDER IN THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE. HE TOLD A LARGE ARMY DAY CROWD ATTENDING CEREMONIES HONORING 26 WAR HEROES THAT "YOU MUST SEE THAT WE ARE AS INVINCIBLE IN PEACE AS WE ARE IN WAR."

LT. GEN. ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER, EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER, TOLD OCCUPATION TROOPS IN YOKOHAMA THAT ARMY DEMOBILIZATION HAD BECOME TOO RAPID, COSTING THE UNITED STATES "MUCH OF OUR STANDING IN THE EYES OF THE WORLD." THE SPEEDY REDUCTION, HE SAID, HAD INVITED AGGRESSION.

AMONG OTHER HIGH ARMY OFFICERS URGING A STRONG PEACETIME ARMY WERE MAJ. GEN. HAROLD N. GILBERT OF WASHINGTON, HEAD OF THE ARMY'S RECRUITMENT PROGRAM WHO SPOKE AT OMAHA, NEB.; LT. GEN. WILLIAM SIMPSON, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND ARMY, WHO ADDRESSED A CELEBRATION IN MEMPHIS, TENN.; MAJ. GEN. MUIR S. FAIRCHILD, COMMANDING

GENERAL OF THE MEW AIR UNIVERSITY, MAXWELL FIELD, SPEAKING AT ATLANTA AND MAJ. GEN. RALPH WOOTEN, ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF OF THE AIR CORPS IN WASHINGTON, WHO SPOKE AT MIAMI, FLA.

MAJ. GEN. GILBERT SAID 635,000 MEN HAD SIGNED UP WITH THE ARMY SINCE LAST OCTOBER BUT ADDED IT WAS A "MATHEMATICAL IMPOSSIBILITY" TO REACH THE JULY 1 GOAL OF 1,550,000 THROUGH VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT. HE ADVOCATED A ONE YEAR DRAFT.

IN NEW YORK, 20,000 MARCHED IN THE RAIN ALONG FIFTH AVENUE WITH MAYOR WILLIAM O'DWYER AND GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY, HEAD OF THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION IN THE REVIEWING STAND. THE 82ND AIRBORN DIVISION PARADED IN WASHINGTON WHILE CEREMONIES IN SAN FRANCISCO FEATUR 7,000 OFFICERS AND MEN, MOSTLY OF THE FAMED SECOND DIVISION WHICH CHECKED THE GERMANS IN THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE.

PARADES, EXHIBITS OF EQUIPMENT OR OTHER CEREMONIES FEATURED ARMY DAY PROGRAMS IN KANSAS CITY, SEATTLE, LOS ANGELES, SCOTT FIELD, ILL., INDIANAPOLIS, PHILADELPHIA, ROME, N.Y., PORTLAND, ME., AND IN SEVERAL WEST VIRGINIA CITIES.

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LONDON, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT IT WAS REPORTED FROM TEHRAN THAT IRANIAN PREMIER AHMED QAVAM DECLARED ON APRIL 5 THAT "THE SOVIET-IRANIAN AGREEMENT, AS WELL AS THE EVACUATION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS FROM IRANIAN TERRITORY, WILL MAKE UNNECESSARY THE FURTHER DISCUSSION OF THE IRANIAN QUESTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION ON MAY 6."

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BY LARRY HAUCK

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., APRIL 6-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS, SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING MOVING TO THIS LONG ISLAND VILLAGE OF 700, FACE THE SAME OLD PROBLEMS--HOUSING, TRANSPORTATION AND PERHAPS LOCAL OPPOSITION.

LAKE SUCCESS IS 22 MILES AND A 45-MINUTE DRIVE FROM DOWNTOWN MANHATTAN. THE NEAREST STATION ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD--NEW HYDE PARK--IS MORE THAN A MILE FROM THE SPRAWLING, AIR-CONDITIONED SPERRY GYROSCOPE PLANT, WHICH MAY BE THE NEXT TEMPORARY HOME OF THE WORLD PEACE AGENCY.

THE GENERAL NATIONWIDE HOUSING SHORTAGE HOLDS TRUE FOR NASSAU COUNTY.

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COUNTRY ESTATES, SOME OF THEM VACANT, DOT THE NORTH SHORE IN THE ADJACENT AREA AND U.N. OFFICIALS HAVE INDICATED THEY HOPED TO OBTAIN SOME OF THESE TO HOUSE DELEGATES AND THE SECRETARIAT.

HOWEVER, IT IS APPARENT THAT MUCH NEW CONSTRUCTION WOULD BE NECESSARY IF THE ORGANIZATION HOPED TO HAVE ITS PERSONNEL LIVE NEAR HEADQUARTERS.

THE POSSIBILITY OF LOCAL OPPOSITION APPEARS TO CENTER, FOR ONE THING, AROUND TAXES. LAKE SUCCESS COLLECTS $20,000 ANNUALLY FROM THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH OWNS THE SPERRY PLANT; THE COUNTY GETS $174,681 AND THE GREAT NECK SCHOOL DISTRICT $120,352.

"WE WOULD NATURALLY EXPECT THAT TAX OBLIGATIONS ON THE PROPERTY USED BY THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD BE ASSUMED BY THEM," COUNTY EXECUTIVE J.RUSSELL SPRAGUE SAID.

MAYOR P.SCHUYLER VAN BLOEHM OF LAKE SUCCESS WAS MORE FORCEFUL, DECLARING:

"WE VIEW WITH ALARM AND CONCERN THE IMPACT OF SUCH A LARGE ORGANIZATION IN OUR MIDST."

ANDREW CORDIER, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT OF U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE, SAID THAT THE U.N. WOULD MAKE ITS DECISION BETWEEN REMAINING AT HUNTER COLLEGE IN THE BRONX OR MOVING TO THE SPERRY PLANT IN A FEW DAYS. THROUGHOUT A TALK WITH REPORTERS, HE STRESSED THE ADVANTAGES OF LAKE SUCCESS OVER HUNTER, WHERE THE SCHOOL IS SEEKING TO HAVE THE U.N. VACATE WHEN ITS LEASE EXPIRES MAY 15.

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U.N. RULES (550)

NEW YORK, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD MEET AT LEAST ONCE EVERY TWO WEEKS--EVEN IN THE ABSENCE OF PENDING BUSINESS--UNDER A SET OF REVISED RULES UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDED TODAY BY THE COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE ON EXPERTS. (SAME AS N.Y. Tribune)

THE TWO-WEEK RULE WAS WRITTEN, THE COMMITTEE SAID IN A STATEMENT ACCOMPANYING THE REVISION, TO CARRY OUT THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER PROVISION THAT "THE SECURITY COUNCIL SHALL BE SO ORGANIZED AS TO BE ABLE TO FUNCTION CONTINUOUSLY."

OTHER MODIFICATIONS RELATED TO THE METHODS OF BRINGING MATTERS BEFORE THE COUNCIL, CREDENTIALS OF COUNCIL MEMBERS AND THE MANNER OF HANDLING COMMUNICATIONS FROM PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES.

ONE OF THE RULES PROVIDES THAT PROVISIONAL AGENDA TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL "IN URGENT CIRCUMSTANCES" MAY BE COMMUNICATED TO MEMBERS SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH A MEETING.

ORDINARILY SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE IS OBLIGED TO INFORM COUNCIL MEMBERS OF THE AGENDA AT LEAST THREE DAYS BEFORE A MEETING. COUNCIL MEMBERS ARE EXPECTED TO CONSIDER THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS NEXT TUESDAY, BARRING INTERVENTION BY THE POLISH DELEGATION TO RAISE THE QUESTION OF THE PRESENT REGIME IN SPAIN. CHAIRMAN QUO TAI-CHI OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ANNOUNCED WHEN THE COUNCIL ADJOURNED LAST THURSDAY THAT THE RULES WOULD BE READY FOR CONSIDERATION AND THAT THE COUNCIL DELEGATES WOULD HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO STUDY THEM OVER THE WEEK-END.

THE RULES EXPERTS POINTED OUT THAT IF ADOPTED THE PROPOSALS WOULD REPLACE RULES 1 THROUGH 15 OF THE PRESENT PROVISIONAL RULES. THE REMAINDER OF THE PROVISIONAL RULES WOULD REMAIN IN FORCE PENDING FURTHER EXAMINATION BY THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS.

"THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT THE ENTIRE BODY OF RULES SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE REGARDED AS PROVISIONAL IN CHARACTER," THE REPORT SAID.

ONE POINT OF DIFFERENCE IN THE PROVISIONAL AND PROPOSED RULES RELATED TO MEETINGS.

"THE RULES NOW IN FORCE CONCERNING MEETINGS ARE BASED ON A DISTINCTION BETWEEN THREE TYPES OF MEETING: REGULAR, PERIODIC AND EXTRAORDINARY," THE REPORT SAID. "IN THE COURSE OF DISCUSSION IT BECAME APPARENT THAT NO CLEAR DISTINCTION BETWEEN REGULAR AND EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS COULD BE DRAWN, THE DISTINCTION IS THEREFORE ABANDONED IN THE RULES ATTACHED TO THIS REPORT."

THE RULES AS PROPOSED PROVIDE FOR THE REGULAR MEETINGS AT LEAST ONCE EVERY TWO WEEKS AND FOR PERIODIC MEETINGS. THE COMMITTEE POINTED OUT IT DID NOT EXPRESS AN OPINION AS TO THE FREQUENCY OF PERIODIC MEETINGS "ON THE GROUNDS THAT ONLY REPRESENTATIVES ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL ARE QUALIFIED TO FORM A JUDGMENT ON THIS MATTER."

PERIODIC MEETINGS, AS DEFINED UNDER ARTICLE 28 PARAGRAPH TWO, OF THE U.N. CHARTER ARE INTERPRETED BY THE SECRETARIAT TO MEAN MEETINGS HELD TWO OR FOUR TIMES A YEAR AT WHICH FOREIGN MINISTERS OR SPECIAL DELEGATES ARE DESIGNATED TO ATTEND RATHER THAN THE PERMANENT DELEGATES.

IN ANY CASE, THESE OFFICIALS SAID, THE COUNCIL IS TO BE IN MORE OR LESS PERMANENT SESSION 12 MONTHS OUT OF THE YEAR WITH MEETINGS HELD AT LEAST ONCE EVERY TWO WEEKS.

PERIODIC MEETINGS, DIFFERENT FROM REGULAR MEETINGS, ARE DESCRIBED BY ARTICLE 28 PARAGRAPH TWO AS "MEETINGS AT WHICH EACH OF ITS (THE SECURITY COUNCIL) MEMBERS, MAY, IF IT SO DESIRES, BE REPRESENTED BY A MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT OR BY SOME OTHER SPECIALLY DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE."

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THE RULE REGARDING THE PRESIDENCY HAS NOT CHANGED. IT PROVIDES THAT THE COUNCIL PRESIDENCY SHALL BE HELD "IN TURN BY THE MEMBERS OF

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THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN THE ENGLISH ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF THEIR NAMES. EACH PRESIDENT SHALL HOLD OFFICE FOR ONE CALENDAR MONTH."

UNDER THIS PROVISION THE EGYPTIAN DELEGATE WILL TAKE THE PRESIDENCY ON APRIL 17. INSTEAD OF MAHMOUD HASSAN PASHA, EGYPTIAN MINISTER TO WASHINGTON, WHO HAS BEEN AT ALL COUNCIL SESSIONS THUS FAR IN NEW YORK, THE PRESIDENCY LIKELY WILL BE TAKEN OVER BY HAFEZ AFFIFY PASHA, FORMER EGYPTIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND FORMER MINISTER TO GREAT BRITAIN. AFFIFY PASHA IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE CAIRO TOMORROW FOR NEW YORK TO TAKE HIS POST AS EGYPT'S DELEGATE TO THE COUNCIL AND RELEASE HASSAN PASHA TO RESUME HIS DUTIES IN WASHINGTON.

BJ736PES

U.N. INTERPRETIVE (1,300)

BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

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(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS GOT ITS SECOND WIND THIS WEEK. JUST WHEN MANY PEOPLE THOUGHT IT WOULD FALL FLAT ON ITS FACE.

BY THE WEEKEND THERE APPEARED TO BE A RETURNING SURGE OF CONFIDENCE AMONG THE DIPLOMATIC DELEGATIONS ASSEMBLED HERE. THEY SUGGESTED THAT SINCE THE U.N. HAD SURVIVED SIMULTANEOUSLY TWO EMERGENCIES CENTERING AROUND RUSSIA--LIKE HAVING PNEUMONIA AND A RUPTURED APPENDIX AT THE SAME TIME--PERHAPS THE WORLD COULD BUILD A PEACE AFTER ALL.

EVEN WITH THE ATOM BOMB.

THE HOPE WAS TENTATIVE AND UNCERTAIN. BUT OVERCONFIDENCE IN THEIR ORGANIZATION IS NOT ONE OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THESE DIPLOMATS. SOME SAY THAT MAKES THEM WORK HARDER TO PUT THE U.N. OVER.

NOT SINCE IT WAS FIRST BLUEPRINTED AT DUMBARTON OAKS, WASHINGTON, IN LATE 1944--NOT IN SAN FRANCISCO OR LONDON--HAVE THEY WORKED OR WORRIED HARDER THAN DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS.

SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES, VETERAN OF MANY POLITICAL CRISES AT HOME AND ABROAD, WAS UP ALL HOURS CANVASSING THE RUSSO-IRANIAN SITUATION WITH AMERICAN EXPERTS AND TRYING TO CHART A WAY THROUGH THE DANGERS. WHEN HIS LEADERSHIP ENDED THE CRISIS, ONE MEMBER AFTER ANOTHER OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL PAID TRIBUTE TO HIS WORK.

ALWAYS AT HIS ELBOW WERE TWO TRUSTED AIDES: CHARLES E. BOHLEN, STATE DEPARTMENT CAREER MAN AND EXPERT ON RUSSIA, AND BENJAMIN COHEN, LAWYER, ONE-TIME IDEA PRODUCER FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND NOW DEPARTMENT COUNSELLOR AND CLOSE FRIEND OF BYRNES.

BUT IT WAS BY NO MEANS AN AMERICAN SHOW. SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN--SOMETIMES CALLED A DIPLOMAT'S DIPLOMAT BECAUSE HE WORKS WITH SUCH SMOOTHNESS AND PROPRIETY--HELD BRITISH POLICY PARALLEL WITH THE AMERICAN LINE AND DOUBTLESS CONTRIBUTED HIS OWN SHARE OF THOUGHTS TO BYRNES. LT. COL. W. R. HODGSON OF AUSTRALIA, CLOSE-LIPPED AUSTRALIAN DIPLOMAT AND SOLDIER, WENT OFF ON AN INDEPENDENT COURSE, BLASTING BOTH THE POLICIES OF BYRNES AND THE ACTIONS OF RUSSIA.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ANDREI GROMYKO, WHOSE EMPTY CHAIR DOMINATED SEVERAL SESSIONS, GRABBED HATS FULL OF HEADLINES HE DID NOT WANT BY RIDING AROUND TOWN IN HIS CAR INSTEAD OF GOING TO COUNCIL MEETINGS. THE TACITURN GROMYKO PLAYED HIS ROLE WITH FEW WORDS. HE EXPLAINS LITTLE AND NO ONE SEEMS TO BE QUITE SURE YET JUST WHY MOSCOW ORDERED HIS WALK OUT.

IF IT WAS TO DRAMATIZE SOVIET OBJECTIONS TO LETTING A BRITISH-AMERICAN MAJORITY FORCE THE IRANIAN ISSUE IN THE COUNCIL, THE RUSSIANS SUCCEEDED, AT LEAST, IN GETTING THE DRAMATIC EFFECT. BUT THERE MAY HAVE BEEN DEEPER REASONS.

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HIS ACTION GAVE THE WORLD AND THE UNITED NATIONS AN IDEA OF WHAT IT WOULD BE LIKE TO TRY TO GET ALONG WITHOUT RUSSIA IN THE PEACE ORGANIZATION. PERHAPS THAT WAS THE MAIN IDEA THE RUSSIANS WANTED TO GET ACROSS, IN VIEW OF THE RECENT TALK ABOUT A BRITISH-AMERICAN MILITARY ALLIANCE.

AS THE DOOR OF THE COUNCIL CHAMBER AT HUNTER COLLEGE CLOSED BEHIND THE DEPARTING RUSSIA, DR. QUO TAI-CHI, COUNCIL PRESIDENT, MET THE SITUATION WITH TRUE CHINESE EQUANIMITY. HE NEVER ALLOWED THE BUSINESS AT HAND EVEN TO SLOW DOWN. THE WHOLE 10-MEMBER COUNCIL ACTED DURING GROMYKO'S ABSENCE AS IF NOTHING HAD HAPPENED.

BUT PERSONALLY AND PRIVATELY THE MEMBERS ACTED JUST THE OPPOSITE. THEY TALKED BY TELEPHONE AND CONFERRED QUIETLY IN MANHATTAN HOTEL ROOMS, WHERE THE GLOOM WAS NOT ENTIRELY RELIEVED BY A WARM SPRING SUN AT THE WINDOWS. THE FIRST FEW DAYS WERE ESPECIALLY BAD--DAYS WHEN PEOPLE WENT AROUND SAYING "HO! HO! OF COURSE, THE RUSSIANS WILL BE BACKS." AND THINKING "MY HEAVENS, I HOPE SO."

LATER, WITH FRIENDS, BYRNES MADE NO BONES OF HIS CONCERN.

GROMYKO'S ACTION WAS EMERGENCY NO. 2 FOR THE COUNCIL IN ITS NEW YORK SESSIONS, WHICH ONLY BEGAN MARCH 25. THE NO. 1 LESS DRAMATIC BUT EQUALLY CRITICAL RUCKUS WAS THE IRANIAN CASE ITSELF. THE QUESTION WAS WHAT COULD THE COUNCIL DO TO GET RUSSIAN TROOPS OUT OF IRAN?

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CONSIDER THE MAIN POINTS OF THE PREDICAMENT. AFTER MARCH 2 RUSSIAN TROOPS WERE IN IRAN IN VIOLATION OF A TREATY. THE WHOLE UNITED NATIONS ESSENTIALLY IS NOTHING BUT A TREATY--CALLED A CHARTER--AMONG MEMBER NATIONS. PEOPLE WHO BREAK ANY TREATY CAST DOUBT ON THE VALIDITY OF ALL THEIR TREATIES. SO THERE WAS IN THE IRANIAN SITUATION A MAJOR MENACE TO THE WHOLE BASIC IDEA OF PEACE FOUNDED ON TREATIES.

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GENEVA, APRIL 6--(AP)--A LATVIAN ATTEMPT TO GAIN ADMISSION TO THE LIQUIDATION SESSION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY OPENING HERE MONDAY CAUSED FEAR ON THE PART OF SOME DELEGATES THAT THE ASSEMBLY MIGHT BE FORCED TO DISCUSS RUSSIA'S INCORPORATION OF THE BALTIC STATES.

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THE 21ST LEAGUE ASSEMBLY WAS CALLED TO PUT A FORMAL SEAL ON THE LEAGUE'S CLOSING AND TO TURN ITS ASSETS OVER TO THE UNITED NATIONS. INVITATIONS WERE ISSUED TO LEAGUE MEMBERS "WITH ESTABLISHED GOVERNMENTS RECOGNIZED BY A MAJORITY OF THE OTHER MEMBERS," AN OFFICIAL

SAID.

JULES FELDMANNS, LAST LATVIAN DELEGATE TO THE LEAGUE, [redacted] IS CAMPAIGNING FOR ADMISSION. MEMBERS OF AT LEAST FOUR OTHER DELEGATIONS SAID THEY HAD BEEN APPROACHED ON THE ISSUE.

LEAGUE OFFICIALS SAID REPRESENTATIVES OF LITHUANIA, ESTONIA, ROMANIA AND AUSTRIA SOUGHT INFORMALLY TO GET INVITATIONS BUT GAVE UP WHENTOLD THEIR EFFORTS WOULD BE FRUITLESS.

THE BALTIC STATES WERE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE WHEN IT CLOSED SHOP IN 1939, BUT SINCE THEN HAVE BEEN [redacted] BY RUSSIA AS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS. WHILE RUSSIA IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE LEAGUE, DELEGATES SAID THAT ADMISSION OF A LATVIAN REPRESENTATIVE WOULD MEAN OFFICIAL DENIAL BY THE LEAGUE THAT THE BALTIC STATES HAVE BECOME PART OF RUSSIA.

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DELEGATES ARE ANXIOUS TO AVOID ANY POLITICAL CONTROVERSIES AT THE FINAL SESSION OF THE LEAGUE. THEY WANT THE ORGANIZATION TO BE LAID TO REST IN QUIET DIGNITY.

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NIGHT LEAD COURT (120)

THE HAGUE, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, ESTABLISHED BY THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE FOUNDATION OF THE OLD WORLD COURT, TODAY ELECTED JOSE GUSTAVO GUERRERO, 70-YEAR-OLD JURIST OF EL SALVADOR, PRESIDENT.

WITH 14 OF ITS 15 JUDGES PRESENT, THE COURT, MEETING IN CLOSED SESSION, ALSO NAMED JULES BASDEVANT, 69, OF FRANCE, VICE-PRESIDENT AND EDWARD HAMBRO, JR., 35, OF NORWAY, REGISTRAR. CHILEAN JUDGE ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ WAS ABSENT.

GUERRERO, LAST PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD COURT, HAS REPRESENTED HIS COUNTRY AT VARIOUS UNITED NATIONS MEETINGS AND DIPLOMATICALLY IN ITALY, SPAIN AND FRANCE. HE ALSO HAS HELD SEVERAL POSTS IN EL SALVADOR CABINETS, INCLUDING FOREIGN MINISTER.

BASDEVANT, PROFESSOR OF LAW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS, BECAME A MEMBER OF THE WORLD COURT IN 1923. HE REPRESENTED FRANCE AT THE 1919 PEACE CONFERENCE AND AT UNITED NATIONS MEETINGS IN SAN FRANCISCO AND LONDON.

HAMBRO, WHOSE FATHER IS PRESIDENT OF THE NORWEGIAN STORTING (PARLIAMENT), SERVED AS LIAISON OFFICER FOR BRITISH FORCES DURING THE GERMAN INVASION OF NORWAY IN 1940. HE WAS FIRST SECRETARY OF THE NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN 1943-45 AND ATTENDED THE UNITED NATIONS SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE. HAMBRO STUDIED INTERNATIONAL LAW AT YALE AND IS THE AUTHOR OF MANY BOOKS ON THAT SUBJECT. HE IS A FELLOW OF THE ROCKEFELLER AND NANSEN FOUNDATIONS.

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THE COUNCIL, WHOSE LAST PREVIOUS SESSION WAS HELD THURSDAY, WHEN IT ACCEPTED A RUSSIAN ASSURANCE OF TROOP WITHDRAWALS FROM IRAN, WAS IN WEEKEND RECESS TODAY AND WILL NOT MEET AGAIN UNTIL TUESDAY. MEANWHILE, MEMBERS ARE EXPECTED TO BEGIN WORK ON A SET OF RULES TO GOVERN THEIR FUTURE PROCEEDINGS. ADD NEW YORK (DLVN) XXX SAID

EGYPTIAN DELEGATE MAHMOUD HASSAN PASHA ENDED SPECULATION ABOUT REPORTS THAT HE WOULD MAKE AN EARLY APPEAL AGAINST THE PRESENCE OF BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT BY SAYING HE HOPED THE SUCCESS OF CURRENT BRITISH-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS WOULD MAKE SUCH ACTION UNNECESSARY.

THE NEGOTIATIONS ARE UNDERWAY IN CAIRO AND LONDON. THEY ARE CONCERNED WITH REVISION OF A 1936 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY COVERING THE MAINTENANCE OF BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT, CONTROL OF THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN AND DEFENSE OF THE SUEZ CANAL. EGYPT IS SEEKING VIRTUAL INDEPENDENCE OF BRITAIN IN ALL THESE ISSUES. (HIGHTOWER)

HASSAN PASHA TOLD THE COUNCIL SEVERAL SESSIONS AGO THAT HE HAD SOME NEW BUSINESS TO BRING UP. LATER, NEGOTIATIONS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE TAKEN A TURN FOR THE BETTER FROM EGYPT'S VIEW AND TODAY HE SAID HE WOULD NOT ACT FURTHER UNLESS THE NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN.

EQUALLY HEARTENING WAS FRENCH AMBASSADOR HENRI BONNET'S DECLARATION THAT FRANCE WOULD NOT PRESENT TO THE COUNCIL THE TROUBLESOME SPANISH ISSUE UNLESS THE "BIG FIVE" COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS FAILS TO TAKE ACTION.

FRANCE, OUTSTANDING OPPONENT OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO'S REGIME IN SPAIN, HAS EARMARKED THE QUESTION FOR THE NEXT SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

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AT THE MOMENT, SECURITY COUNCIL DELEGATES SEEMED PREOCCUPIED WITH FINDING A PLACE FOR THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE PEACE ENFORCEMENT AGENCY WHICH WILL BE SUITABLE FOR EXPANDING, LONG-TERM OCCUPANCY. THEY VISITED THE SPERRY GYROSCOPE PLANT AT LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., ON LONG

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ISLAND. YESTERDAY AND THERE WERE REPORTS THEY WERE SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING A MOVE THERE FROM HUNTER COLLEGE IN THE BRONX.

ON THE IRANIAN SITUATION AUTHORITIES CONSIDERED IT UNLIKELY THAT ANY NEW ACTION WOULD COME UP BEFORE MAY 6, THE DATE THE COUNCIL FIXED THURSDAY AS A POSSIBLE DATE FOR LOOKING INTO THE SITUATION AGAIN. ALL RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OUT BY THAT TIME.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WHICH RESULTED IN THE AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY IN TEHRAN--AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT EVIDENTLY CAUGHT SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBERS BY SURPRISE--WERE THOSE WHICH FOLLOWED A COUNCIL RESOLUTION ADOPTED IN LONDON LAST JANUARY ASKING BOTH GOVERNMENTS TO TRY TO WORK OUT THEIR TROUBLES DIRECTLY.

THE RESOLUTION ADDED THAT THEY WERE "REQUESTED" TO REPORT THE RESULT OF THEIR NEGOTIATIONS. BEYOND THIS AMERICAN OFFICIALS PIVATELY TOOK A STRONG STAND AT ONE STAGE OF THE RECENT DISCUSSIONS HERE IN FAVOR OF DEMANDING THAT ANY AGREEMENT SHOULD BE REPORTED SO THAT THE COUNCIL COULD LOOK IT OVER AND, IF DESIRED, EITHER APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE IT.

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NIGHT LEAD MINISTERS (270)
BY JACK SMITH

LONDON, APRIL 6-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT GREAT BRITAIN HAD ENDORSED A UNITED STATES PROPOSAL FOR A FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN PARIS APRIL 25.

DIPLOMATS HOPED THE CONFEREES COULD BREAK A DEADLOCK IN THE COUNCIL OF DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS, NOW IN SESSION IN LONDON, OVER PEACE TREATY DRAFTS. DISAGREEMENTS, SOME DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID, HAD THREATENED POSTPONEMENT OF THE 21-NATION PEACE CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR MAY 1 IN PARIS.

A PRELIMINARY FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE WAS SUGGESTED BY U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES AND THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SAID FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN HAD SENT BYRNES A LETTER EXPRESSING APPROVAL.

IN PARIS, FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIALS HAD NO PUBLIC COMMENT, BUT FOR NEARLY TWO WEEKS THE QUAI D'ORSAY HAD BEEN URGING JUST SUCH A MEETING.

RUSSIA'S REACTION TO THE PROPOSAL REMAINED UNKNOWN, BUT THERE WAS SPECULATION HERE THAT THE SOVIETS ALSO WOULD ACCEPT.

"AS THE RUSSIANS WERE LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROVISION IN THE MOSCOW AGREEMENT THAT THE PEACE CONFERENCE SHOULD MEET BY MAY 1," THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON SUNDAY TIMES SAID, "IT MAY BE EXPECTED THAT MR.MOLOTOV, THE SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR, WILL NOT ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR DELAY, ALTHOUGH HE HAS NOT SHOWN ANY STRONG DESIRE TO MEET HIS COLLEAGUES SINCE THE BERLIN MEETING."

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES HAVE SAID THE CHIEF DISAGREEMENT AMONG THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS HAS BEEN OVER THE FUTURE OF ITALIAN COLONIES. RUSSIA, THESE SOURCES SAID, HAS INSISTED THAT TRIPOLITANIA BECOME A SOVIET TRUSTERSHIP, A DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD INCREASE SOVIET INFLUENCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN VIEW, ACCORDING TO RELIABLE INFORMANTS, HAS BEEN THAT THE COLONIES SHOULD BE PLACED UNDER TRUSTEESHIP OF ALL THE UNITED NATIONS, WITH PROVISIONS FOR THEIR INDEPENDENCE LATER.

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BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, APRIL 6-(AP)-ANXIOUS THAT THE COMING PEACE CONFERENCE PROGRESS AS SMOOTHLY AS POSSIBLE, RUSSIA IS KEENLY INTERESTED IN SEEKING A PROCEDURAL PROGRAM WITH AN AGREEMENT ON ITS BROAD OUTLINES WORKED OUT IN ADVANCE OF THE TIME THE VICTORIOUS NATIONS SIT DOWN IN PARIS IN MAY.

(IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY IN PARIS ON APRIL 4 THAT RUSSIA HAD NOTIFIED THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE THAT THE CONFERENCE, SCHEDULED TO OPEN ON MAY 1, SHOULD BE POSTPONED PENDING A BIG THREE AGREEMENT ON THE TREATIES.)

INFORMED FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC SOURCES AGREE THAT THE RUSSIANS ARE TIRED AND SOMEWHAT BORED WITH PUBLIC CONTROVERSIES WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE AT THE FIRST FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING IN LONDON, THE FIRST UNITED NATIONS SESSION AND AT THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN NEW YORK.

THEY WANT TO SEE NO MORE ROWS THAN ARE NECESSARY AND WISH THAT ARGUMENTS THAT DO ARISE TAKE PLACE WITHIN THE FAMILY OF THE GREAT POWERS.

THEREFORE, A WELL WORKED OUT AGENDA FOR THE PEACE CONFERENCE WITH AGREEMENT WHEREVER POSSIBLE IN ADVANCE IS SAID TO BE SOUGHT HERE.

THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL OPINION FROM THE RUSSIANS ON THE PROPOSAL OF U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES FOR THE FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN PARIS AT THE END OF THIS MONTH TO SPEED UP DRAFTING OF PEACE TREATIES, BUT INFORMED PERSONS BELIEVE THE SOVIETS WILL CLING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT REACHED HERE DURING THE CHRISTMAS MEETING OF THE BIG THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS.

THE AGREEMENT STIPULATED THAT DEPUTIES OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS "WILL IMMEDIATELY RESUME" THEIR WORK IN LONDON ON THE BASIS OF UNDERSTANDINGS REACHED ON QUESTIONS DISCUSSED AT THE FIRST PLENARY SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN LONDON.

THIS MEANS THE DEPUTIES SHOULD WORK OUT THE DETAILS BEFORE THE PEACE CONFERENCE OPENS.

WHATEVER OPINION ABROAD MAY BE, THE IMPRESSION AMONG THE RUSSIANS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES APPEARS TO BE THAT THERE IS A GROWING TENDENCY TO "GANG UP" ON THE U.S.S.R. BY THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN AT THESE GATHERINGS.

ALSO THERE IS A GROWING OPINION HERE THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL PROCEDURE ON THE IRANIAN QUESTION RESULTED IN COMPLETE VINDICATION OF SOVIET POLICY AND THAT THE COUNCIL SPENT A GREAT DEAL OF TIME AND ENERGY AND GOT LARGE AREAS OF THE WORLD EXCITED ABOUT "NOTHING."

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(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, APRIL 6-(AP)-SENATORS CONNALLY (D-TEX) AND AUSTIN (R-VT) PROPOSED TONIGHT AN EARLY MEETING OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN, PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE AND GENERALISSIMO STALIN TO SETTLE ISSUES THE LAWMAKERS SAID CAN ONLY BE DECIDED BY THE WAR'S VICTORS.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE AND ONE OF ITS REPUBLICAN MEMBERS AGREED IN TALKS PREPARED FOR A STATE DEPARTMENT BROADCAST OVER NBC THAT SUCH A MEETING IN NO WAY WOULD "BY-PASS" THE UNITED NATIONS IN ITS EFFORT TO SOLVE WORK PROBLEMS.

SUGGESTING FREQUENT MEETINGS OF THE "BIG FIVE" FOREIGN MINISTERS, AS WELL AS THE HEADS OF STATES, CONNALLY SAID THAT MANY ISSUES OTHERWISE WILL "DRAG ON AND CAUSE NEEDLESS FRICTION."

"PROBLEMS ARISING DIRECTLY FROM THE WAR DON'T COME WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE UNITED NATIONS," HE POINTED OUT, ADDING: "IT IS NOT THE JOB OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO DRAFT THE PEACE TREATIES."

AUSTIN SAID HE FELT THAT THERE ARE "NUMEROUS QUESTIONS RESULTING FROM OUR JOINT MILITARY EFFORT THAT MUST BE SETTLED BY THE NATIONS PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR VICTORY."

THE VERMONTER SAID HE FELT THAT THE BIG THREE SHOULD "DEAL WITH ALL QUESTIONS OF REESTABLISHING PEACE, INCLUDING THE PROBLEMS OF THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES AS WELL AS THE TREATMENT OF ENEMY COUNTRIES UP TO THE POINT WHERE THEY ARE PERMITTED TO JOIN THE UNITED NATIONS."

IN A GENERAL DISCUSSION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AUSTIN SUGGESTED THAT THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA ENTER INTO NEGOTIATIONS "TO RELAX CONTROLS

OVER THE GATHERING OF NEWS AND ITS TRANSMISSION IN BOTH DIRECTIONS, SO THAT BOTH COUNTRIES WILL BE BETTER INFORMED ABOUT EACH OTHER."

"IF THAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED, I THINK IT WILL DO A LOT TO BUILD MUTUAL CONFIDENCE," HE SAID. "THERE IS A MEASURE OF TRUTH IN THE SAYING THAT 'TO UNDERSTAND ALL IS TO FORGIVE ALL.'"

AUSTIN ALSO SAID THAT RUSSIA IS SINCERE IN WANTING TO OUTLAW WAR SHE WOULD "BE GLAD" TO PERMIT A UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION TO INSPECT HER ATOMIC ENERGY RESOURCES LIKE THOSE EVERY OTHER COUNTRY.

A PROVISION CALLING FOR SUCH INSPECTIONS, AUSTIN SAID, "UNDOUBTEDLY" WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSAL TO BE PRESENTED SHORTLY TO THE U.N. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION SEEKING SAFEGUARDS AGAINST THE USE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS FOR WAR.

"ONCE AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED OUTLAWING THE BOMB, INFORMATION ON ALL OTHER ASPECTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY WILL BE AVAILABLE TO SOVIET RUSSIA AND TO EVERY OTHER COUNTRY ON A MUTUAL BASIS," AUSTIN ADDED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7 P.M., E.S.T., TONIGHT, SATURDAY, APRIL 6)

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LONDON, APRIL 6-(AP)-A SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER, NEWS OF THE WORLD, UNDER A SAPPORO, JAPAN, DATELINE, SAID TONIGHT THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE FORTIFYING THE KURILE ISLANDS AIRFIELDS AND THAT "GIANT COASTAL GUNS" WERE POINTED TOWARDS AMERICAN-CONTROLLED HOKKAIDO.

THE DISPATCH BY CORRESPONDENT A.NOYES THOMAS SAID THE INFORMATION WAS GLEANED FROM REFUGEES.

THE RUSSIANS REGULARLY ARE PATROLLING SMALL ISLANDS OFF HOKKAIDO PROHIBITED TO AMERICANS, AND OFFICERS ARE MAKING UNAUTHORIZED "VISITS" TO PART OF HOKKAIDO ITSELF, "NOT YET EFFECTIVELY OCCUPIED," THOMAS WROTE.

HE SAID THE KURILES WERE FACING A FOOD SHORTAGE WHILE NATIVES WERE FORCED TO WORK FOR THE RUSSIANS WITHOUT PAY IN MONEY OR GOODS AND THAT JAPANESE EX-SERVICEMEN WERE BEING TAKEN AWAY BY SHIP--"NO ONE KNOWS WHERE"--INSTEAD OF REPATRIATED.

"THE MOST INTERESTING IS X X X THE PILING UP OF WAR MATERIAL, MUCH OF IT MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES OR BRITAIN," THOMAS SAID.

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LONDON, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE TIRANA RADIO TONIGHT DENIED THE ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN HOSTILE TO A BRITISH MILITARY MISSION AND SAID THE NATION WAS READY TO "STRENGTHEN" RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTED THURSDAY IT WAS HOLDING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA "IN ABEYANCE," ASSERTING THE MILITARY MISSION HAD BEEN COMPELLED TO CONFINE ITS WORK TO TIRANA AND THAT ALBANIA HAD BEEN HOSTILE TO GREAT BRITAIN IN OTHER WAYS.

"THE BRITISH MILITARY MISSION X X X HAD EVERYWHERE IN ALBANIA RECEIVED A FRIENDLY WELCOME," THE TIRANA RADIO SAID, "AND THE ALBANIAN AUTHORITIES HAD GRANTED TO IT ALL FACILITIES REQUESTED."

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LONDON, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE LABOR PARTY, IN A RESOLUTION PROPOSED FOR ITS ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN JUNE, WOULD BE CALLED UPON TO "REPUDIATE MR.CHURCHILL'S DEFEATIST PROPOSAL TO MAKE THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH A MERE SATELLITE OF AMERICAN MONOPOLY AND CAPITALISM, WHICH WILL INEVITABLY LEAD TO OUR BEING ALIGNED IN A PARTNERSHIP OF HOSTILITY TO RUSSIA."

MORE THAN 400 RESOLUTIONS--40 OF THEM CRITICAL OF BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY--WERE PUBLISHED LAST NIGHT FOR DISCUSSION AT THE PARTY'S CONFERENCE, SCHEDULED FOR JUNE 10-14. A FIGHT WAS IN PROSPECT OVER AN APPLICATION OF BRITISH COMMUNISTS FOR AFFILIATION WITH THE LABOR PARTY.

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LICHFIELD

LONDON, APRIL 6-(AP)-CHARGES THAT DELIBERATE ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO WHITEWASH HIGH RANKING OFFICERS IN THE LICHFIELD CRUELTY CASE MAY BE AIRED MONDAY WHEN THE COURT MARTIAL OF STAFF SGT. JPM L M.JONES OF MUSKOGEE, OKLA., GOES INTO ITS THIRD DAY.

CAPT. EARL J.CARROLL, WHO RESIGNED RECENTLY AS ASSISTANT PROSECUTOR IN THE CASE AND WHO IS REPORTED TO HAVE MADE THE CHARGES, WILL TAKE THE STAND AT THAT TIME.

THE CHARGES ALSO ARE SCHEDULED TO BE INVESTIGATED BY MAJ. GEN. WITHERS A.BURRESS, INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR GEN. JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY, EUROPEAN THEATER COMMANDER.

A SERIES OF BITTER CLASHES MARKED EFFORTS OF THE DEFENSE YESTERDAY TO CHALLENGE THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT ON GROUNDS OF BIAS AND PREJUDICE. THE DEFENDANT, SGT. JONES, IS THE SECOND OF 10 ENLISTED MEN AND EIGHT OFFICERS TO BE TRIED ON CHARGES OF CRUELTY OR CONSPIRACY IN THE TREATMENT OF IMPRISONED U.S. TROOPS AT THE 10TH REINFORCEMENT DEPOT AT LICHFIELD.

THE COURT OVERRULED A DEFENSE MOTION TO DISQUALIFY MAJ. BENITO GAGUINE, LAW MEMBER OF THE TRIAL BOARD, ON GROUNDS THAT HE WAS "LEERING" AT DEFENSE LAWYERS WHILE REPEATEDLY OVERRULING THEIR OBJECTIONS, AND HAD FAVORED THE PROSECUTION IN HIS MANNER OF QUESTIONING A WITNESS.

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LONDON, APRIL 6-(AP)-EUROPEAN FOOD MINISTERS AT THE EMERGENCY CEREALS CONFERENCE RECOMMENDED TODAY THAT ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITIES GIVE PRIORITY IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES TO THE PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF FERTILIZERS AND COAL.

THOMAS C.BLAISDELL, JR., CHIEF OF THE U.S.ECONOMIC MISSION TO EUROPE, SAID THAT STEPPING UP OF EXPORTS FROM GERMANY WOULD REQUIRE THAT THE ALLIED NATIONS BE PREPARED TO ENBVNPORVDLAM

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ALLIED NATIONS BE PREPARED TO END IMPORTS TO STIMULATE PRODUCTION.

THE FRENCH FOOD MINISTER, HENRI LONGCHAMBON, SAID HE FAVORED GIVING GERMAN MINERS INCREASED FOOD ALLOTMENTS, IF NECESSARY, ADDING THAT "WE MUST INSIST ON A POLICY OF SECURING THE WIDEST POSSIBLE EXPORT OF GERMAN COAL."

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(sideshow)

london, april 6-(ap)-reconversion note: plywood parts of mosquito planes have been adapted to meet the current shortage of beer barrels.

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NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND, APRIL 6-(AP)-TWIN SISTERS, WHOSE COURTSHIPS BEGAN IN A WAR-TIME RED CROSS CLUB HERE, WILL FLY TO NEW YORK APRIL 15 TO MARRY TWO EX-SOLDIERS, ONE FROM BALTIMORE AND ONE FROM LOS ANGELES.

THE TWINS--JUNE AND DOREEN ROBBINS--ARE PRETTY, 20-YEAR-OLD BLONDES. JUNE SAID SHE WOULD BE MET IN NEW YORK BY HER FIANCE, EARL CAHN OF (2416 REISTERSTOWN ROAD,) BALTIMORE. DOREEN SAID HER FIANCE IS JACK SILVER OF (408 NORTH BREED ST.) LOS ANGELES, A DRUG STORE OWNER.

THEY WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY THEIR MOTHER, MRS. J.W. ROBBINS. A THIRD SISTER, WHO MARRIED AN EX-GI, MRS. IRVIN FRISHMAN OF (25 FORT WASHINGTON, AVE.,) NEW YORK CITY, WILL BE WAITING AT THE AIRPORT TO MEET THEM WHEN THEY ARRIVE AT 6 A.M., APRIL 16.

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IN BALTIMORE, KAHN (CORRECT) SAID THE USUAL PROCEDURE OF A YOUNG MAN RUSHING UP TO KISS HIS BRIDE-TO-BE WOULD BE REVERSED IN HIS CASE.

KAHN SAID HE WOULD HAVE TO WAIT FOR HIS FIANCEE TO COME UP AND KISS HIM. THE TWINS ARE IDENTICAL, HE EXPLAINED, AND SO MUCH ALIKE THAT HE WOULDN'T BE SURE WHETHER HE WAS KISSING JUNE OR DOREEN. SO HE SAID HE'LL LET JUNE MAKE THE FIRST MOVE.

KAHN SAID HE HAD ALREADY GOT TWO KISSES FOR ONE, BECAUSE OF A MISTAKE AS TO WHO WAS JUNE AND WHO DOREEN.

"I VISITED THEIR HOME ONCE ON A WEEKEND PASS," HE SAID, "AND JUNE (AT LEAST I THOUGHT IT WAS JUNE) CAME IN WITH SOME TEA AND TOAST."

A FEW MINUTES LATER SHE TOLD KAHN SHE WAS LEAVING SO HE SAID, "WELL, AREN'T YOU GOING TO KISS ME GOODBYE?"

"SHE GAVE ME A QUICK KISS AND WENT OUT," HE RECALLED. "TWO SECONDS LATER THE OTHER ONE CAME IN AND GAVE ME A KISS. (I KNEW THIS WAS JUNE, AND NOT THE OTHER ONE)."

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(ADVANCE)...BERLIN, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR'S PERIODIC REPORT, ISSUED BY GEN. JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY'S HEADQUARTERS, SAID TODAY THE LACK OF A CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY HAS CAUSED A GENERAL ECONOMIC BREAKDOWN IN THE U.S. ZONE TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THE PEOPLE'S DETERMINATION IS BEING "UNDERMINED."

THE REPORT OUTLINED IN DETAIL THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION, BUT CONCEDED THAT THE AIMS OF THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE HAD NOT BEEN ACHIEVED BECAUSE GERMANY HAS NOT BEEN TREATED AS AN ECONOMIC ENTITY.

"THE MAJOR UNDERLYING FACTORS IN THE BASICALLY ADVERSE SITUATION WHICH EXISTS IN THE U.S. ZONE AREA PROGRESSIVE DEPLETION OF THE RAW MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES ON HAND, RESULTING FROM A LACK OF INTER-ZONAL TRADE, A LOSS OF POPULAR CONFIDENCE IN THE CURRENCY AND A TENDENCY TOWARD HOARDING TANGIBLE GOODS; THE LACK OF AN ADEQUATE BASIS FOR NORMAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, THE CONTINUING PROBLEMS OF TRANSPORT AND THE LACK OF SUFFICIENT FOOD TO SUPPORT THE CALORY RATION WHICH HAD BEEN ANTICIPATED," THE REPORT SAID.

"LOW MORALE AND UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THE FUTURE ARE NOW MAJOR HINDRANCES TO ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY."

THE REPORT STATED THAT SOME $51,000,000 WORTH OF GOODS HAD BEEN IMPORTED INTO THE ZONE FOR GERMAN CONSUMPTION, WHILE ABOUT $4,500,000 HAD BEEN REALIZED IN EXPORTS FROM GERMANY DURING THE PERIOD SINCE THE OCCUPATION STARTED. THIS EXPORT FIGURE IS ABOUT ONE

TENTH OF THE DOLLAR VALUE OF PRE-WAR EXPORTS FROM THE ZONE.
THE EXPORTS CONSISTED OF HOGS, POTASH AND FILTRATION SAND TO THE UNITED STATES, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND BELGIUM. LARGE EXPORTS OF LUMBER ARE EXPECTED SHORTLY TO GREAT BRITAIN, WHILE NEGOTIATIONS ARE BEING CARRIED ON WITH DENMARK AND YUGOSLAVIA.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12 NOON EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SATURDAY, APRIL 6)

KA/N933AES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, APRIL 6--(AP)--THE FIRST GROUP OF DISPLACED AND PERSECUTED PERSONS WILL LEAVE THE MUNICH ASSEMBLY CENTER FOR THE BREMEN STAGING AREA ON APRIL 26 AS IMMIGRATION FROM GERMANY TO THE UNITED STATES RESUMES FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR.

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OFFICIAL SAID LAST NIGHT THAT OTHER GROUPS WOULD DEPART FROM STUTTGART AND FRANKFURT APRIL 27 TO MAKE UP A TOTAL OF ABOUT 900 PERSONS TO SAIL FROM BREMEN ABOUT MAY 1, UNDER A DIRECTIVE BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN DEC. 22, 1945, WHICH URGED "FULL IMMIGRATION" TO ALLEVIATE SUFFERING.

AFTER THE FIRST SHIPMENT, PLANS CALL FOR MOVING ABOUT 800 TO 900 PERSONS A WEEK OF THE TOTAL ANNUAL QUOTA OF 39,000 FOR CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE BALTIC STATES.

REW AM 107A

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GERMANY

HEREFORD, APRIL 6-(AP)-A BRITISH POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE REPORT STATED TODAY THAT AN EXTREME RIGHT WING PARTY LED BY A PROMINENT GERMAN ANTI-SEMITIC POLITICIAN, IS IN PROCESS OF FORMATION IN THE BRITISH ZONE OF GERMANY.

THE PARTY, ACCORDING TO THE REPORT, IS KNOWN AS THE "DEUTSCHE AUFBAU PARTEI" (GERMAN CONSTRUCTION PARTY) LED BY REINHOLD WULLE AND JOACHIM VON OSTAU.

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WULLE, AFTER THE THE FIRST WORLD WAR BECAME THE LEADER OF A "GERMAN PEOPLE'S FREEDOM PARTY WHICH, ACCORDING TO THE INTELLIGENCE REPORT, "HAD MUCH IN COMMON" WITH THE NAZI PARTY.

WULLE WAS IMPRISONED DURING THE NAZI REGIME "FOR BRINGING THE GOVERNMENT INTO DISREPUTE," BUT WAS RELEASED IN 1942 BY ORDER OF HEINRICH HIMMLER AND BECAME AN OFFICIAL OF THE NAZI INSURANCE TRUST. VON OSTAU IS AN INDUSTRIALIST WITH PROPERTY IN POMERANIA, WHO JOINED THE NAZI PARTY IN 1931 BUT CLAIMS TO HAVE WITHDRAWN ONE YEAR LATER. GOLDSMITHS 01100 APR TH 725AES

30.29-2131

30.29-2131

by eddy gilmore

moscow, ~~mx~~ april 6-(ap)-lieut. gen. walter bedel smith, newly appointed u.s.ambassador to russia, is causing some eyebrow-lifting among his blase diplomatic colleagues in moscow.

"He is something like a strong wind from off the american prairie," said one ambassador, whose minister counselor was discovered in bed recently by smith. "he had an appointment here at 10 o'clock, and don't you know he really showed up then."

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the minister counselor, into whose hotel room smith marched promptly at 10 a.m., is still blushing the color of his red pajamas.

"do you know what smith's comment was?" asked the ambassador who was telling the story. "He said 'so that's how they do things here is it?'"

Smith, who has been here nine days, set a record by visiting all ambassadors in two days. he is starting today on a round of calls on ministers.

"I'll clean them up in one day," he said, with a determined glint in his eye as if he were about to ~~assault~~ charge a hill. "But, boy, i've never drunk so much coffee in my life."

smith is contemplating another sharp departure--he is thinking may move from the official residence of the U.S.ambassador, spasso house, into the embassy proper.

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he figures he will be closer to his desk and also that he can ease housing the housing shortage by turning over the palace-like spasso house--which he doesn't like, anyway--for conversion into apartments and offices.

the General makes no bones about it--he'd like/to double the almost number of united states employes in moscow. he also is toying with the idea of building up a large [redacted] compound here from surplus materials in europe.

fbg640aes/ gilmores/thru jmk 31025/ pw

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MOSCOW, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE RED ARMY PUBLICATION RED STAR, COMMENTING ON BRITISH AND UNITED STATES RAIDS LAST WEEK END AGAINST AN UNDER-GROUND NAZI ORGANIZATION IN WESTERN GERMANY, SAID TODAY THAT "NO MATTER HOW WELL RAIDS ARE ORGANIZED THEY ALONE CANNOT SOLVE THE SITUATION."

"ONLY A CONSISTENT, DECISIVE CARRYING OUT OF DECISIONS OF THE BERLIN CONFERENCE ON DENAZIFICATION WILL CUT SHORT THE UNDERMINING ACTIVITIES OF FASCIST ELEMENTS," RED STAR ADDED. #

MADRID, APRIL 6-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO TOLD A DELEGATIO OF SPANISH CIVIL WAR VETERANS AT EL PRADO PALACE TODAY THAT SPAIN'S REPUTATION FOR DECADENCE WAS DUE TO THE WEAKNESS OF PAST "GOVERNING CLASSES" AND THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO "ROOT OUT THE MATERIALIST PHILOSOPHY WHICH IS SENT US FROM ABROAD" AND "COMPLETELY CHANGE THE PHYSIOGNOMY OF SPAIN."

"THE LIFE OF SPAIN IN ITS DAWN, ITS EPOCHS OF HIGHEST GREATNESS WAS EMINENTLY CATHOLIC AND SOCIAL," HE ADDED, "FOR CATHOLICISM AND SOCIAL BETTERMENT NOT ONLY DO NOT OBSTRUCT THE GREATNESS OF THE FATHERLAND BUT ACTUALLY CULTIVATE IT. ONLY BY THIS SHALL WE DESTROY WHAT CULTIVATED OUR RUIN AND OBTAIN A FREER, GREATER AND JUSTER SPAIN."

THE DELEGATION, HEADED BY MINISTER OF LABOR JOSE ANTONIO GIRON, ONE OF THE MOST PROMINENT FALANGISTS IN THE GOVERNMENT, BROUGHT FRANCO 50 VOLUMES SAID TO CONTAIN 700,000 SIGNATURES CONFIRMING ALLEGIANCE TO THE GENERALISSIMO.

GIRON TOLD FRANCO IN A SPEECH: "YOU ARE THE ONLY CHIEF WHO HAS THE RIGHT TO COMMAND US AND THE ONLY SPANIARD WE ALWAYS ARE READY TO OBEY AGAINST EVERYTHING AND EVERYBODY."

IN REPLY, FRANCO SAID THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR HAD BEEN "A CREATIVE WAR" AND "A WAR OF LIBERATION," AND ADDED:

"IF WE ARE DECADENT AND WEARY, IF CREATIVE CAPACITY IS NOT RECOGNIZED IN US, IF WE DO NOT REPRESENT ANYTHING IN THE CONCERT OF NATIONS--WHY ARE THESE VOICES RAISED AGAINST US?"

HE CONTINUED: "THIS IS THE BEST PROOF THAT SPAIN HAS BEEN RENEWED, THAT THIS TIME OUR REVOLUTION HAS NOT BEEN LOST, THAT THE FRUITS OF OUR VICTORY HAVE NOT BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL, THAT WE HAVE BROKEN DEFINITELY WITH CENTURIES OF DECADENCE, THAT WE SET STRAIGHT THE HISTORIC DESTINY OF OUR COUNTRY."

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ROME, APRIL 6-(AP)-MISS LYDIA CIRILLO, DESCRIBED BY HER ATTORNEY AS AN "INNOCENT VICTIM OF LOVE," FACED A PRISON TERM OF FOUR YEARS AND ONE MONTH TODAY FOR THE FATAL SHOOTING OF A BRITISH ARMY CAPTAIN WHO ALLEGEDLY JILTED HER FOR A YOUNGER ITALIAN WOMAN.

COURT SPECTATORS WHO HAD FOLLOWED THE TRIAL AVIDLY--APPLAUDING WHEN HER ATTORNEY APPEARED TO HAVE SCORED A POINT AND SOBBING LOUDLY WHEN MISS CIRILLO BROKE INTO TEARS--CHEERED WHEN SHE DREW THE MINIMUM SENTENCE YESTERDAY FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

THE COURT RULED THAT SHE MUST SERVE THREE AND A HALF YEARS IN A MENTAL INSTITUTION AFTER COMPLETING HER PRISON TERM.

MISS CIRILLO'S LAWYER HAD MAINTAINED SHE KILLED "IN DEFENSE OF THE HONOR OF ITALIAN WOMEN." SHE TESTIFIED SHE SHOT CAPT.[illegible]-[illegible]

HONOR OF ITALIAN WOMEN." SHE TESTIFIED SHE SHOT CAPT.SIDNEY E.LASCH TO DEATH AFTER LEARNING HE WAS MARRIED AND HAD DESERTED HER FOR A YOUNGER WOMAN.

JP4AES

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PRECEDE THE HAGUE DAY (200)

LONDON, APRIL 6-(AP)-NETHERLANDS PREMIER WILLIAM SCHERMERHORN WILL MEET HERE APRIL 12 WITH PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN TO RESUME CONVERSATIONS ON SETTLEMENT OF THE INDONESIAN PROBLEM, THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

EARLIER IN THE HAGUE, THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED IT WOULD OPEN DISCUSSIONS ABOUT THAT DATE WITH BRITAIN CONCERNING WITHDRAWAL OF ALLIED FORCES FROM THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID LORD INVERCAPEL, THE FORMER SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR, BRITISH MEDIATOR IN THE DUTCH AND INDONESIAN NATIONALIST NEGOTIATIONS AT BATAVIA, WOULD REPORT TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT BEFORE THE TWO PRIME MINISTERS CONFERRED.

SCHERMERHORN AND ATTLEE DISCUSSED THE INDONESIAN QUESTION HERE LAST DEC. 27.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN BATAVIA LAST SATURDAY THAT DUTCH AND INDONESIAN LEADERS HAD COME SO CLOSE TO AGREEMENT UPON INDONESIAN DEMANDS FOR INDEPENDENCE THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO THE HAGUE. DR.HUBERTUS J.VAN MOOK, ACTING GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE EAST INDIES, AND THREE INDONESIAN REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED BY PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC LEFT BATAVIA THURSDAY FOR THE HAGUE. THEY ARE DUE IN THE DUTCH CAPITAL MONDAY.

THE BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT SAID SCHERMERHORN HAD BEEN INVITED TO COME TO LONDON "FOR A FURTHER EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT OF E NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES."

athens, april 6 - (ap) - shattered greek economy showed signs this week of recovery in the wake of a sensational spurt of stocks and bonds which climbed as much as 50 per cent.

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stock of the national bank of greece jumped 50 per cent since the national elections last sunday.

george sotiropoulis, president of the athens stock exchange, said the elections, won by the dominantly-royalist populist party, indicated greece was entering a state of peace and order which would have immediate effects on its economic life.

demands for the gold sovereign, on which prices of commodities

30.24-2133

and services are based, dropped 75 per cent on the official market.

unrra reported, however, the prices of commodities were virtually unchanged during the past week.

THE HAGUE, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY IT WOULD OPEN DISCUSSIONS, POSSIBLY APRIL 12 OR 13, WITH BRITAIN CONCERNING WITHDRAWAL OF ALLIED FORCES FROM THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID HUBERTUS J.VAN MOOK, ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE INDIES, AND THREE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INDONESIAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT WOULD ARRIVE IN THE NETHERLANDS MONDAY.

KA1OAES

PRAGUE, APRIL 6-(AP)-A REPARATIONS

S AGREEMENT BETWEEN HUNGARY, A GERMAN ALLY, AND RUSSIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND YUGOSLAVIA, WHICH MAY BE A PREVIEW OF WHAT'S IN STORE GENERALLY FOR THE WAR LOSERS, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY IN ITS FINAL FORM.

HUNGARY IS REQUIRED TO PAY $300,000,000 IN CASH, MATERIALS AND LABOR. RUSSIA WILL RECEIVE $200,000,000, YUGOSLAVIA $70,000,000 AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA $30,000,000.

BY AGREEMENT HUNGARY UNDERTOOK TO MAKE COMPLETE PAYMENT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN SIX YEARS, WITH A FIVE PERCENT MONTHLY PENALTY ON THE UNPAID BALANCE IF PAYMENT LAGS.

MQ1039PES

ankara, april 6 - (ap) - premier sukru saracoglu said yeste

that turkey would fight any agression against her territory regardless of the stand taken by the united states and great britai

saracoglu added, however, that he believed the united states recent stand in the united nations security council in new york indicated that it would support turkey in the event of outside aggression.

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asked at a press conference if turkey would resist territorial demands upon her, the premier replied, "i shall fight even if britain and the united states take the side of any other nation."

he refused to comment on recent reports that russia had demanded a sector on the northeastern turkish frontier, including kards, artvin and ardahan.

cairo, april 6 - (ap) - the arab league's delegates said today the league will support the liberty and unity of tripolitania, cyrenaica and libya at the paris peace conference and the united nations meetings.

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secretary-general abdel rahman el assam pasha said the libyans would fight to obtain independence.

Cairo, April 6--(AP)--Two Egyptian officials will leave by plane for New York tomorrow to present to United States officials AND EXECUTIVES OF THE AMERICAN-ARABIAN OIL COMPANY request that the Mediterranean terminus of the Saudi Arabian oil pipe line be established in Egypt.

The Two Are

Dr. Mahomoud Abou Zade, chief of the Egyptian government's oil department, and Hafez Affify Pasha, Security Council representative.

will present the request to both the U.S. government and to officials

of the Arabian-American Oil Company in New York, an official announcement

said.

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apra rewrite zaghloula 01730 reh 1210p.

ADD TEHRAN (IRAN) XXX THERE

SANANDEJI'S PRESENCE IN TEHRAN WAS VIEWED BY OBSERVERS AS A GOOD SIGN THAT NORMAL CONDITIONS WERE RETURNING. HE LEFT TEHRAN HURRIEDLY AFTER THE END OF THE LAST PARLIAMENT IN MARCH, AND THERE WERE RUMORS THAT HE HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY THE QAVAM GOVERNMENT.

RUSSIAN TROOPS CONTINUED A LARGE-SCALE EVACUATION THROUGH ASTARA, A BORDER TOWN ON THE CASPIAN SEA, AND BY SEA FROM PAHLEVI AND BANDAR SHAH.

(Goodwin)

MQ905PES

ADD FUKDEN (MLF) MANCHURIA) XXX ARMY

WHILE THE COMMUNISTS AND THE GOVERNMENT STRUGGLED TO FILL THE VACUUM CREATED BY THE CONTINUING RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL, A PARTY OF FIVE U.S. CORRESPONDENTS VISITED THE GREAT COAL CENTER OF FUSHUN AND FOUND IT TOO HAD BEEN BADLY STRIPPED BY THE SOVIETS. (Mosher)

CHINESE GOVERNMENT SOURCES PREVIOUSLY HAD REPORTED THAT FUSHUN HAD BEEN STRIPPED, BUT THIS WAS THE FIRST ON-THE-SPOT CONFIRMATION.

THE FIRST AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS TO VISIT FUSHUN, 30 MILES EAST OF MUKDEN, SAW ONLY A FEW POWER SHOVELS AND COAL CARS LEFT IN THE HUGE OPEN PITS. THE POWER PLANT HAD BEEN STRIPPED OF FIVE BOILERS AND EIGHT GENERATORS.

GOVERNMENT LT. GEN. CHAO ERH-WU SAID MACHINERY ALSO WAS REMOVED FROM ABOUT 200 FACTORIES FORMERLY OWNED BY THE JAPANESE.

"BIG MACHINES WERE TAKEN BY THE RUSSIANS AND SMALL ONES BY THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS," THE GENERAL SAID.

THE CHINESE ESTIMATED THAT THE OUTPUT OF FUSHUN'S FOUR MINES, WHICH SUPPLIED THE BULK OF COAL FOR SOUTHERN MANCHURIA'S INDUSTRIES, HAD SLUMPED FROM 10,000 TONS DAILY TO 1,000 TONS.

CHAO SAID THE RED ARMY LEFT BEHIND 23 RUSSIANS WHO SO FAR HAVE REFUSED TO HAND OVER THE DIRECTION OF THE MINES "UNTIL THEY RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS FROM THEIR GOVERNMENT."

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CHUNGKING, SUNDAY, APRIL 7-(AP)-SEMI-OFFICIAL DISPATCHES QUOTED A RUSSIAN GENERAL TODAY AS SAYING SOVIET FORCES WOULD COMPLETE THEIR WITHDRAWAL FROM THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL OF CHANGCHUN BY APRIL 15 AND BE OUT OF HARBIN BY APRIL 25.

THE DISPATCHES FROM THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S MANCHURIAN MILITARY HEADQUARTERS AT CHINHSIEN SAID RUSSIAN LT.GEN.DRONETSEKE PRESENTED A WITHDRAWAL SCHEDULE DURING A CONFERENCE WITH CHINESE GEN.TUNG YEN-PING. THE SCHEDULE CALLED FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF SOVIET FORCES FROM ALL OF KIRIN PROVINCE BEFORE APRIL 16. THE CITY OF KIAMUSZE, IN HOKIANG PROVINCE, WOULD BE EVACUATED BEFORE APRIL 10, THE SCHEDULE SHOWED.

A PRO-GOVERNMENT DISPATCH FROM MUKDEN SAID CHINESE COMMUNISTS WERE MASSING 60,000 TO 70,000 TROOPS IN THE CHANGCHUN SUBURBS, READY TO MOVE INTO THE CITY AS THE SOVIETS WITHDRAW.

PY1054PPS

ADVT:

CHUNGKING, SUNDAY, APRIL 7-(AP)-SEMI-OFFICIAL CHINESE DISPATCHES FROM HANKOW REPORTED TODAY THAT HANKOW'S PUPPET MAYOR DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION, SHIH HSING-CHUAN, HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH BY THE HUPEH PROVINCIAL COURT. HE WAS CONVICTED OF TREASON AND COLLABORATION WITH THE ENEMY.

PY1052PPS

SHANGHAI, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT TODAY VOTED TO NAME A SHANGHAI STREET WEDEMEYER ROAD IN HONOR OF LT. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER'S SERVICE TO CHINA AS COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE CHINA THEATER.

HF343APS

YENAN, CHINA, APRIL 6-(AP)-PRELIMINARY PLANS ARE COMPLETE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT SOON AT KALGAN OF A MILITARY SCHOOL STAFFED WITH SOME AMERICAN ADVISERS TO CARRY OUT THE RETRAINING OF CHINESE COMMUNIST OFFICERS, GEN. HO LUNG DISCLOSED TODAY.

YENAN REPORTS SAY THAT DEMOBILIZATION OF THE RED TROOPS IN THE FIRST PHASE OF THE ARMY REORGANIZATION IS PROCEEDING ON SCHEDULE WITH A RESULTANT DECREASE IN BUDGET EXPENDITURES OF 1,800,000,000 (B) DOLLARS BORDER REGION CURRENCY.

THE SUCCESS OF THE ENTIRE NATIONALIZATION PLAN AND THE CONTINUED PEACE OF CHINA WILL HINGE ENTIRELY, GENERAL HO ASSERTED, UPON THE WILLINGNESS OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK TO SUPPORT THE INTRODUCTION OF A CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY.

HF542APS

(ADVANCE) TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 7-(AP)-A NEW EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FOR JAPAN, WHICH GENERAL MACARTHUR SAID WOULD BE BASED UPON "A FULLER MEANING OF THE WORTH OF THE INDIVIDUAL," WAS OUTLINED BY THE AMERICAN EDUCATION MISSION IN ITS FINAL REPORT, MADE PUBLIC TODAY.

THE 27 LEADING AMERICAN EDUCATORS, WHO HAVE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES AFTER AN EXHAUSTIVE STUDY, STRESSED AS "BASIC AND URGENT" THE REFORM OF THE WRITTEN JAPANESE LANGUAGE. (INSERT)

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDED:

DECENTRALIZATION OF THE SYSTEM TO AVOID ITS BEING "CAUGHT IN A NET OF ULTRA-,"-SE9,-)8". -,8 .8)89- APR 7 1946

DECENTRALIZATION OF THE SYSTEM TO AVOID ITS BEING "CAUGHT IN A NET OF ULTRA-NATIONALISM AND MILITARISM"; REVISION OF HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY BOOKS TO ELIMINATE MYTHOLOGY; INSTRUCTION TO FOSTER FREEDOM OF INQUIRY AND ABILITY TO ANALYZE CRITICALLY; CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS WITH COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE; SECURITY FOR TEACHERS WHO WOULD BE FREE TO THINK, SPEAK AND ACT.

THE REPORT POINTED OUT THAT THE RECOMMENDATIONS SUPPORT TRENDS ALREADY STRONG WITHIN THE JAPANESE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

IN THE INTERESTS OF DECENTRALIZATION, THE COMMISSION URGED CURTAILMENT OF THE POWER OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND, AT THE LOWER LEVELS, THE CREATION OF LAY EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES ELECTED

30.27-2135

BY POPULAR VOTE WITH POWER TO ADMINISTER SCHOOL AFFAIRS.
GENERAL MACARTHUR CALLED THE REPORT A "DOCUMENT OF IDEALS HIGH IN THE DEMOCRATIC TRADITION."
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY)
XZ209PCS

EDITORS:
TOKYO--IN EDUCATION REPORT (A174) INSERT AFTER THE SECOND GRAF BEGINNING: THE 27 LEADING ETC., AND ENDING: X X X THE WRITTEN JAPANESE LANGUAGE.
THE COMMISSION CONCLUDED THE MOST PRACTICAL REFORM WOULD BE TO ADOPT SOME FORM OF "ROMAJI", A SYSTEM OF ROMAN CHARACTERS TO BE CHOSEN BY A COMMISSION OF JAPANESE SCHOLARS, EDUCATIONAL LEADERS AND STATESMEN.
CONCERNING THE PRESENT WRITTEN JAPANESE, THE REPORT STATED:
"TIME THAT MIGHT BE DEVOTED TO THE ACQUISITION OF A VAST RANGE OF USEFUL LINGUISTIC AND NUMERICAL SKILLS, OF ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE WORLD, OF PHYSICAL NATURE AND HUMAN SOCIETY IS CONSUMED DURING THE ELEMENTARY YEARS IN A STRUGGLE TO MASTER CHARACTERS OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE."
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS ETC., THIRD GRAF
RA945PCS

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TOKYO, APRIL 6-(AP)-JAPANESE LT. GEN. TAKESHI KONO WAS ACCUSED TODAY OF RESPONSIBILITY IN THE DEATHS OF APPROXIMATELY 2,000 CIVILIANS IN THE PHILIPPINES IN SPECIFICATIONS FILED BY THE ALLIED COMMAND LEGAL SECTION.
THE CHARGES ALSO ALLEGE THAT KONO'S TROOPS BEHEADED AND BURNED ON PANAY ISLAND THE BODIES OF 17 UNITED STATES CITIZENS CONNECTED WITH THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINE COLLEGE AND THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.
ALLIED OFFICIALS SAID 14 SUBORDINATE MEMBERS OF KONO'S COMMAND ALSO WOULD BE PROSECUTED ON ATROCITIES CHARGES.
KONO'S TROOPS, THE SPECIFICATIONS ALLEGE, ROUNDED UP THE INHABITANTS OF MUNICIPALITIES, "INTERROGATING AND TORTURING THEM, AND THEN EXECUTING THEM WITHOUT TRIAL."
HF334APS

TOKYO, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE FIFTH AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT JAPANESE VANDALS CAUSED "MINOR DAMAGE" WHEN THEY RAIDED SEVERAL AIRPLANES AT CHOFU ARMY AIR BASE NEAR TOKYO AND STO EMERGENCY FOOD RATIONS.
THE THIEVES CUT POWER AND TELEPHONE LINES, PRESUMABLY TO PREVENT DETECTION IN THEIR THURSDAY NIGHT SPREE. THEN THEY BROKE INTO SOME AIRPLANES AND ESCAPED WITH THE FOOD AFTER DAMAGING THE EQUIPMENT IN WHICH THE RATIONS WERE PACKED.
HF307APS

EDITORS:
TOKYO--IN NIGHT LEAD TREASURE INSERT AFTER FIFTH GRAF BEGINNING: NIELSEN WAS LED ETC AND ENDING: XXX TOKYO WATERFRONT.
THE PLACE WHERE THE CACHE WAS FOUND IS NOT FAR FROM THE POINT WHERE THE SUMIDA RIVER EMPTIES INTO TOKYO BAY. PRECISELY, IT IS O THE NORTHWEST BANK OF THE FIRST CHANNEL SLIP EXTENDING SOUTHWEST F THE SUMIDA AND JUST NORTH OF A POINT WHERE A ROAD CROSSES THE CHAN SLIP.
"I STRIPPED WENT DOWN ETC SIXTH GRAF.

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HAVANA, APRIL 6-(AP)-CUBA RECOMMENDED TONIGHT THAT ARGENTINA BE INCLUDED IN THE FORTHCOMING RIO DE JANEIRO CONFERENCE TO DRAFT A HEMISPHERE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT.
THE MINISTRY OF STATE URGED THAT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND THE UNITED STATES BE RESOLVED IN ORDER THAT "ALL 21 NATIONS CONCUR IN NEGOTIATIONS FOR A TREATY OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE TO ASSURE INTER-AMERICAN UNITY AND SOLIDARITY."
REPLYING TO MEMORANDA FROM THE UNITED STATES REQUESTING COMMENT ON HER BLUE BOOK REGARDING NAZI ACTIVITY IN ARGENTINA AND ON THE PROPOSED HEMISPHERE PACT, THE MINISTRY SAID "THE UNITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IS INDIVISIBLE AND THE ARGENTINE NATION IS AND ALWAYS HAS BEEN AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS."
MQ1224AES

BUENOS AIRES, APRIL 6-(AP)-FRANCIS SAYRE, SPECIAL UNRRA REPRESENTATIVE, ANNOUNCED TODAY AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT EDELMIRO FARRELL, THAT ARGENTINA IS TAKING STEPS TO SEND 100,000 TONS OF WHEAT ABROAD IN ADDITION TO 300,000 TONS ALREADY PROMISED.
"THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT," SAYRRE SAID, "IS NOW GIVING SERIOUS CONSIDERATION TO THE POSSIBILITY OF INCREASING THE YIELD OF GRAIN FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION IN A MANNER THAT WILL MAKE AVAILABLE AN ADDITIONAL 100,000 TONS."
PS1031PES

PERUVIAN

Lima, Peru, April 6--(AP)--The Peruvian Foreign Office, after studying the United States Blue Book charging Nazi activities in Argentina, asserted in an official memorandum today that the "regime" resulting from the recent elections in Argentina "will deserve the consideration of other nations."

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The memorandum said that "according to all available information" the Feb. 24 elections were "perfectly legal", adding that "it is to be expected" that activities of the regime resulting from these elections "will be inspired by the freedom and democratic principles that historically always inspired Argentine politics."

a United States NOTE

Referring to [redacted]te to Latin American countries of March

12 indicating an unwillingness to sign agreements with an Argentine

government formed by persons who "conspired with our enemies," the

Foreign Office said [redacted] such agreements would

be "impracticable for the [redacted] present."

The memorandum said Peru considers present circumstances are

"different from those existing at the time referred to in the (Blue)

Book." THE MEMORANDUM SAID.

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The Foreign Office "reproved any attitude amounting to a breach of

reasserted the principle of non-intervention,

American solidarity" and said it expected that during the coming months

there "will arise new favorable factors in the situation" making possibl

SIGNING

signature of the mutual defense pact.

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mg through 41300 reh 316p.

HE SAID THE "REAL TROUBLE WITH THE U.N. IS NOT IRAN. THE REAL TROUBLE IS THAT THE OLD CONSPIRACY FOR A UNITED WAR OF WESTERN POWERS AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA IS STILL ALIVE."

HE ASSAILED WINSTON CHURCHILL AS A SPOKESMAN FOR AN "ANTI-SOVIET MILITARY ALLIANCE" AND AS A LEADER OF "ALL THE ARMIES OF WORLD REACTION." HOOVER, HE ASSERTED, USED AMERICAN RELIEF FOLLOWING THE FIRST WORLD WAR TO "SUPPORT THE CZAR'S ARMIES" AND IS NOW IN EUROPE ONCE MORE "CASING THE JOINT" IN A "NEW PLOT AGAINST THE PEACE."

HISSES WERE HEARD WHEN DE LACY MENTIONED THE FORMER PRESIDENT, WHO WENT TO EUROPE IN HIS CAPACITY AS HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S EMERGENCY FAMINE COMMITTEE. THE AUDIENCE CHEERED LOUDLY WHEN HE DECLARED SECRETARY WALLACE, IN WHOSE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT THE THREE-DAY CONFERENCE IS BEING HELD, WARNED THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT MILITARY CONTROL OF THE ATOMIC BOMB MEANT OPENING THE WAY TO "AMERICAN FASCISM."

RICHARD MORFORD, OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOVIET-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP, SAID THE RECENT U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL SESSIONS WERE "INTENDED AS A CLIMAX OF A GRAND ARRAIGNMENT OF RUSSIA."

HE ASSERTED THERE HAD BEEN "NO REPUDIATION" BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF CHURCHILL'S PROPOSED ANGLO-AMERICAN "ALLIANCE" AND THAT SUCH AN ALLIANCE IS NOW WORKING IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL AGAINST RUSSIA ON IRAN.

REP. SAVAGE (D-WASH) URGED THE CONFERENCE TO INSIST THAT THE UNITED STATES BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH FRANCO SPAIN.

"IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT," HE SAID, "THAT WE ARE SHIPPING FRANCO QUANTITIES OF OIL, COTTON, MACHINE GUNS, PLANES, RUBBER, TRUCKS AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS OF MODERN WARFARE."

SAVAGE SAID "FRANCO AND HIS GUNMEN ARE MAKING NEW, ELABORATE PLANS FOR CONVERTING SPAIN INTO AN INVULNERABLE STRONGHOLD OF WORLD FASCISM AND THE PRINCIPAL GLOBAL BASE FOR A THIRD WORLD WAR."

REP. SABATH (D-ILL), ANOTHER SPEAKER, SAID THAT REP. RANKIN (D-MISS), WHO HAD ASSERTED THE CONFERENCE WAS COMPOSED OF A "BUNCH OF COMMUNISTS," AND OTHER CRITICS OF THE MEETING ARE "MEN WHO, EVEN DURING THE WAR, TALKED AND ACTED AS IF WE WERE AT WAR WITH RUSSIA RATHER THAN WITH GERMANY."

THE 80-YEAR-OLD LEGISLATOR SAID THOSE SPONSORING THE CONFERENCE WERE CONNECTED WITH "PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS THAT NO FAIR-MINDED PERSON CAN POSSIBLY CHARGE WITH BEING UN-AMERICAN."

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WASHINGTON, APRIL 6-(AP)-FOURTEEN NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS LAVE TUESDAY BY AIR FOR A THREE-WEEK SURVEY OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA AT THE INVITATION OF SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY THE GROUP IS EXPECTED TO REACH PARIS AT MIDNIGHT WEDNESDAY AND FROM THERE WILL VISIT FRANKFURT, BERLIN, VIENNA, MUNICH, STUTTGART AND NUERNBERG, AMONG OTHER CITIES.

PATTERSON WILL BE HOST AT DINNER FOR THE PARTY MONDAY NIGHT.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID THOSE MAKING THE TRIP ARE EDWARD LEECH, EDITOR OF THE PITTSBURGH PRESS; CHARLES E. GRATKE, FOREIGN EDITOR, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR; ROBERT FUOSS, MANAGING EDITOR, SATURDAY EVENING POST; GLENN NEVILLE, EXECUTIVE EDITOR, NEW YORK MIRROR; ROBERT REED, ASSISTANT EDITOR, KANSAS CITY STAR; FRANK GANNETT, PRESIDENT OF GANNETT NEWSPAPERS; ALAN BARTH, WASHINGTON POST; HAMILTON OWENS, EXECUTIVE EDITOR, BALTIMORE SUNPAPERS; PAUL BELLAMY, EDITOR, CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER; MALCOLM MUIR, EDITOR, NEWSWEEK; HENRY LUCE, EDITOR OF TIME MAGAZINE; JULIUS OCHS ADLER, VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER OF THE

(AGO) PEACE

WASHINGTON, APRIL 6-(AP)-SOME DELEGATES TO A "WIN THE PEACE" CONFERENCE TODAY HISSED THE NAME OF HERBERT HOOVER AND CHEERED THAT OF SECRETARY WALLACE. SPEAKERS DEPLORED ANGLO-AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY AND URGED GREATER FRIENDSHIP WITH RUSSIA.

REP. HUGH DE LACY (D-WASH) BROUGHT THE DELEGATES TO THEIR FEET APPLAUDING AS HE ASSERTED THERE WILL BE NO PEACE IF THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD PERMIT "BRITISH IMPERIALISTS AND AMERICA'S BIG MONOPOLISTS TO CONVERT THE UNITED NATIONS INTO AN ORGANIZATION FOR MAINTAINING EMPIRES AND FIGHTING RUSSIA."

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NEW YORK TIMES; TOM HAWKINS, FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT, WORLD REPORT; AND GARDNER COWLES, JR., PUBLISHER, DES MOINES REGISTER AND TRIBUNE.

THEY WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY COL. CHARLES G.BARRETT, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, MAJ. FLOYD MEIDMAN OF THE DIVISION, AND CAPT. WARREN RICHARDSON, OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS.

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WASHINGTON, APRIL 6-(AP)-SAILORS AND MARINES WILL COMBINE IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA NEXT MONTH IN THE FIRST AMPHIBIOUS TRAINING EXERCISES SINCE V-J DAY, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE PARTICIPANTS, DESIGNATED TASK FORCE 100, WILL GO THROUGH ABOUT 15 DAYS OF TRAINING PARTICULARLY FOR MEN IN THE CREWS AND MARINES INDUCTED SINCE THE WAR.

THE FLEET WILL INCLUDE ESCORT DESTROYERS CONVERTED TO TRANSPORTS. THE FLAGSHIP WILL BE THE HUNTINGTON, A LIGHT CRUISER. OTHER SHIPS ALREADY ASSIGNED ARE THE WINDORO, AN ESCORT CARRIER, SEVERAL DESTROYERS AND THE CONVERTED TRANSPORTS BURKE OSBN, JACK C.ROBINSON, SCHMITT, TOLLBERG AND BURDO, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

REAR ADMIRAL M.E.CURTS (CQ) WILL HEAD THE TASK FORCE TO BE ACTIVATED APRIL 29. BRIG. GEN. D.R.MINNER OF THE MARINES WILL BE IN COMMAND OF THE FIRST SPECIAL MARINE BRIGADE WHICH WILL MAKE THE LANDINGS.

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WASHINGTON, APRIL 6-(AP)-UNRRA DIRECTOR GENERAL FIORELLO H.LA GUARDIA DECLARED TONIGHT THAT HIS INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ORGANIZATION "IS BEING KICKED AROUND."

"I DON'T MIND BEING KICKED AROUND PERSONALLY," HE SAID IN A STATEMENT. "IN FACT, I AM USED TO IT.

"BUT I'LL BE DAMNED IF I AM GOING TO STAND FOR THE KICKING AROUND OF MILLIONS OF HUNGRY, STARVING, DYING PEOPLE."

LAGUARDIA, WHO SUCCEEDED HERBERT H.LEHMAN AS UNRRA CHIEF LAST MONDAY, DID NOT IDENTIFY THOSE AT WHOM HIS COMPLAINT WAS AIMED. HE STRESSED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED "SPLENDID COOPERATION FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND "EVERY DEPARTMENT OF OUR GOVERNMENT."

THERE IS ENOUGH GOOD IN THE WORLD, HE SAID, TO PERMIT UNRRA TO FEED HUNGRY PEOPLE IN STARVING NATIONS "A MINIMUM SUBSISTENCE RATION TO BE ABLE TO DO SOME WORK." YET, HE ASSERTED, UNRRA SHIPPED ONLY 347,000 TONS OF WHEAT LAST MONTH WHEREAS "WE COULD SHIP 700,000 TONS OF WHEAT A MONTH."

THE FIERY EX-MAYOR OF NEW YORK SAID "I WANT TO START BY CRITICIZING MY OWN COUNTRY, AND I SHALL NOT SPARE OTHER COUNTRIES UNLESS I GET MORE COOPERATION."

HE SAID HE HAD BEEN "RELIABLY INFORMED" THERE ARE 100,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT ON AMERICAN FARMS.

"THAT WHEAT MUST BE FORTHCOMING," HE STATED. "IT MUST BE ON THE SHIPS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL AND IF WE FAIL, IT WILL BE TO THE EVERLASTING SHAME OF OUR COUNTRY AND CONTRARY TO OUR AMERICAN TRADITION OF KINDLINESS AND UNDERSTANDING."

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SAN DIEGO, CALIF., APRIL 6 (AP)-THE ATOMIC BOMB DISTURBANCE IN THE WATER OF BIKINI ATOLL WILL BE LIKE A RIPPLE IN A BUCKET COMPARED TO MONDAY'S PACIFIC TIDAL WAVE, IN THE OPINION OF DR.H.U. SVERDRUP, DIRECTOR OF THE SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY.

"IF THE BOMB USED IS THE SAME EXPLOSIVE FORCE AS THAT DROPPED ON HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI," HE TOLD A SAN DIEGO CLUB, "IT WILL BE FELT ONLY INSIDE THE LAGOON. SENSITIVE INSTRUMENTS MAY RECORD THE SHOCK FROM GREAT DISTANCE BUT OTHERWISE IT WILL HAVE NO EFFECT."

THE SCIENTIST, A FOREMOST AUTHORITY ON OCEAN FORCES, SAID DESTRUCTION OF SEA LIFE BY RADIO ACTIVE INGREDIENTS FROM THE BOMB WOULD ALSO BE CONFINED TO THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF BIKINI.

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Soviet Files Demand For U. N. to Remove Iran From Agenda

RUSSIA QUESTIONS LEGALITY OF ANY ACTION BY COUNCIL

Letter from Gromyko Insists Iranian Case Be Taken from Docket.

ALA SURPRISED

Ambassador from Tehran May Remain for Tuesday Session.

NEW YORK, April 7—(AP) The implied threat of a continued Russian boycott of the United Nations Security council arose suddenly tonight with the disclosure that the Soviet Union is newly demanding the removal of the negotiated Russo-Iranian case from the council's agenda on the ground that the issue has been resolved by agreement.

Moscow radio as heard in London announced that Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko in a letter to the council secretariat disputed the legality of further pursuit of the Iranian case and insisted that it be stricken from the docket.

Confirms Dispatched Letter

There had been no prior announcement of this new development in New York, but a Soviet consulate general spokesman said such a letter had gone from Gromyko to Secretary-General Trygve Lie.

Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala—and council members who had spent the weekend at social functions and on a Sunday boatride around New York harbor—were caught by surprise. A spokesman for Ala said he had not seen the letter, that he had no comment and had planned to leave for Washington tomorrow. However, it was suggested that the continuing Soviet determination to keep the Iranian settlement on a two-country basis without further scrutiny of the United Nations might keep him here until the council convenes again at 3 p.m. Tuesday.

Gromyko's letter contended that the newly announced agreement between Russia and Iran for future consideration by a cooperative oil company in Iran and for local determination of the Azerbaijan autonomy issue obviated the necessity of re-examination of the case on May 6, when the last of the Red Army troops are supposed to be out of Iran.

Demand Worded Firmly

The firm wording of Russia's demand—which was considered important enough for its first disclosure from Moscow during the council's recess in New York—indicated Gromyko was under instructions from the Kremlin to use every effort to take the Security council's attentions from Iran.

Gromyko's protests thus far have taken the form of a boycott which has endured through all council meetings since his walkout on March 27 when the Iranian case was adopted on the agenda. However, he has rejoined his council colleagues at social functions and had been expected to meet with them Tuesday when they turn to the adoption of procedural rules and to face Poland's move to bring the Spanish question before the council.

Byrnes in Washington

Secretary of State James F.

Byrnes, who led the fight against Russia for U. N. settlement of the Iranian case, has returned to Washington, leaving Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., in his seat as the regular U. S. delegate. The State department had no comment on the Gromyko demand tonight.

The text of Gromyko's letter:

"On the 26th of March when the Security council began to examine the Iranian government complaint of the 18th of March, relating to the delay of the evacuation of Soviet troops from Iran, I, by instructions of the Soviet government, requested that this question be removed from the agenda of the Security council. I pointed out the agreement with the Iranian government of the 24th of March on the evacuation of troops from Iran and that complete evacuation of Soviet troops had begun from Iran and that it will be completed within five or six weeks and that in view of this, the Security council has no reason to examine the Iranian question. The Security council, however, refused to consider the Soviet government request and has retained it on the agenda.

"In the meantime, the Soviet-Iranian talks continued and as it is known from the published joint Soviet-Iranian communique of the 4th of April, between the Soviet and Iranian governments an agreement has been reachd on all questions. Therefore, it completely confirmed the correctness of the statement of the Soviet government which was made on the 26th of March and there is no reason for leaving the Iranian question before the Security council for any further discussion.

"The Soviet government cannot also overlook the resolution of the Security council which was taken on the 4th of April. By this decision the Security Council decided to continue the examination of the Iranian question on the 6th of May, notwithstanding that the Soviet Government had informed it on the 3rd of April that the question of evacuation of Soviet troops is solved by the agreement reached between the Soviet and Iran governments.

"Such a decision of the Security council could be taken if the situation in Iran endangered world peace and security, as this is guaranteed by Article 34 of the United Nations Charter. According to the Charter, the Security council is empowered to examine any conflicts on evacuation which may endanger the security of international peace, but as in reality in Iran there were no such conditions.

"In view of this, the Security council has no reason for further discussion of the Iranian question on the 6th of May.

"Therefore, the above decision of the Security council of the 4th of April is not right and is illegal and is contrary to the charter of the organization of the United Nations. In view of all the details submitted to you, the Soviet government insists that the Iranian question must be dropped from the agenda of the Security council."

To Oppose Polish Plea

The United States and Britain were reliably reported during the day to be preparing to oppose Poland's move to place the Spanish question before the council.

Both American and British sources said that unless Poland's charges that the Franco regime was endangering world peace contained some unexpected and hitherto unknown information the two governments would take the same line they took when France recently asked their support in bringing the Spanish case before the council.

Washington and London rejected France's request on the ground that no international dispute existed under the meaning of the charter and that the question of what the Franco regime did inside Spain was purely a domestic matter which did not come within the jurisdiction of the council.

The British and American delegations were represented as feeling that, even though they strongly disapproved the policies of the Franco government, the council would be setting a dangerous precedent by interfering in any way with Spain's internal affairs. Similar action, they pointed out, might be brought against the government of any country whose government was disliked by some other country.

Neither Stettinius nor Sir Alexander Cadogan, British representative, would comment on the case pending receipt of Poland's detailed charges, which were expcted to be filed with Secretary-General Lie tomorrow.

The complaint will be circulated among the council members immediately after it is received but, under recommended rules of procedure, it will not be placed on the provisional agenda for three days. This means the question will not come before the council for action until late in the week, unless Poland insists that the matter is urgent.

It still was too early to determine what support, if any, the Americans and British would get.

Ambassador Ala Is Surprised By Soviet Request

New York, April 7 (AP)—Russia has again demanded the removal of the negotiated Russo-Iranian case from the United Nations Security Council agenda on the ground that the issue has been resolved by agreement, it was disclosed tonight.

The Moscow radio, as heard in London, announced that Soviet Ambassador, Andrei A. Gromyko in a letter to the Security Council secretariat disputed the legality of further pursuit of the Iranian case and insisted that it be stricken from the docket.

Text Of Gromyko Letter

The text of the letter follows:

"On the twenty-sixth of March when the Security Council began to examine the Iranian Government complaint of the eighteenth of March, relating to the delay of the evacuation of Soviet troops from Iran, I, by instructions of the Soviet Government, requested that this question be removed from the agenda of the Security Council.

"I pointed out the agreement with the Iranian Government of the twenty-fourth of March on the evacuation of troops from Iran and that complete evacuation of Soviet troops had begun from Iran and that it will be completed within five or six weeks and that in view of this, the Security Council has no reason to examine the Iranian question.

"The Security Council, however, refused to consider the Soviet Government request and has retained it on the agenda.

"Agreement On All Questions"

"In the meantime, the Soviet-Iranian talks continued and as it is known from the published joint Soviet-Iranian communiqué of the fourth of April, between the Soviet and Iranian governments an agreement has been reached on all questions.

"Therefore, it completely confirmed the correctness of the statement of the Soviet Government which was made on the twenty-sixth of March and there is no reason for leaving the Iranian question before the Security Council for any further discussion.

"Decision Is Illegal"

"The Soviet Government cannot also overlook the resolution of the Security Council which was taken on the fourth of April. By this decision the Security Council decided to continue the examination of the Iranian question on the sixth of May, notwithstanding that the Soviet Government had informed it on the third of April that the question of evacuation of Soviet troops is solved by the agreement reached between the Soviet and Iran governments.

"Such a decision of the Security Council could be taken if the situation in Iran endangered world peace and security, as this is guaranteed by Article 34 of the United Nations Charter. According to the Charter, the Security Council is empowered to examine any conflicts on evacuation which may endanger the security of international peace, but as in reality in Iran there were no such conditions.

"In view of this, the Security Council has no reason for further discussion of the Iranian question on the sixth of May.

"Therefore, the above decision of the Security Council of the fourth of April is not right and is illegal and is contrary to the Charter of the organization of the United Nations. In view of all the details submitted to you, the Soviet Government insists that the Iranian question must be dropped from the agenda of the Security Council."

There had been no prior announcement of this development in New York, but a Soviet consulate general spokesman said such a letter had gone from Gromyko to Trygve Lie, Secretary General.

Hessein Ala, Iranian Ambassador—and Security Council members who had spent the week end at social functions and on a Sunday boatride around New York harbor—were caught by surprise. A spokesman for Ala said he had not seen the letter, that he had no comment and had planned to leave for Washington tomorrow. However, it was suggested that the continuing Soviet determination to keep the Iranian settlement on a two-country basis without further scrutiny of the United Nations might keep him here until the Security Council convenes again at 3 P.M. tomorrow.

The firm wording of Russia's demand—which was considered important enough for its first disclosure from Moscow during the Security Council's recess in New York—indicated Gromyko was under instructions from the Kremlin to take the Security Council's attentions from Iran.

Gromyko's protests thus far have taken the form of a boycott which has endured through all Security Council meetings since his walkout on March 27 when the Iranian case was adopted on the agenda. However, he has rejoined his Security Council colleagues at social functions and had been expected to meet with them tomorrow when they turn to the adoption of procedural rules and to face Poland's move to bring the Spanish question before the Security Council.

James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, who led the fight against Russia for United Nations settlement of the Iranian case, has returned to Washington, leaving Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., in his seat as the regular United States delegate. The State Department had no comment on the Gromyko demand tonight.

Text of Gromyko's Letter

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—The text of Ambassador Gromyko's letter to the United Nations Security Council as broadcast by the Moscow Radio and heard here follows:

On the 26th of March when the Security Council began to examine the Iranian Government complaint of the 18th of March, relating to the delay of the evacuation of Soviet troops from Iran, I, by instructions of the Soviet Government, requested that this question be removed from the agenda of the Security Council.

I pointed out the agreement with the Iranian Government of the 24th of March on the evacuation of troops from Iran and that complete evacuation of Soviet troops had begun from Iran and that it will be completed within five or six weeks and that in view of this, the Security Council has no reason to examine the Iranian question.

The Security Council, however, refused to consider the Soviet Government request and has retained it on the agenda.

In the meantime, the Soviet-Iranian talks continued, and, as it is known from the published joint Soviet-Iranian communiqué of the 4th of April, between the Soviet and Iranian Governments an agreement has been reached on all questions. Therefore, it completely confirmed the correctness of the statement of the Soviet Government which was made on the 26th of March, and there is no reason for leaving the Iranian question before the Security Council for any further discussion.

The Soviet Government cannot also overlook the resolution of the Security Council which was taken on the 4th of April. By this decision the Security Council decided to continue the examination of the Iranian question on the 6th of May, notwithstanding that the Soviet Government had informed it on the 3rd of April that the question of evacuation of Soviet troops is solved by the agreement reached between the Soviet and Iran Governments.

Such a decision of the Security Council could be taken if the situation in Iran endangered world peace and security, as this is guaranteed by Article 34 of the United Nations Charter. According to the Charter, the Security Council is empowered to examine any conflicts on evacuation which may endanger the security of international peace, but in reality in Iran there were no such conditions.

In view of this, the Security Council has no reason for further discussion of the Iranian question on the 6th of May.

Therefore, the above decision of the Security Council of the 4th of April is not right and is illegal and is contrary to the Charter of the organization of the United Nations. In view of all the details submitted to you, the Soviet Government insists that the Iranian question must be dropped from the agenda of the Security Council.

Russia to Hold Control Of Iran's Oil 25 Years

Tehran Reveals Pact with Reds Setting Up Petroleum Company.

TEHRAN, April 7—(AP) Premier Ahmed Qavam told Iranian newsmen today that Russia would have control of the proposed Soviet-Iranian oil company for the first 25 years under the terms of the agreement to be presented to the Iranian Parliament for approval.

Giving additional details of the proposal, disclosed for the first time in the Iranian-Soviet communique of last Friday, Qavam was quoted by the Iranian newsmen as saying:

"The time of the company's existence will be 50 years, during the first half of which Russia will control 51 per cent of the shares and Persia 49."

Control Shifts to Persia

The newspaper Ettelaat said that the premier's statement indicated control would then shift to Persia with 51 per cent of the stock.

Qavam was quoted further as saying that "all exploring expenses will be borne by the Russians," and that "Persia will retain all rights to the ground."

He added that the oil agreement was not secret and that a copy of the entire text would be published "shortly."

Qavam also said that he had requested the "people of Azerbaijan" to send representatives to Tehran for negotiations. The communique Friday said solution of the problem in Azerbaijan, where an autonomous regime has been set up in defiance of the central government, had been recognized as an "internal" one for Iran to handle.

Asked specifically if representatives of the government of Premier" Jafar Pishevari of the autonomous regime had been invited, Ahmed replied:

"Discussions will be carried out with the people of Azerbaijan and naturally they are included."

The Iranian newsmen told Qavam that rumors were prevalent here that certain elements and parties were sending arms and ammunition into the Caspian coastal province of Mazandaran, recently evacuated by the Russians.

"I have given urgent instructions to preserve order in the evacuated territories," he said. "The Persian army has been sent to the evacuated areas and will be sent again."

Qavam said he expected that elections for a new Parliament would be held immediately after completion of the Russian evacuation, set as not later than May 6 in the agreement announced Friday.

Premier Hails Stalin On New Agreement

LONDON, April 7 — (AP) The Russian-Iranian agreement signed last week in Tehran resulted in a "full mutual understanding x x x between two friendly an neighboring countries," Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam has telegraphed Generalissimo Stalin, the Moscow radio said tonight.

Qavam wrote: "A new era in mu-

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tual relations between Iran and the Soviet Union has opened," and added," "thanks for the valuable collaboration and good will shown by Your Excellency which ended in such great achievement and satisfactory conclusion of negotiations," the broadcast said.

Quotes Stalin's Reply

The broadcast quoted Stalin's acknowledgement of Qavam's telegram, saying: "I am certain the agreement which was reached due to these talks will serve for further progress and strengthening of cooperation and friendship between the people of our countries."

The text of Qavam's telegram:

"To His Excellency, Generalissimo Stalin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.:

"At the present moment when negotiations on the questions of interest to Iran and the U.S.S.R., commenced with Your Excellency in Moscow and continued in Tehran, have ended satisfactorily, thanks to which full mutual understanding has been reached between two friendly and neighboring countries, and as a result of which a new era in mutual relations between Iran and the Soviet Union have opened, I consider it necessary to express both for myself and on behalf of the Iranian government and Iranian people thanks for the valuable collaboration and good will shown by Your Excellency which ended in such a great achievement and satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations.

"With wishes for your health and many years of life to Your Excellency and prosperity for the people of the Soviet Union, Allied to us."

Dangerous Precedent Feared

Washington and London rejected France's request on the ground that no international dispute existed under the meaning of the Charter and that the question of what the Franco regime did inside Spain was purely a domestic matter which did not come within the jurisdiction of the Security Council.

The British and American delegations were represented as feeling that, even though they strongly disapproved the policies of the Franco Government, the Security Council would be setting a dangerous precedent by interfering in any way with Spain's internal affairs.

Several Spanish Officers Reported Under Arrest

Accused of Anti-Franco Plot, London Paper Declares

LONDON, April 8 (Monday) (AP).—"The Daily Herald" said today that several senior Spanish Army officers have been arrested in a Madrid round-up and accused of participating in a plot against the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The officers are being held in a political prison, according to information received by the exiled Basque government at Paris, the newspaper said, adding: "Ronald Matthews, 'Herald' Paris correspondent, says the officers include Colonel Eduardo Saez Arapaz, of the general staff, and Colonel Jose Gonzales Salinero, of the notorious 'Assault Guard.'"

"On the occasion of a recent Franco 'victory' annversary," the article continued, "a number of anti-Franco personalities were told to present themselves to the police. Some have not yet been reported released."

U.S., Britain Reported Ready To Fight Move Against Spain

New York, April 7 (AP) — The United States and Great Britain were reliably reported today to be ready to oppose Poland's move to bring the Spanish question before the United Nations Security Council this week.

Both American and British sources said that unless Poland's charges that the Franco regime was endangering world peace contained some unexpected and hitherto unknown information the two governments would take the same line they took when France recently asked their support in bringing the Spanish case before the Security Council.

MORE NEWSPRINT IN EIRE

DUBLIN, April 7—(AP) Eire's newspapers will get increased newsprint allocations beginning tomorrow, enabling them to expand to 10 or 12 pages daily. Newspapers had been held to four pages throughout the war. Near the end of 1945 supplies increased permitting publication of eight-page papers. The new increase brings Irish newspapers to about 50 per cent of the pre-war normal.

GRAY TO LEAVE EIRE

DUBLIN, April 7—(AP) Legation officials said today that David Gray, United States minister to Eire, would return to Washington soon for consultations. They declined to comment on reports the 72-year-old diplomat plans to retire.

French Ruhr Demand Renewed By Bidault

Lille, France, April 7 (AP)—Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, renewed his demand today for internationalization of the Ruhr and military control of the Rhineland.

Bolstered by the French Cabinet's support of his program for handling Germany, Bidault declared that Germany had exacted sacrifices from continuing generations of French people and that "the German people must be treated with rigor in the public interest."

First of Soviet Wheat Reaches French Port

MARSEILLE, April 7 (AP).—The Soviet Union's first shipment of wheat to France—5,380 tons—arrived here today on the Russian freighter Klim Voroshilov. In all, 500,000 tons of wheat and barley have been promised France by the Soviet Union, and other shipments are scheduled from Odessa in Soviet, French and American ships.

[A formal agreement by which Russia will sell to France 500,000 tons of grain was signed at Moscow Saturday, the Moscow radio said. The broadcast said the sale would be made "since Great Britain did not have the possibility of sending bread to France, and the United States was not able fully to guarantee France's bread necessities."]

League of Nations Meets Today In Geneva in Its Last Assembly

GENEVA, April 7 (AP).—Facades of the hotels along the Quai du President Woodrow Wilson, after six bleak years, were bedecked today with the flags of many nations, welcoming delegates to the twenty-first and last League of Nations Assembly, which is to open tomorrow.

The central figure among the men greeting one another a little sadly in the hotel lobbies was Viscount Cecil, of Great Britain. Now eighty-three, Lord Cecil left semi-retirement to join the British delegation to the final meeting of the organization he helped to found. Delegates from most of the member countries have arrived. A few nations, among them Iran and Bulgaria, have not replied to invitations to attend.

The United States, never a member of the League, will be represented by the American Consul General at Geneva, Howard Elting jr., acting as an observer, and there is a large American flag among the other flags. There is no Soviet representative and no Red flag.

Many of the men who will hear Assembly President Carl J. Hambro, of Norway, open the plenary meeting at 10 a. m. tomorrow are taking time out from proceedings of the United Nations.

The United Nations are represented formally by Assistant Secretary General Adrian J. Pelt, of the Netherlands, and by an eight-member committee whose job it is to see to what use the new organization should put the League buildings at Geneva.

INTERNATIONAL COURT NAMES ITS PRESIDENT

THE HAGUE, April 7—(AP) The International Court of Justice, established by the United Nations on the foundation of the old World Court, yesterday elected Jose Gustavo Guerrero, 70-year-old jurist of El Salvador, president.

With 14 of its 15 judges present, the court, meeting in closed session, also named Jules Basdevant, 69, of France, vice-president and Edward Hambro, Jr., 35, of Norway, registrar. Chilean Judge Alejandro Alvarez was absent.

Guerrero, last president of the World Court, has represented his country at various United Nations meetings and diplomatically in Italy, Spain and France. He also has held several posts in El Salvador cabinets, including foreign minister.

Zone Control of Germany Believed Costly to U. S.

BERLIN, April 7. — (AP) The continued decentralized rule of Germany by the Allies is likely to cost American taxpayers $200,000,000 a year in the judgment of authorities here.

The figure is the estimated budget cost of supplying the American zone with food and oil sufficient to maintain a subsistence standard of living.

France is the chief opponent of centralization, and there is no sign that she is receding from her position.

Try to Slash Costs

Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay and his military government staff have been making the utmost effort to slash this U. S.-zone budget, pruning such essentials as school books, films, etc., for reeducating the Germans, and confining the budget purely to food and transport necessary to maintain a minimum standard of living. But $200,000,000 remains the rock-bottom figure of the project.

General Clay said: "The American zone has never been self-sufficient by itself. It is lacking in natural resources except wood and potash. It cannot raise enough food to support itself, and most of its industries were of the assembly-line type with raw material coming from other zones."

With a decentralized Germany these raw materials are not coming from other zones. As a result the American zone has a permanent deficit that must be made up by America or the Germans will face starvation.

Under the industry level—a low one—recently adopted by the four occupying powers, Germany was envisaged as an economic whole and made self-supporting with an estimated living standard of about 2,900 calories daily for all four zones.

The free exchange of goods under a central Allied control would put thousands now idle in the American zone to work manufacturing from incoming raw materials, providing the necessary exports to pay for needed supplies and exchanging the finished products for food from the Russian zone and coal from the British zone.

But the French stand blocks such a central control, and the current makeshift exchanges from one zone to another are providing an insignificant trickle of goods.

France points out that she was not at the Potsdam conference where Russia, Britain and America worked out the Allied occupation policy for Germany; therefore she is not bound by its decisions. Many Americans believe the omission of France from the meeting was a major diplomatic mistake.

Political Issue in France

Meanwhile, the question of Germany has become a hot domestic political issue in France, and the leaders of the various political parties are not in a mood to compromise before the elections next June, if then.

But the longer the German zones remain as separate "countries," the more it is going to cost American taxpayers. Conversely, a centralized Germany with the new low-level industry would remove this burden within a period of two to three years, General Clay's economic experts said.

The British zone also is a heavy sufferer under decentralization because of the lack of food. But in a matter of two to three years it could be made to pay its own way through exports of vital coal resources and industry.

The Russian zone is the richest of all zones with both natural resources in coal and factories and a food surplus. Thus it is on the credit side of the German ledger.

The French zone, much smaller than the other three, also is a debit area for much the same reason as is the American zone. But it also could be made self-supporting if it were tied into the economy of France as it used to be tied into a united Germany.

But if the American zone were tied into the economy of the United States, it would have to manufacture textiles and other products that would compete with goods already being made in America and it would involve a costly transportation procedure.

Theoretically the Germans themselves are paying for the U. S. food and fuel they are using, but they are doing so in blocked marks that are useless without exports.

900 Germans Strike Against Food Ration Cut

Mannheim Germany, April 7 (AP). More than 900 German employés of an agricultural machinery plant staged a five-hour strike yesterday in the first organized German protest against recent food ration cuts in the United States occupation zone.

Military government officers said the workers agreed to return to their jobs tomorrow. The stoppage was left to the German civil administration for settlement.

3 Killed, 15 Injured In Italian Political Fight

Rome, April 7 (AP)—Press dispatches said today three persons were killed and fifteen were injured Saturday in fighting at Cerignola in southeast Italy, between Communists and supporters of the Qualunquisti (Common Man party).

The independent newspaper *Il Tempo* said tommy guns, grenades, rifles and pistols were used in the fighting during which bullets struck a car carrying the head of the Italian Labor Confederation and the Mayor of Cerignola, both Communists. Dispatches said Carabinieri re-established order.

800,000 Ballots Cast In Election At Milan

Milan, Italy, April 7 (AP)—Approximately 800,000 ballots were cast today as Milan voted for local councilmen in its first free election since the beginning of fascism 24 years ago.

It was one of the quietest election days in Milan history.

Returns will be published tomorrow afternoon. Observers predicted a Leftist victory.

Spanish Blame Russia For Action By Poland

Madrid, April 7 (AP)—Editorials in morning newspapers here today blamed Russia for Polish recognition of the exiled Giral Spanish Republican Government and predicted similar action by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

The Catholic paper *Ya* and the monarchist *A.B.C.* carried front-

page news stories and editorials on the Polish action, but the Falange *Arriba* played the news down. Romania's diplomatic break with Spain on Friday was similarly treated by the press.

Said *Ya*: "All of these tactical movements indicate only one thing: that the danger of peace is, as we have said many times, in Russia; that everything in the way of confusion and abnormality in international relations comes from there, and that acting under Soviet dictations are not only quisling governments but also quisling newspapers and little potential Quislings. Now, with this profanation of the respected name of Poland, the whole maneuver is once more made clear."

A.B.C. declared that "the path is clear, although for his first offensive Stalin's diplomatic genius was compelled to use the French Government, which is not entirely nor officially Communist. Our neighbors have failed, their thesis rejected by prudent Anglo-Saxon equanimity; thrice rebuffed, the Soviet saw itself obliged to show its cards."

The Franco Government has never recognized the present Warsaw Government.

REPARATIONS AMOUNT FOR HUNGARY IS FIXED

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, April 7 (AP)—A reparations agreement between Hungary, a German ally, and Russia, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, which may be a preview of what is in store generally for the war losers, was announced today in its final form.

Hungary is required to pay $300,000,000 in cash, materials and labor. Russia will receive $200,000,000, Yugoslavia $70,000,000 and Czechoslovakia $30,000,000.

By agreement Hungary undertook to make complete payment to Czechoslovakia in six years, with a 5 per cent monthly penalty on the unpaid balance if payment lags.

TWO TRUCE TEAMS READY TO SETTLE MANCHURIA STRIFE

MUKDEN, April 7—(AP) Two truce-enforcement teams are scheduled to take the field Monday in an attempt to halt the continuing strife between Chinese Government and Communist forces in Manchuria, an American member announced today after an all-night conference with the rival factions.

One team, headed by Col. Frank L. Culley of Yonkers, N. Y., will go to the vicinity of Szepingkai, on the Mukden-Changchun railway where the Government First army is reported moving northward against strong Communist opposition. (The Government's Central news agency said the First army had entered Szepingkai but was being harassed seriously by 10,000 Communists).

The other team, headed by Lt. Col. Robert Drake of Greensburg, Pa., will go to the Fushun coal mining area where there have been repeated clashes between numerous Government and Communist forces.

Two other teams, headed by Col. Raymond Tourtillott of Lindsay, Calif., and Col. Harold Davenport of Santa Barbara, Calif., will remain in Mukden for the time being.

(Meanwhile in Nanking the army paper "Nanking Peace Daily," asserted that 60,000 to 70,000 Chinese Communists were grouped around Changchun, the Manchurian capital, waiting to march in when the Russians finally quit the city, and that 20,000 more Communists were moving south from Harbin for the same purpose.

(In Chungking a reliable source said the actual fighting in Manchuria was on an extremely small scale but was being magnified by both sides into "major actions" for purely political purposes.

(The Central News agency said that Government troops who occupied Haicheng in southern Liaoning province had suffered more than 200 casualties from Communist attack).

Russian Breweries Resume

MOSCOW, April 7 (AP).—Russian breweries have resumed production, with the ministry of food industry announcing plans to brew 347,000,000 liters (328,500,000 quarts) of beer for summer consumption. During the war, many breweries were converted into war plants producing an anti-tank incendiary liquid.

Russian Mines Break Up Ice

MOSCOW, April 7 (AP).—Russia has found a peace-time use for anti-tank mines in smashing the ice in the Moskva River here. The spring break-up is expected tomorrow or Tuesday.

CHINA TO OUTLAW SHANGHAI STRIKES UNDER NEW LAWS

SHANGHAI, April 7—(AP) The Chinese government announced today that it would form an all-powerful labor arbitration board and outlaw strikes and lockouts in Shanghai, which has been plagued by labor difficulties for months.

Kuo Cheng-Hang, minister of social welfare, said the new board would have the power to put its decisions into effect forcibly.

Strikes Increase

Strikes have paralyzed many foreign and Chinese businesses in this gateway city and are growing more numerous.

Kuo said the government was seriously concerned, especially over the irresponsibility of some Shanghai labor groups which had on occasion occupied factories, damaged equipment and infringed on the personal liberties of employes.

The basic problem is the soaring cost of living. Kuo said the present trend to use it as a basis for salaries was fair but that adjustments must be made for businesses unable to bear the burden.

Foreign business men are pinched between the soaring prices, which in some cases are many hundred times those at the time of the liberation, and the seemingly-controlled value of the U. S. dollar, which is remaining at an exchange rate of 1,900 to 2,000 to the Chinese dollar.

Suffer Two-Way Loss

Businesses which must pay operational deficits by converting U. S. dollars into Chinese currency suffer a two-way loss. Some companies are deliberately limiting their operations in order to avoid hiring more employes whose pay is apt to double or treble with the swiftly-rising cost-of-living indices.

Foreign business men are practically unanimous in saying that they think the U. S. dollar should bring a much higher rate, but since it reached 3,000 to 1 on the black market a month ago, it has tumbled to 2,000 or less and stayed there.

Old China hands who recall Shanghai as a paradise for foreigners now point to these sample prices, all in U. S. dollars:

A pair of shoes, $36; a fair suit of clothes, $150 if you furnish the cloth and $250 or $300 if the tailor supplies everything; an apartment, $50 to $75 per month per room if you can find one vacant, or a $4,000 "key money" payment to induce the present tenant to move out, plus the regular rent; a short rickshaw ride, $1.

Shanghai residents are convinced that theirs is the world's most expensive city, and the costs of living are still soaring, with resultant labor trouble.

To Visit His Kidnappers

Chungking, April 7 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-chek plans to confer shortly with the men who kidnapped him in 1936, and well-informed Chinese immediately spread the word that it probably foreshadowed the early release of the celebrated kidnappers.

For nearly ten years the so-called "Young Marshal," Chang Hsueh-liang and his aide in the kidnapping, Gen. Yang Hu-cheng, have been living in "retirement" and under close surveillance in Kweiyang.

The *World Daily News* and Nanking sources said today that Chiang intended to visit them on a current tour of southern and southwestern China.

Critics of Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang Government—notably the Communists—have long agitated for the full release of the two men. They say that the kidnapping was patriotically motivated, as the Young Marshal sought to force Chiang to quit fighting the Communists and unite them against the Japanese, and that since the Generalissimo was freed, it is unsporting to continue holding the kidnappers.

May Postpone Assembly

Reports circulated in Government circles that China's first postwar National Assembly at Nanking would be postponed from May 5 to July 7, anniversary of the start of the Japanese war.

Transportation difficulties were blamed for the probable postponement.

There still has been no formal order for the Government to leave Chungking, and the *World Daily News* said that some influential Government figures were seeking to have the Assembly meet here instead of in the old capital.

REDS REVEAL SCHEDULE FOR LEAVING MANCHURIA

CHUNGKING, April 7 — (AP) Semi-official dispatches quoted a Russian general today as saying Soviet forces would complete their withdrawal from the Manchurian capital of Changchun by April 15 and be out of Harbin by April 25.

The dispatches from the Chinese government's Manchurian military headquarters at Chihhsien said Russian Lt. Gen. Dronetseke presented a withdrawal schedule during a conference with Chinese Gen. Tung Yen-Ping. The schedule called for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from all of Kirin province before April 16. The city of Kiamusze, in Hokiang province, would be evacuated before April 10, the schedule showed.

MAY DELAY ASSEMBLY

CHUNGKING, April 7—(AP) Reports circulated in government circles today that China's first postwar National Assembly at Nanking would be postponed from May 5 to July 7, anniversary of the start of the Japanese war. Transportation difficulties were blamed for the probable postponement.

CONDEMN HANKOW PUPPET

CHUNGKING, Sunday, April 7—(AP) Semi-official Chinese dispatches from Hankow reported today that Hankow's puppet mayor during the Japanese occupation, Shih Hsing-Chuan, has been sentenced to death by the Hupeh provincial court. He was convicted of treason and collaboration with the enemy.

10,000 Stone Shidehara's Home, Shout for His Overthrow.

TWO POLICEMEN HURT

U. S. Military Police Disperse Crowd Without Difficulty.

TOKYO, April 7—(AP) U. S. military police in armored cars and jeeps with mounted machineguns checked a demonstration today by 10,000 Communist-led left-wing Japanese who stoned Premier Shidehara's official residence, shouted for his overthrow, and beat up two Japanese policemen.

Even after the last unresisting demonstrator had been herded from the premier's walled courtyard, the throng milled outside, waving banners and yelling.

Climb to Top of Wall

Speakers clambered to the top of the wall, in defiance of the 300 Japanese police arrayed inside the courtyard, and cried once more for the overthrow of Shidehara and his cabinet.

shots into the air, could not keep the crowd from storming the courtyard.

Coalition Move Hinted

This most violent outburst so far in the campaign for next Wednesday's general election followed reports that the conservative Shidehara cabinet would try by coalition to keep power after the election.

Earlier in the day, an estimated 15,000 men, women and children gathered in Hibiya park in a quarter of the city near the government buildings to head Communist speakers demand an end to the emperor system and the overthrow of Shidehara.

Communists and Socialists for months have been calling for the removal of the Shidehara cabinet, blaming it for food shortages and contending it was too reactionary.

From the park 10,000 persons, including Socialists as well as Communists and some Koreans, paraded to the premier's residence, waving gaudy banners.

Two of the policemen were beaten and blood flowed from their head cuts. Stones flew. Windows on the first floor of the residence were smashed.

The commander of the police ordered warning shots fired. As the sound of pistol fire began to have a sobering effect on the crowd, 10 U. S. military police arrived on foot and began clearing the courtyard.

Six armored cars and a half dozen jeeps with machineguns manned by more M.P.'s roared up, and the crowd retreated out through the gates without making any further trouble.

The Japanese, who had pushed their own police around, were careful not to antagonize the white-helmeted Americans, and fell back whenever one approached.

The demonstration was something new in long-regimented Japan, and the police seemed uncertain how to handle such a strange situation.

The crowd screamed at the two injured policemen when they were brought out of the courtyard by an M.P. jeep.

Brig. Gen. Hugh Hoffman of the U. S. First Cavalry division said, however, that the M.P. would not intervene again unless the crowd became unruly once more. The people began to disperse at dusk.

The military police stepped in only to halt violence when Shidehara's windows were smashed and it became clear to the Japanese police, who fired seven warning

10,000 Tokyo Rioters Demand Shidehara Resignation

COMMUNISTS LEAD JAPANESE RIOTERS AGAINST PREMIER

3027-2141

ARMY TO SALVAGE WEALTH SECRETED IN TOKYO BAY MUD

TOKYO, April 7—(AP)—American military authorities debated today whether to drain a corner of Tokyo bay or use divers to recover a huge underwater cache of precious metals hidden by Japanese officers for future nationalistic use.

A Japanese laborer who led the Americans to the hoard said he had heard the officers estimate its value at $2,000,000,000 (billions).

Whether it actually is worth so much is problematical, but one 75-pound bar of platinum has been recovered and a diver said he had located two areas, each 20 feet square, which were literally paved with ingots. The laborer said that in planting the black-painted bars he had accidentally scratched one and found it was gold.

Strong Guard Posted

A strong American guard was thrown around the spot, which is at the end of a wharf off the old Japanese nautical school grounds now occupied by the U. S. Seventh cavalry regiment.

Lt. E. V. Nielsen of Stamford, Conn., who discovered the cache through some fiction-like detective work involving the Japanese laborer, a geisha tipster and a group of small business men, broke his fingernails in lifting the platinum bar from its muddy burial place under six feet of water. He said it would take more elaborate facilities to pry out the others.

The Army engineers planned to start salvage operations Monday but had not yet decided whether to use ordinary diving methods or to build a 90-foot dike between two piers and drain the intervening area to make sure of getting all the metal.

Occupation authorities refused to discuss the possible source of the wealth or the progress of a search for the men who hid it. Speculation was widespread, however, among both Americans and Japanese.

Hidden by Officers

The laborer who was pressed into helping secrete the bars before Japan's surrender said he only knew that the men in charge were Japanse officers, that they said the treasure was to be used "in building up a greater Japan after things quiet down," and that he was threatened with death if he disclosed the location. His identity is a closely-kept secret.

The hiding place is less than ten minutes by truck from the Imperial palace near the mouth of the canalized Sumida gawa (Sumida river) in an area cut up by canals and boat-slips. There is little or no current to disturb the three to four feet of mud bottom.

The simple concealment was so effective, in fact that several weeks ago a small boat sank at the exact spot and was slavaged by American cavalrymen who failed to discover the treasure. Of course, they hadn't known it was there, but when they saw Lieut. Nielsen lift out the platinum bar yesterday they vocally kicked themselves.

Seeks Tokyo Trial Documents

Tokyo, April 7 (AP)—Capt. Luke Lea, military aide to the international prosecution section of Supreme Headquarters, left tonight by plane for Washington to obtain documentary material for the approaching trial of Japan's major war criminals.

Louse Brings Yen On Black Market

Toko, *Monday*, April 8 (AP)—The Japan Newsreel Company, making a movie showing how typhus is carried by the body louse, was stymied by a lack of lice. A louse is something that every good citizen kills on sight.

The property man, reported the *Tokyo Shimbun* today, fixed everything by strolling through metropolitan Tokyo's black-market area shouting his demand.

Within a very few minutes he had 30 lice for 30 yen ($2).

JAP WHEAT DESTROYED

TOKYO, April 7—(AP) The All-Japan Agricultural association reported today that ashes spewing from Minami Dake volcano opposite Kagoshima have destroyed 975 acres of wheat and that heavy damage has been done in a 22-mile radius. The ancient volcano is still erupting after nearly a month.

HODGE FLIES TO TOKYO

Will Confer With MacArthur on Problems of South Korea

SEOUL, Monday, April 8 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, United States commander in southern Korea, left by plane today for Tokyo to confer with Gen. Douglas MacArthur. He is expected to return Wednesday or Thursday. There was no announcement of matters to be discussed.

One current development here was a reported move to give American-occupied southern Korea its own government, without waiting until self-rule for the country as a whole is achieved by the Soviet-United States Commission now studying the problem.

An unnamed but high-ranking American source reported three days ago that such a move was being initiated.

The United States Department said that United States military authorities had been encouraging qualified Koreans to take over certain governmental functions in southern Korea, but it declared that it knew of no "unilateral move by United States forces in southern Korea to turn over affairs to Koreans there."

King Sends Message To Troops In Japan

Kure, Japan, April 7 (AP)—A message from the King of England wishing them a successful tour of duty in Japan was received today by the 1st Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders.

The King's message thanked the battalion for a "message notifying him of its departure from Bombay for Tokyo and informing His Majesty the battalion intended to carry out its task in peace as in war.

In 1940 the battalion withdrew from Dunkirk with only 79 survivors.

U. S. Agrees to Release Impounded Siam Assets

Premier Panomyong Sees Rise in Imports From America

BANGKOK, April 6 (delayed) (AP).—The United States has agreed to release Siamese assets held in America, Premier Pridi Panomyong declared today.

He said this will enable Siam to import much-needed consumer goods from the United States and assist the general economic rehabilitation of the country.

Charles Yost, American Charge D'Affaires, said this move marked another step toward resumption of normal peace-time relations between the United States and Siam. Reliable sources said Siam would have available immediately $30,000,000.

TO FREE SIAM ASSETS

BANGKOK, Siam, April 7—(AP) Premier Pridi Panomyong announced yesterday that the United States government had agreed to release immediately American-held Siamese assets which informed sources estimated to total $30,000,000.

Attack On Rail Station In Palestine Repulsed

Jerusalem, *Monday*, April 8 (AP)—Police guards repulsed an attack last night on the Yibna railway station south of Jaffa, it was learned early today.

Gun fire and signal lights lit the sky for about 40 minutes. Early reports indicated there were no casualties and no damage.

Philippine Trade Treaties

U. S. Offers to Help Negotiate Temporary Extensions

MANILA, April 8 (Monday) (AP).—Foreign Relations Commissioner Vicente Sinco said today that the United States has offered to negotiate temporary extension of trade treaties for the Philippines with other nations, including China, France, Great Britain and Spain.

Sinco explained that since the Philippines still is a dependency it cannot yet enter into treaties or trade arrangements except through action of the State Department.

Commercial treaties of the United States which apply to the Philippines would cease to be applicable when the islands become independent next July 4, he said—unless temporary extensions are worked out in the meanwhile.

Remaining Australian Brides Off For U.S. Soon

Sydney, Australia, April 7 (AP)—All remaining Australian brides of American service men are expected to get transportation to the United States by the end of May, a United States Army spokesman said today.

The Monterey is scheduled to sail from here tomorrow with 761 Australian and New Zealand wives and babies of United States service men and 100 high-priority passengers aboard.

Cuba Wants Argentina Included In Parley

Havana, April 7 (AP)—Cuba recommended last night that Argentina be included in the forthcoming Rio de Janeiro conference to draft a hemisphere mutual-assistance pact.

The Ministry of State urged that differences between Argentina and the United States be resolved in order that "all 21 nations concur in negotiations for a treaty of mutual assistance to assure inter-American unity and solidarity."

Replying to memoranda from the United States requesting comment on her Blue Book regarding Nazi activity in Argentina and on the proposed hemisphere pact, the ministry said "the unity of the American people is indivisible and the Argentine nation is and always has been an integral part of the Union of American Republics."

Truman to End First Year In White House This Week

By ERNEST B. VACCARO

WASHINGTON, April 7 — (AP) Harry S. Truman is nearing the close of his first year in the White House.

Apparently he is still unembittered by the taunts of his critics, loyal to his friends and his political philosophy.

A year of continuing crises has not dimmed his sunny disposition nor robbed him of that bouncing vitality that is the envy and wonder of his associates.

The 12 months brought to the White House doorstep the thrill of proclaiming the victorious ends of two wars—over Germany and Japan—and the unprecedented problems of reconversion at home, rehabilitation and new outbreaks of controversy abroad.

Mr. Truman once said that he found each week "a little more hectic" than the last. "To do something about it," he told a group of government personnel heads, was his way to get ready for another crisis "just around the corner."

He mildly observed on a few occasions that the crises always got more publicity than their settlement.

Took Oath April 12

Franklin D. Roosevelt lay dead at Warm Springs, Ga., when the nearly 61-year-old Vice President Truman was whisked to the White House last April 12 to take the oath as his successor.

Hurrying up to the Senate the next day, he confided to newspaper friends:

"Last night, the whole weight of the moon and stars fell on me."

Except for growing confidence, President Truman has changed little from his days in the Senate.

It is still his view that Franklin D. Roosevelt's economic and social welfare programs should be carried through.

His insistence that they be carried out only as fast as a majority of the people is willing to go has won him criticism from some labor and other followers of Mr. Roosevelt.

At the same time, he has been criticized by certain Southern Democrats and some Republicans on Capitol Hill who say he has been following the C.I.O.-Political Action committee line.

"Little Left of Center"

As Vice President, Mr. Truman summed up his own political philosophy last year before a Washington's Birthday audience at Jefferson City, Mo.

In telling how he regarded Missouri, he said his home state politically, as well as geographically, is a little left of center, "leaning toward neither extreme."

He said it has found that "it is disastrous to permit either radicals or reactionaries to obtain control of our political affairs."

Widely-differing groups at times have said that he lacks a positive program.

He called upon Congress for a 21-point reconversion program. When it showed no disposition to grant him most of it, he carried his case to the people in January in his first "fireside chat" over the radio.

Four months later most of what he sought—expanded unemployment compensation coverage at higher rates, national health insurance, universal military training and other post-war legislation—still slumbered in and out of committees.

Has Covered 28,000 Miles

Mr. Truman journeyed by land, sea and air upwards of 28,000 miles, including the round trip to Potsdam for his first "Big Three" meeting.

His C-54 luxury plane "Sacred Cow" carried him about Europe (after he left the cruiser Augusta at Antwerp); to the West Coast for a Washington State vacation and a speech to the postwar Security Conference at San Francisco, and four times to Grandview, Mo., for visits with "Mama," 93-year-old Mrs. Martha E. Truman.

This new "prisoner" of the White House makes many escapes. While he can not slip out to the corner drug store or poke around the clothing stores in search of a new bow tie, he does get about a lot.

Old cronies on Capitol Hill, like Leslie Biffle, secretary of the Senate, can count on seeing the President whenever he can slip away to have lunch with them. And he likes nothing more than to be able to spend an evening with the boys of the National Press club, the White House correspondents or the radio writers at their annual dinners.

Likes to Play Poker

He's no fisherman, but he likes long walks, an occasional swim and most of all a friendly game of poker. He likes to play for pennies as well as for higher stakes, and gets as much fun out of losing as winning.

He seldom takes more than a couple of drinks at a gathering. Nowadays he seems to prefer Scotch and soda to bourbon, the old favorite.

Occasionally he relaxes by cruising on the Potomac river in his presidential yacht, the Williamsburg, with his family or a group of friends.

Whenever he gets an opportunity, he sits down at a piano to run through one of the classics. If anybody laughts, it is the President himself, who insists he is a "very poor" player.

The one-time farm boy has, to use the words of one of his aides, "all his old bad habits."

Earlier Riser

The "bad habits" are those like leaping out of bed at 6 a.m. and thinking other people should be up and doing at the same time.

Nearing 62, the President is five feet, 10 1-2 inches tall and weighs 175 to 178 pounds. His physician, Col. Wallace Graham, says his general condition and resistance "are excellent."

The President begins his day by reading several metropolitan newspapers. After a light breakfast, which does not include coffee, he walks over to his executive offices with either his naval or military aide and talks over with them the dispatches dealing with occupational or other problems abroad.

Sharply at 9, Secretaries Charles G. Rose, Matthew J. Connelly and William D. Hassett come in for a staff conference. This may include George E. Allen, a presidential in-

timate now a member of the RFC board; John R. Steelman, an adviser on labor and other problems; Reconversion Director John W. Snydtr; and Samuel I. Rosenman, New York lawyer and former special counsel to the President.

The conference may last 30 minutes; some times nearly an hout. During the day, Mr. Truman may see as many as a dozen callers. He lets the visitor do most of the talking and keeps his busy schedule moving by rising to signal hte end of the interview.

He is almost as proud of his ability to keep his schedule as he is of a special grip by which he can shake hands with scores of people at a gathering without injury to his hand.

President And Party Return To Washington

Washington, April 7 (AP)—President Truman and his party arrived at 9.35 this morning on his special train from Chicago where he took part in Army Day exercises yesterday.

President and Mrs. Truman and their daughter, Margaret, later attended the final concert of the National Symphony Orchestra today at Constitution Hall as unexpected guests. The President, himself a musician, followed the playing of Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony" from a copy of the score.

Mrs. Charles G. Ross, wife of the President's press secretary, accompanied the Trumans as their guest.

The President will fly to Liberty, Mo., on May 20 to receive an honorary doctor of laws degree at the ninety-seventh commencement of William Jewell College, Dr. Walter Pope Binns, president of the college, announced today.

dent.

Mr. Truman, a proponent of Federal repeal of the tax levied in a number of Southern states as a prerequisite for voting, while a member of the Senate, has on several occasions pointed to his Senate record, when asked about his attitude.

"Do you see any immediate solutions of the poll tax in the South?" came the question.

No, he did not, the President replied. That is a matter they will have to work out for themselves.

There are a number of Southern states, the President went on, that have repealed the poll tax.

He expressed hope they all will eventually. But that is a matter for them to work out for themselves, Mr. Truman continued.

He added that it also was a matter for education. Southern Democrats have been critical of the Truman administration's stand for a permanent FEPC and other "New Deal" objectives. Efforts have been under way in party circles to ease the tension created by the bitter debate on some of these issues.

The President also told the wide-eyed, thrilled youngsters that he favored extending voting rights to 18 year olds because youth, by its war service, had proved its ability to handle the highest duties of citizenship.

Answering one young reporter's question, Mr. Truman said a universal language would help the cause of peace, and he regretted it was not practical to hope for it.

He suggested the Sermon on the Mount as the greatest system of morals he knows, advised the youngsters to get all the education they could because no one could ever take away their learning, and said that from his knowledge of youth the United States could look forward to a safe future in their hands.

Biggest laugh of the 'teen agers news conference came when one asked the President what he thought of women in Congress. Mr. Truman said he thought they were fine.

President Would Leave Poll Tax Problem to Individual States

CHICAGO, April 7—(AP) In what appeared to be a peace offering to militant Southern Democrats in Congress, President Truman yesterday disclosed the view that repeal of the poll tax, must be left up to the states.

His pronouncement concerning one of the most controversial issues ever tackled by Congress came unexpectedly at a news conference he held for Chicago high school journalists.

The question was raised by a nervous, shy little girl, whose query escaped most of the reporters regularly assigned to cover the Presi-

VOTE SEEN SOON BY SENATE GROUP

ON BRITISH LOAN

WASHINGTON, April 7—(AP)—This week the British loan is expected to take its first congressional hurdle and get a go-ahead from the Senate Banking committee.

The next step after that is Senate debate, perhaps two weeks hence. All indications point to a flood of old fashioned oratory, well inter-laced with vigorous twists of the British lion's tail.

Probably concurrently, the House Banking committee will take up the loan, and later it will pass to House debate.

The loan would set up $3,750,000,000 in credits for the United Kingdom here, to be repaid by the year 2001 at two percent interest. It is tied to a British agreement to discuss world trade rules with the idea of melting down U.S. tariff walls and dissolving proportionately the British "empire preference system" which U. S. traders think has cut them out of wide portions of world market.

(A London government source said Saturday that the British budget for this fiscal year has been written on the assumption that the loan will go through. Under this budget, Britain expects to balance her overseas accounts by the middle of 1947.)

Sporadic speeches in both the Senate and House have delineated the argument ahead. Some congressional leaders will want to know the financial facts of life. Some will take a wide sweep at British empire policy to which they fear the U. S. would be tied by the loan.

The preliminary debates have cut well across party lines with Republicans siding with the Administration, and the other way 'round.

The loan is such a top-drawer matter with the Administration that leaders from President Truman down have urged its adoption.

Their argument in general is this:

The United Kingdom (which was the best pre-war customer of the U. S.) must be drawn quickly back into world trade or the world will break up into three world trading blocs—the British area, the American, and the Russian, which would not only cut profits, but might lead to war.

The loan would held the U.K. to buy here during the period when she is not manufacturing and selling enough to pay for what she buys.

The U.K. has an alternative, if the loan fails, that would be harmful to U. S. selling abroad, she could continue the "empire preference system" which makes it cheaper for the empire to buy in London than in the U. S. and thereby loses to American sellers much of such markets as Australia, Egypt and India.

BRITISH LOAN GAINS IN SENATE FAVOR

Wherry Says Half Of Republicans Will Vote For It

Washington, April 7 (AP)—Prospects for Senate approval of the $3,750,000,000 British loan took a sharp upturn today with a report from Senator Wherry, of Nebraska, the minority whip, that "about half" of the Republicans are expected to vote for it.

The Senate Banking Committee may reach a showdown on the measure this week, at meetings beginning Wednesday. Indications now are that the group will give majority approval.

Wherry, who personally opposes the loan as "uneconomic," said from talking to other Republicans he is convinced that the minority will divide about equally on the issue.

Safe Senate Margin Seen

An administration strategist who declined to be quoted by name said a rough check indicates a majority of almost two to one in favor of the loan among the Senate's 56 Democrates. Combined with half of the Senate's 40 minority members, he said this would give a safe margin for the financial proposal.

The situation is not quite so clear in the House, where the Banking Committee has not yet begun hearings. Close observers there expressed the opinion that approval of the loan by the House itself now is a "tossup," with the question likely to be affected by the turn of international events.

PROBERS TO SEEK DATA ON WAR'S EVE

Pearl Harbor Committee Will Resume Hearing Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, April 7—(AP) Republicans will seek more light on what happened at the White House on the night of Dec. 6, 1941, when the Senate-House Pearl Harbor investigating committee resumes hearings Tuesday.

Senators Ferguson (R-Mich.) and Brewster (R-Maine), recalling testimony that Mr. Roosevelt decided that evening that Japan had cast the die for war, told reporters they want to find out what action, if any, the chief executive took after reaching that concluusion.

To Question Naval Aide

Their questions will be directed to Admiral John R. Beardall, who was naval aide to Mr. Roosevelt, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, 1941 chief of naval operations. Gen. George C. Marshall, former Army chief of staff, may be recalled before the hearings are concluded.

Ferguson said he wanted to "follow through on the Schulz story."

Commander Lester S. Schulz testified last Feb. 16 that he took intercepted Japanese messages to the President on Dec. 6 and Mr. Roosevelt, after reading them, exclaimed, "This means war."

He said the President attempted then to telephone Stark and said he would get in touch with Stark later when told the naval officer was at the theater. Schulz said he telephoned Beardall and told him the messages had been delivered to the President.

When Stark testified early in the committee's hearings, he said he had no recollection of where he was the evening of Dec. 6 nor of seeing the messages which were shown to the President.

The dispatches were the first 13 parts of a 14-part message which Japanese ambassadors handed to Cordell Hull, then Secretary of State, on Dec. 7 about the time Japanese planes began dropping bombs on the American fleet at Pearl Harbor.

Marshall also testified he did not remember what he did on Dec. 6.

Brewster said that in viey of Schulz's testimony "Admiral Stark might recall now that he went to the theater, or that he talked with the President, or with Marshall. We will see."

JEWISH REFUGEE NEEDS OUTLINED

Judge Rifkind Reports On Situation In Germany

Washington, April 7 (AP)—An estimated 100,000 Jewish refugees in Germany are "coming to the end of their emotional tether," Federal Judge Samuel H. Rifkind, of New York, asserted today in a memorandum released by the War Department.

Reporting on his five-month service as a special adviser on Jewish affairs in the American-occupied zone, Judge Rifkind urged for the refugees improved housing and food and an opportunity to emigrate from a hostile Europe.

"Unless the world is prepared immediately to make a place for them, it will drive to despair and disaster this handful of a decimated people," he said.

All Seek To Quit Europe

"All of them have but one earnest wish—to be quit of Europe; and most of them have one other compelling desire—to emigrate to Palestine."

Judge Rifkind reported that a study of the movements of eastern European Jews "shows a constant and unvarying convergency upon the United States zones of Germany and Austria."

Urging that this asylum be kept open, he said the Army thus far has viewed the plight of these wanderers with sympathetic understanding.

Criticizes UNRRA

He criticized UNRRA for "administrative weakness," and said the intergovernmental committee on refugees thus far has taken no steps to make possible the settlement of Jewish displaced persons anywhere.

The memorandum was addressed to Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, the European theater commander. The War Department said the views were personal rather than official.

The 100,000 Jews he estimated were living in all zones of Germany and Austria were included among 1,250,000 left in Europe east of the prewar borders of Russia after the death of 6,000,000 in the Nazi campaign of extermination, Judge Rifkind said.

Specific Recommendations

Specific recommendations for improvement of present living conditions included:

Greater variety in the diet of the displaced persons, which in calory content was said to be above the subsistence level.

"Affirmative action in the way of making tools and equipment available from the German economy" and otherwise emphasizing rehabilitation and training.

More civilian type housing rather than barracks as living quarters.

Intensified educational efforts and religious instruction.

Debt To U.S. Recognized

Measures to permit the refugees to police themselves, and to educate newly arrived occupation troops to make them more sympathetic.

Judge Rifkind said the Jewish refugees recognize they were immensely in debt to the United States for their survival, but as Hitler's victims they looked for further aid in enforcing a small portion of their claim against Germany.

Speculation On German Costs

Washington, April 7 (AP)—The United States can expect counting calls for aid unless the new four-power economic plan for Germany can operate freely, an army official said today.

Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, chief of the War Department's civil affairs division, contended that the proposal, agreed to last week in Berlin, is nullified completely as long as France insists upon separation of the industrial Ruhr from the rest of Germany.

"Already we have what amounts to a WPA relief project over there in Central Europe," Echols told a reporter.

Approved By French

"Unless we can go ahead with the plan to administer Germany as a single unit it looks as if this country will be called on to foot more bills to keep the Germans going."

The new plan carries out terms of the Potsdam agreement in proposing in detail a fixed minimum level of economy for Germany by 1949. It was approved by the French as well as by representatives of the United States, Soviet Russia and Great Britain on the Allied Control Council.

The French Cabinet, however, reaffirmed on Friday insistence upon international control of the Ruhr.

Alternative Is Charity

The four-power proposal would reduce German living standards to approximately those of the 1932 depression year, it was estimated in Berlin. Surplus industrial capacity already is being removed for reparations.

Half of the authorized exports would be required to pay for food costing about $600,000,000 annually, it is estimated.

The alternative to balancing imports with exports is charity, with the heaviest burden falling inevitably on the United States, Echols said. Aside from food he noted that the United States already is shipping cotton to permit resumption of clothing manufacture in Germany.

$200,000,000 A Year

Present American outlays in behalf of Germany have been estimated unofficially at $200,000,000 a year, aside from the cost of main-

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taining occupation forces.

Echols, a veteran air officer, became director of the civil affairs division last months after serving as assistant deputy military governor for Germany.

He had a hand in shaping the new level of economy plan, which was the result of four months' work by the Allied Control Council. It is aimed to permit total exports and imports balanced at about $1,200,000,000 each, eliminate Germany's war-making potential and allow a standard of living not above that of neighbor lands.

WATCH IMPORTS HIT IN STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, April 7—(AP) Republican members of Congress from Massachusetts declared today that State department policy threatens to wipe out the American watch industry.

In a letter to President Truman, the 10 Republicans said officials of the department "have deliberately broken the pledge you solemnly made to the Congress of the United States.

"We cannot believe you are aware of the seriousness of the threatened destruction of a great American industry by some influential members of your Administration," they wrote the President. "We ask you to review the case in the light of your promise, and help save the jobs of thousands of patriotic American workers."

They said the President, during consideration of the reciprocal trade bill last June, wrote a letter to Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex) promising that increased authority to reduce tariffs would not be used "in such a way as to endanger or 'trade out' segments of American industry. x x x"

"The American watch industry x x x has been traded out of existence by the action of your Department of State officials," the letter continued.

"These officials have condoned and approved the continued unlimited importation of Swiss watches and watch movements to an extent which precludes any real opportunity of continued employment for 8,000 American watch workers, and the continued operation of the few remaining American watch companies."

WASHINGTON, April 7. — (AP) An estimated 100,000 Jewish refugees in Germany are "coming to the end of their emotional tether," Federal Judge Samuel H. Rifkind of New York asserted today in a memorandum released by the War department.

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"Unless the world is prepared immediately to make a place for them, it will drive to despair and disaster this handful of a decimated people," he said.

"All of them have but one earnest wish, to be quit of Europe and most of them have one other compelling desire, to emigrate to Palestine."

SUBS MAY BENEFIT MOST IN NEW NAVY

Atomic Era Likely Also To Bring Smaller Ships

Washington, April 7 (AP)—Submarines are faring best, big surface ships worst, in the cutbacks in navy shipbuilding mandated by budget reductions, general postwar economy, and plans for an atomic-era fleet.

There is an apparently direct relationship between that trend and recent navy suggestions that the new superpower may help hoist the submersibles to top rank among sea weapons.

Work On Battleship Stops

Only one battleship, the 45,000-ton Kentucky, is on the building ways and construction on her has stopped pending a decision on possible changes in design or in use of the big hull. The completion schedule for a big battle cruiser, the Hawaii, also on the ways, is doubtful.

If the budget cut of $2,000,000,000 is followed, the Navy expects to scrap construction work on three of thirteen cruisers building and leave "as is" the work on two others. Work also will be suspended indefinitely on one carrier.

Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen, director of research, mused today over the possible forms atomic-era ships may take, pointing out that his ideas are not necessarily those already in detailed blueprint stage.

Of all ships, he indicated, submarines may be the greatest beneficiaries of atomic power.

Admiral Bowen suggests that tomorrow's submarine may be propelled by steam turbines, with an atomic firebox. He points out that since heat from nuclear fission sources develops no exhaust gases there would be no problem of expelling the gas from a submerged submarine. None of the precious oxygen in the submarine would be used by the propulsion machinery.

Firing Of Rockets

Should development of a compact atomic-energy plant come swiftly, Admiral Bowen thinks submarine cruising range would be virtually unlimited, speed far beyond any present possibilities. The weight saved also would make feasible more armament or the carrying of aircraft if desired.

The firing of rockets or guided missiles with atomic warheads from a submerged submarine should present no insurmountable obstacle, Admiral Bowen said, suggesting that torpedo-tube launching, with the rocket going into operation upon reaching the surface, would be one method. Aiming might be more of a problem, he added.

NEW CALL FOR U.S. AID IN GERMANY IMPLIED

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—The United States can expect mounting calls for aid unless the new four-power economic plan for Germany can operate freely, an Army official said today.

Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, chief of the War Department's Civil Affairs Division, contended that the proposal, agreed to last week in Berlin, is nullified completely as long as France insists upon separation of the industrial Ruhr from the rest of Germany.

"Already we have what amounts to a WPA relief project over there in central Europe," General Echols told a reporter.

"Unless we can go ahead with the plan to administer Germany as a single unit it looks as if this country will be called on to foot more bills to keep the Germans going."

Present American outlays in behalf of Germany have been estimated unofficially at $20,000,000 a year, aside from the cost of maintaining occupation forces.

The new plan carries out terms of the Potsdam Agreement in proposing in detail a fixed minimum level of economy for Germany by 1949. The four-power proposal would reduce German living standards to approximately those of the 1932 depression year, it was estimated in Berlin.

QUICK EXTENSION OF PRICE CONTROL URGED IN REPORT

Bowles, Top Administration Leaders Join in Restating Arguments for OPA.

OPPOSE AMENDMENTS

Agency Heads Fear Revision Will Have Crippling Effect on Law.

WASHINGTON, April 7—(AP) Five top-rank Federal agency heads tonight asked quick extension of price control without "crippling" amendments which would leave "a mere illusion of price control."

If wartime powers are retained, the joint report said, the stabilization agencies ca.. subdue inflationary pressures which now are "many times greater" than after World War I.

"By June 30, 1947, only rent controls and some last remnants of price control in a few isolated fields will remain," they promised—provided Congress renews price ceilings, subsidies, and the second War Powers act.

Third Anniversary of Order

"The responsibility x x x rests entirely with Congress," said the report, sent to President Truman to mark tomorrow's third anniversary of the original hold-the-line order.

It was signed by Stabilization Director Chester Bowles, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, OPA administer Paul Porter, Civilian Production Administrator John D. Small, and Wage Stabilization Chairman W. Willard Wirtz.

"This nation stands at a crossroads," the report said. "We believe that one way leads to economic disaster the other to a future of long-range prosperity. And there is no middle path."

Apparently in reply to some industry charges that the public demand for goods will blow the inflationary lid off unless controls are relaxed, the Administration officials observed that the cost of living index has climbed only 3.4 percent in the last three years despite "staggering pressures."

Deterioration in Quality

It was conceded that there has been "some deterioration in quality," bargain sales are a thing of the past and lower priced goods have disappeared in many lines, so that "something must be added to the 3.4 percent which the statistics show." There was no estimate of how much to add.

"The question is, are we willing to deal with the present emergency in the same spirit and with the same tools with which we met a similar emergency during the war," the report went on.

"We believe that the Emergency Price Control act which expires on June 30 must be renewed without the crippling amendments which are now being proposed almost daily.

"The interests of the American people would be better served by eliminating price control entirely rather than encouraging the false sense of security which would result from a mere illusion of price control.

"And we believe that the act must be passed in final form by May 15 at the latest. Already the delay in arriving at a final decision on the course we are to take in the months ahead is creating uncertainty.

Uncertainty is Harmful

"Uncertainty can only impede production and increase inflationary pressures by encouraging hoarding and speculation.

"Above everything else, the country needs to know where it stands. Before businessmen can plan ahead in complete confidence they must know that prices and costs will remain generally stable."

These additional measures by Congress were declared "indispensable."

Subsidies—"Effective price control and the subsidy program are indivisible," without continued food subsidies the prices of foods would increase sharply.

Priorities—The Second War Powers act must be extended to prevent hoarding of materials and as a result, bottlenecks in production.

Home ceilings—Price control over real estate is needed to avert a threat to the "entire stabilization program; steps to curb rises in commercial rents are also needed.

Money—The stabilization agencies need adequate funds for the 1946-47 year to enforce their regulations.

The report, described by its authors as "an account of trusteeship under the hold-the-line order of April 8, 1943," thus became a vehicle for restating the Administration's case in several active congressional battles over housing, pricing and the lifting of wartime controls.

The frequently-heard charge that "stifling" price controls are hampering production was answered by the claim that wartime price controls did not prevent this country from producing war and civilian goods in volume beyond "anything this nation has ever known," and that civilian output today is at a peacetime record.

"Certainly," the report concluded, "it would seem that, given the proper tools, the American people have ample reason to be confident of their ability to stave off a disastrous inflation and collapse during the critical months ahead and still create a flood of production which will wipe out the possibility of a runaway inflation."

WALLACE LINKS RACE, SECURITY

End Of Discrimination Lies In Prosperity, He Says

Tuskegee, Ala., April 7 (AP)—A more abundant life in America, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, said today, will do more than anything else to solve the racial problem.

"When full employment is achieved, when fear of insecurity is gone, all the races which make up this great country can dwell together in peace," he declared.

The reason, he said, that so many jobs are closed to Negroes is that white Americans who feel insecure say to themselves when, for instance, they see a Negro operating a streetcar:

"Tomorrow business will be bad. This Negro is taking a white man's job. There must be no Negroes operating streetcars."

Fear Of Depressions

Wallace asserted that "the average American laborer, farmer, schoolteacher and professional man lives in fear" and that he has seen depressions and expects them again.

The Secretary of Commerce said that the economic condition of the Negro can be improved to some extent by a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee, abolition of the poll tax, by educating white people and by "a revival of religion in the hearts of all people."

But the real answer, he added, lies in a prosperous America.

Founders' Day Speech

Secretary Wallace made the principal speech at founders' day exercises at Tuskegee Institute, founded by the Negro educator, Booker T. Washington.

"There is no inferior race in the United States," Wallace said. "There are people in the United States who have never contributed to the welfare of this country because of ill-health, lack of education, or lack of opportunity. Given good health, education and opportunity, the color of a man's skin is no handicap."

Wallace pointed to progress made by the Negro race since the Civil War, but said it is nevertheless true that most public schools provided for Negroes are poorly equipped.

Education And Full Production

He added that many Negroes who are well prepared by education for good jobs are unable to get them because they are black.

"If two men—one black and one white—are equally qualified by education and experience for a job, the white man gets the job," he said.

"It is your duty, and the duty of all of us, to work diligently for education, and more diligently for full production, full employment, full use of all our resources, and a more abundant life in America."

VOORHIS DEMANDS WORLD CONTROLS ON ATOMIC ENERGY

WASHINGTON, April 7. — (AP) Rep. Voorhis (D-Cal) today called for creation of a world authority to control atomic energy.

"If the United Nations organization can strengthen and transform itself into an agency capable of accomplishing this purpose," he said in a radio broadcast, "so much the better. If it cannot, an American challenge to all the other nations must be used as the means of creating a world authority which can."

Appearing on the same program, Robert Strauzhupe, political science professor at the University of Pennsylvania, opposed an immediate world authority for the atom, asserting nations were not yet ready to accept such a control in all its ramifications.

"To much emphasis is placed on the problem of atomic control," he

100,000 JEWS NEED AID, SAYS JUDGE'S REPORT

said. "If there remain reasons for men to fight, they will find weapons to fight with."

Eliminate the economic and political causes of war, he said, and atomic energy will become a "subsidiary issue."

ATOMIC STUDY OF OIL ORIGIN

Report To Chemical Society Hints Method Of Synthesis

Atlantic City, April 7 (AP)—A new atomic-age approach toward unveiling mother earth's oil secrets—with a challenge of making fabulous additions to the world's known supplies of petroleum—was suggested tonight to the American Chemical Society.

A group of Massachusetts Institute of Technology scientists, in a report on the eve of the Chemical Society's one hundred and ninth meeting, offered laboratory evidence in support of a theory that crude oil is formed by the radioactive transformation of familir organic substances—brought about by atomic bombardment of matter in the bowels of the earth.

If their hypothesis is sound, it would mean a revolution in prospecting for oil. Conceivably, instruments designed to trace intense radioactivity could serve as electronic "divining rods" to ferret out new sources of oil supply.

Synthetic Production Hinted

And beyond that it might even be possible to produce synthetic gasolines and other petroleum products in atomic energy plants.

Irving A. Breger, Charles W. Sheppard and Virginia Burton gave the Chemical Society's organic division this outline of the background of the problem and their own researches:

While man uses petroleum in some form every day of his life, he still does not know how it is formed in the earth.

The generally accepted theory is that most petroleum originates in the remains of plants and animals which have been deposited on the ocean bottom and which have then been buried by layers of mud and sand. On the basis of this theory, the rich oil deposits of Texas, Oklahoma and other states originated in inland seas in the dim geologic past.

High-Temperature Theory

For a long time, scientists thought that high temperatures contributed the energy that converted buried earth matter into oil. But relatively recent experiments have demonstrated that oil is formed at temperatures sufficiently low to preclude high heat as a factor.

So the M.I.T. investigators started working on the theory that radioactivity of various minerals in the earth may provide atomic fireworks sufficient to transform buried proteins, fats and other complex substances into oil for the lamps and engines of the world.

First, geologists of M.I.T. advanced the theory that there may be sufficient radioactivity in the materials of oil fields to effect this conversion over a period of ten million to one hundred million years.

Trials In Laboratory

Then the chemists did this:

In experiments sponsored by the American Petroleum Institute they took fatty acids that were isolated from ocean bottom muds—the supposed seat of petroleum supplies.

They bombarded these acids with atomic particles generated from the spontaneous disintegration of radium in the laboratory. Under the bombardment, the acids were converted into chemical compounds which make up the greatest proportion of naturally occurring petroleum.

The experiments were extended with chemicals occurring naturally in oil fields—this time with the bombardment being furnished by one of the chief weapons of the atomic scientist, the cyclotron, which supplies high-speed atomic bullets.

Further Study Outlined

Again, one of the main constituents of petroleum was reproduced.

"These changes in organic compounds have been brought about by bombardment or radiation under laboratory conditions," the scientists said.

"Whether similar conversions may take place in the organic material present in oil fields to form appreciable quantities of petroleum is as yet unknown. The radioactivity of earth materials is now being measured and in time, as this study progresses, some definite idea will be obtained as to the quantitative importance of radioactivity in the formation of crude oil."

2,000 Refugees To Quit Europe For U.S. in May

Barkley Urges the Opening of Palestine at Jewish Conference in Syracuse

SYRACUSE, April 7 (AP).—Disclosure that 2,000 refugees are due to arrive in the United States next month from Europe and a plea by Alben W. Barkley, Senate majority leader to open the gates of Palestine to Jewish immigration highlighted the closing session today of the joint New York State conference of the United Jewish Appeal and the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

Edwin Rosenberg, first vice-president of the National Refugee Service, reported that the arrival of the refugees next month signals the start of refugee immigration at the rate of 2,000 a month under President Truman's recent directive. The President's order permits entry of refugees into the United States under regular immigration quotas.

Mr. Rosenberg also revealed that the 925 refugees formerly cared for at the Oswego Refugee Center "have been resettled in eighty-odd communities from coast to coast in the short space of six weeks." The Oswego group came to this country during the war and remained at the refugee center a year. They gained legal entrance into the United States under Mr. Truman's order.

The National Refugee Service, Mr. Rosenberg explained, "is charged with the major responsibility" of making certain "that none of the newcomers ever becomes a public charge."

Senator Barkley urged that Palestine be opened to large-scale Jewish immigration and colonization.

"The governments of the world cannot leave these so-called displaced Jews of Europe indefinitely in camps," he declared. "Those people cannot go on living in a no-man's land ringed in by invisible walls of homelessness and despair. The gates of Palestine must be flung open to enable tens of thousands of hungry and unwanted Jews of Europe to find sanctuary and a new life there."

Senator Barkley added that "bringing succor and relief to the stricken Jews of Europe" is an "elementary duty that all humanity owes."

He was joined in his plea by Lieutenant Colonel Judah Nadich, former advisor on Jewish affairs to General Dwight D. Eisenhower, who declared: "Millions have died, but hundreds of thousands call for help, and our answer, your answer, will determine whether the Nazis won the war against democracy or not."

The 250 delegates pledged themselves to give "unreserved support" to the $100,000,000 United Jewish Appeal campaign for relief and rehabilitation overseas, for refugee settlement in Palestine and for adjustment needs of newcomers to the United States.

The delegates also voted unanimous adoption of a resolution placing aid to European Jewry" at the forefront of all our Jewish communal responsibilities."

Atom Light Makes Measuring Of Length Still More Accurate

Berkeley, Cal., April 7 (AP)—A ray of green light, given off by mercury atoms made from gold, may give the world a new and more accurate standard for the measurement of length because, its originators say, its waves do not vary in length by more than a fifty billionth of an inch.

Development of the light source by Dr. Jacob Wiens, of the Navy Electronics Research Laboratory here, and Dr. Luis W. Alvarez, one of the atom bomb scientists, was announced today by the University of California.

Ten Times As Accurate

Wiens and Alvarez used the cyclotron to transmute the gold into mercury, thus reversing the project of medieval alchemists who tried, but failed, to turn mercury into gold.

Since 1870, the official international standard for the measure of length has been the meter, which is represented by a platinum alloy bar kept with great care in Paris. Fifty-three years ago the length of this meter was determined in terms of light rays, and since then that calculation has been the practical basis for measurement.

The new green light is ten times as accurate as the red light originally used on the meter, Wiens and Alvarez reported.

Light Comes From Atoms

Light waves were adopted for measurement because of the uniformity of their length.

The distance between each wave crest of a beam of light is uniform. Since all light comes from glowing atoms, a wave-length difference, due mainly to the different kind of atoms used, is found in each kind of light.

Gold Atoms Uniform

Ordinary mercury gives off a blue-green light. But mercury atoms vary a little in weight, each kind producing a slightly different light wave length. An ordinary mercury lamp yields ligh. with no sharply defined crests and hence, no good points between which to measure.

Gold is one element whose atoms are all alike, of atomic weight 197, but it is not a very good light source. However, it can be changed into mercury of atomic weight 198, a good light producer, by cyclotron bombardment with neutrons.

This high purity mercury, about a half-cent's worth in each lamp, gives waves with very sharp crests a little more than two millionths of an inch apart. This difference never varies more than a fifty billionth on an inch, the scientists reported.

The red light originally used on the meter was produced by cadmium atoms. It's wave was sharp and about 25 per cent longer than that from mercury 198. But the new light is ten times as accurate, its producers said.

Lines Complicate Readings

With a complicated instrument called an interferometer, scientists can determine the length of light rays and can calculate the number of waves required to span a given distance such as the meter.

When instruments such as a bar with lines on it is used, the scientists run into trouble because of the thickness of the marking lines.

The lines marked on the official meter are so fine they can be seen clearly only with a microscope, but even at that the scratches may be one or more light waves wide. So the scientific measure may have difficulty determining where to start and stop.

Surveyor Has Problem

The surveyor who uses steel tape and yardsticks is up against a similar problem. The inaccuracy of his measurements, due to coarseness of instrument markings, may be considerable over long distances.

The use of light waves does away with lines in fine scientific measurements. Some day they also may help the surveyor.

Wiens and Alvarez said the new lamp eventually could be made to plug into ordinary electric sockets.

BRITISH BRIDE OF GI VANISHES

Disappears Day After Arrival At North Carolina Farm

Salisbury, N.C., April 7 (AP)—Police Detective Lieut. R. E. Kessler said today investigation was continuing with "nothing new yet" to report in the disappearance last Wednesday of Mrs. Evelyn Caroline Cupps Poston, 16-year-old British war bride who had arrived at the home of her husband's parents only the day before.

The young woman's husband, Warren H. Poston, a Rowan county farmer, told police he had taken his wife to the Salisbury railroad station to reclaim some luggage. He said he waited in his car and that his wife failed to return.

Vanished Across Railroad Track

Police quoted Poston as saying he thought he saw his wife cross the railroad tracks in the company of a man he took to be a baggage clerk.

It was not until after the departure of a northbound passenger train which had been standing at the station that he went to look for his wife and failed to find her, Poston told police.

Aunt In New York State

Police investigated the possibility that she might be found with relatives near Bliss, N.Y., but said tonight they had been advised by telephone that she had not been seen in that locality.

An aunt, Mrs. Frank Shisler, of near Bliss, said she believed Mrs. Poston had planned to visit in New York Etate this summer, but that she had not heard from her niece recently.

Records indicate the couple were married at Cricklewood Lane Catholic Church, N.W. London 2, last October 20. The bride was listed as a war worker at a Cricklewood Lane plant.

GEN. WEDEMEYER ARRIVES

HAMILTON FIELD, Calif., April 7—(AP) Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of American Army troops in China, arrived by plane at Hamilton Field today from the Orient. He is en route to Omaha, Neb., for a minor operation. He will report to Washington, D. C., before returning to his command.

Radioman In Algiers Talks To Girl In U.S.

Philadelphia, April 7 (AP)—Elmer Barber was reaching for distance with his short wave radio set when he picked up a signal from Algiers, 4,000 miles away.

"Is Philadelphia anywhere near Collingswood, N.J.?" the Algiers operator asked after an exchange of call signs. Assured that it was, the Algiers radioman, Lieut. James Miller, of Rockford, Ill., said his girl friend lived there and asked, "Will you get in touch with her for me?"

Operator Barber did even better. Today he again got in touch with Lieutenant Miller in Algiers. This time he had Miss Alene Brinkman, the lieutenant's girl friend, at his station and more than an hour of broadcasting followed.

U. E. UNION RAPS FOREIGN POLICY

NEW YORK, April 7—(AP) The General Executive board of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (C.I.O.) asserted today that "American foreign policy is being directed toward the suppression of every people which seeks liberty as an essential condition to the establishment of a decent standard of living."

In a statement made public today by the union, the board declared American foreign policy was in the hands of "such men as James Byrnes, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Herbert Hoover, Senator Tom Connally and (Edward R.) Stettinius."

"Their policy," it added, "is directed to suppress and harass every effort of any people anywhere, to set up their own peoples' governments in their fight for liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The 25-member board declared the United States should "carry forward the people's policy commenced in the administration of President Roosevelt."

The board said it was asking C.I.O. President Philip Murray to initiate a meeting of the world federation of trade unions in this country "to consider the threat to the pace of the world and to take appropriate action."

The union claims a membership of 700,000 and says it is the third largest C.I.O. affiliate.

Fair Building For U. N. Urged By La Guardia

Ex-Mayor Tells Whalen to Abandon Sperry Plan for City Structure in Queens

Former Mayor F. H. La Guardia opposed yesterday the prospect of the United Nations moving its

30.29-2185

headquarters to Lake Success, L. I., and argued in favor of the City Building at the old World's Fair grounds as the "ideal" place for the U. N.

Speaking over station WJZ at noon on his regular Sunday sponsored broadcast, Mr. La Guardia also took friendly gibes at Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the city's United Nations Committee, and at Parks Commissioner Robert Moses.

"Oh," said Mr. La Guardia, "I see now there is talk about moving the U. N. again. I don't see why our committee just doesn't take a little more interest. Say, Grover, what is the matter with you? Have you lost your punch? . . . Now listen, Grover, step into it. I think it would be wrong to go to Nassau County."

Thus recording his opposition to the Sperry Gyroscope plant at Lake Success, as a possible U. N. home, Mr. La Guardia proposed the city building at the old fair grounds in Queens, now used as a roller and ice skating rink.

"I hope the Oberburgermeister, Bob Moses, will kind of weaken up a little bit," Mr. La Guardia continued. "Say, what's the matter, Ober. You know, after all, the peace of the world is a little more important than roller skating, now isn't it, Bob?"

The term "Oberbuergermeistetr" means over, or head, mayor.

TRUMAN ENDS YEAR FRIDAY

Record Shows Repeated Rebuffs From Congress

Washington, April 7 (AP)—President Truman winds up his first year as Chief Executive this week with a record of repeated rebuffs from the Congress in which he once served.

Since he succeeded President Roosevelt on April 12, 1945, Mr. Truman has made more than 25 major proposals, of which only ten have been approved.

Of the ten, half have passed in nearly the form he asked, but the other half were revised to include sections which the President opposed.

Not Disturbed, They Say

Administration leaders asserted today they are not overly disturbed by the record thus far, however. They hope to push through many of the presidential recommendations between now and the summer recess. With the stipulation that they not be identified, several of these legislators acknowledged freely that some concessions will have to be made, but maintained that the "must" legislation will get through.

"When Congress adjourns and the record is fully compiled it will show the Democratic party has done a good job of co-operating with the President and legislating for the welfare of the country," Representative McCormack, House Democratic leader, said.

Several critics of the Truman Administration, however, also declining to be quoted by name, asserted that both the President and his legislative program will take a beating in the months ahead. They said that as the political campaigns warm up his opponents will intensify their fight against him and what he requests.

Record To Date

Here's the record to date:

PASSED AS ASKED:

1. One-man administrator for surplus property.
2. Funds for UNRRA.
3. Ships sale formula.
4. United Nations participation.
5. Bretton Woods monetary program.

PASSED, BUT SHARPLY REVISED:

1. An employment planning program.
2. Government reorganization.
3. Return of employment service to states a year earlier that requested.
4. Retention of war powers.
5. Lower taxes.

STILL PENDING:

1. Emergency housing — House passed minus two items Mr. Truman termed "heart" of program. Senate still to act.
2. Draft continuation—Action expected this week, but strong support reported for proposals to limit time and those who may be drafted.

OPA Continuation

3. OPA Continuation—House Banking Committee has approved bill loaded down with Administration-opposed amendments.
4. Minimum Wage — Senate passed bill to boost levels, but tied to it farm parity amendment which President says will require him to veto whole thing.
5. Fact-Finding Boards—House junked suggestion, passed far-reaching labor disputes bill. Senate still to act.
6. British Loan—Senate Banking Committee has held hearings, but legislation unapproved as yet.
7. Atomic-Energy Commission—Senate Atomic Committee drafting bill, after holding hearings. House Military Committee has approved measure asked by Presdeint, but Rules Committee has pigeonholed it for several months.

Armed Forces Merger

8. Armed Forces Merger—Senate Military Committee working on plan, but House committee does not plan hearings until fall.
9. Universal Training — House committee held hearings, but has postponed decision, probably until next year.
10. FEPC—Approved by House and Senate Labor committees, but blocked in House Rules Committee and by Southern senators.
11. Health Insurance Program—Senate Labor Committee has started hearings, but no action expected for some time.
12. Unemployment Compensation—Passed by Senate, in revised form, but shelved by House Ways and Means Committee.
13. Public Works—No action on proposal for central agency to inventory projects or on proposed St. Lawrence waterway.

Congress Pay

14. Congress Pay — Rejection thus far of attempts to boost level from $10,000 to $20,000 as requested.
15. Stockpiling of Strategic Materials—Approved by House Military Committee and awaiting House action.

There have been other proposals of lesser importance, some of which have been approved, others disapproved. All those listed were requested either in Mr. Truman's 21-point message to Congress last September or in separate recommendations.

In addition, the President lost out in his nomination of Edwin Pauley for Under Secretary of the Navy when Pauley withdrew in the face of almost certain rejection by the Senate.

Dr. Quo, at Sea In Taxis, Nearly Misses the Boat

2 Cabs Go Astray, but He Finally Catches Up to U.N. Cruise — in Mid-Hudson

Dr. Quo Tai-chi of China, president of the United Nations Security Council, had a lot of trouble yesterday morning, but he finally arrived to keep a date with other Council members to make a fifty-mile cruise of New York's waterfront on the Army steamer Miss America.

When Dr. Quo left the Waldorf-Astoria in mid-morning he told a taxicab driver to take him to Seventy-ninth Street at the Hudson River, the city yacht basin from which the U. N. cruise was to start at 11 a. m.

Instead, the hackman took him to Pier 79, on the Hudson at Thirty-eighth Street. Dr. Quo, who speaks excellent English, got out, paid his fare, and discovered almost immediately that he was in the wrong place. He caught another cab, gave his directions, and was promptly driven to 79 Hudson Street, on the lower West Side.

When no yacht basin was found at that inland address, near Harrison Street, Dr. Quo and the cab driver got together finally, and agreed on the correct destination.

Meanwhile, up at the basin, the host American delegation held the Miss America overtime waiting for Dr. Quo. Edward R. Stettinius jr., United States Council delegate, kept murmuring, "Where can Dr. Quo be?"

The cruise ship left without Dr. Quo at 11:45 a. m. Five minutes later Dr. Quo rushed onto the yacht basin pier and was immediately put aboard the police launch Captain Abbey; The Captain Abbey caught the Miss America well south of the George Washington Bridge and Dr. Quo transferred.

However, while the Captain Abbey was tearing up the river, one of her police crew lost his cap overboard, and Dr. Quo promised the officer he would buy him a new one.

Captain Martin Anderson, the skipper, cruised the Miss America in the Hudson and East Rivers and the bay until 4:30 p. m. while the delegates, many of whom brought their families along, got a good, close look at New York's waterfront. A buffet luncheon was served aboard. Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet Ambassador, echoed the feelings of all the passengers when he said at the end of the outing, "It was a very good trip."

Queen Mary Leaves New York With 950

New York, April 7 (AP)—The Queen Mary sailed today for Southampton with 830 civilians and 120 military personnel aboard, largest passenger list since the war on a return voyage to England.

Among the passengers were the Earl of Athlone, retiring Governor General of Canada, and his wife, and the Princess Alice, aunt of King George VI of England.

FOREIGN TRUMAN REACTION

LONDON, APRIL 8-(AP)-THE LONDON TIMES AND DAILY TELEGRAPH VOICED THEIR EDITORIAL APPROVAL TODAY OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ARMY DAY ADDRESS, WHICH THE LONDON PRESS HAS TAKEN TO SIGNIFY AS A POSITIVE AMERICAN RENUNCIATION OF ISOLATIONISM.

THE TIMES SAID THE PRESIDENT "UNDOUBTEDLY ADDED TO HIS STATURE BY SATURDAY'S CHALLENGE IN CHICAGO TO THE IRRESPONSIBILITY OF ISOLATIONISTS." IT ADDED THAT "THE DETERMINATION WHICH HE ASSERTED TO EMPLOY AMERICAN RESOURCES FOR THE NOURISHMENT OF BACKWARD REGIONS OFFERS A KEY TO WORLD ADVANCE."

THE TELEGRAPH SAID THE SPEECH "MARKS A DEFINITE TURNING POINT IN THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE TO WORLD AFFAIRS."

"SO FAR AS THE ADMINISTRATION IS CONCERNED," IT SAID, "ISOLATIONISM IS ABANDONED; THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES ARE CALLED UPON TO RECOGNIZE THAT THE THREAT TO PEACE IN ANY QUARTER OF THE WORLD IS A THREAT TO THEMSELVES."

TRUMAN REACTION

OSLO, APRIL 8-(AP)-NORWAY'S NON-PARTISAN ORGAN, MORGENPOSTEN, TODAY DESCRIBED PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ARMY DAY ADDRESS AS STRONG, BUT

NOT CHALLENGING. THE PAPER ADDED THE PRESIDENT "HAS SURELY GREATER CHANCES THAN WILSON TO GET CONGRESS TO AGREE ON ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN A WORLD ORGANIZATION."

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STOCKHOLM, APRIL 8-(AP)-THE STOCKHOLMS TIDNINGEN DECLARED TODAY THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPEECH IN CHICAGO SATURDAY WAS "THE MOST EMPHATIC CONFIRMATION WHICH CAN BE EXPECTED THAT THE UNITED STATES DEFINITELY HAS ABANDONED THE ISOLATIONIST LINE IN ITS POLICY."

THE LIBERAL ORGAN, ONLY SWEDISH PAPER TO COMMENT, SAID THE PRESIDENT "EMPHASIZED FOR HIS PEOPLE THE OBLIGATION WHICH THEIR NATION'S NEW POSITION AS THE WORLD'S STRONGEST POWER BRINGS IT."

--DASH--

BERN, APRIL 8-(AP)-COMMENTING UPON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CHICAGO SPEECH SATURDAY, THE GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE (LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC ORGAN) SAID TODAY:

"WE ARE PERSUADED THAT THE DESIRE OF PEACE AND LIBERTY IS THE APEX OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICIES. BUT IF THE UNITED STATES INTENDS TO CONSERVE ITS DOMINANT POSITION IT IS ESPECIALLY TO PROTECT ITS WEALTH THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AS PRESIDENT TRUMAN SAID HIMSELF.

"THERE IS NOTHING VERY UNNATURAL ABOUT THAT, BUT ONE CANNOT SAY THAT AMERICAN POLICY RESOLUTELY DISCARDS ALL PERSONAL ADVANTAGE."

--DASH--

MOSCOW, APRIL 8-(AP)-NEITHER THE SOVIET PRESS NOR RADIO THUS FAR HAS DELIVERED TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE ANY REPORT OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ARMY DAY SPEECH IN CHICAGO SATURDAY.

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(AP BUSINESS NEWS ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, APRIL 7--NOTE RELEASE DATE)

ALLIES EYE
SWISS-HELD
NAZI ASSETS

APR 8 1946

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS HAS MORE THAN $50,000,000 IN GERMAN MONEY

BY FLORA LEWIS

(ADVANCE)..BASLE, SWITZERLAND, APRIL 6-(AP)-A LARGE SUM OF GERMAN MONEY WHICH THE ALLIES HAVE SO FAR BEEN UNABLE TO TOUCH IS ON DEPOSIT IN THE BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT WHICH SITS QUIETLY IN THIS SWISS BORDER CITY, JUST ACROSS THE RHINE FROM GERMANY.

THE BANK'S GENERAL SECRETARY, RAFFAELE PILOTTI, REFUSES TO SAY HOW MUCH GERMAN GOLD AND ASSETS THE BANK NOW HOLDS AND ALLIED DIPLOMATS SAY THEY HAVEN'T YET BEEN ABLE TO FIND OUT.

HOWEVER, FIGURES PUBLISHED IN THE BANK'S ANNUAL REPORT INDICATE THAT IT HAS AS A VERY MINIMUM $50,000,000 BELONGING TO GERMANY AND PROBABLY CONSIDERABLY MORE IN ACCOUNTS WHICH THE REPORT DOES NOT SPECIFY ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.

THE BANK HOLDS A SPECIAL, THOUGH SOMEWHAT PRECARIOUS INTERNATIONAL POSITION, UNDER THE 1930 HAGUE AGREEMENT WHICH SET IT UP TO FACILITATE WORLD WAR I REPARATIONS PAYMENTS.

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AS A RESULT, IT IS IMMUNE FROM FREEZING REGULATIONS AND OUTSIDE OFFICIALS INTERPRET ITS CHARTER AS EXEMPTING IT FROM BEING LIABLE TO CONFISCATION OF FUNDS FOR REPARATIONS IN THE NEW PEACE SETTLEMENT.

THEY SAY, HOWEVER, THAT GERMAN ASSETS IN THE BANK HAVE BEEN LEFT UNTOUCHED SINCE THE END OF THE WAR, WHEN THE GERMAN AND JAPANESE DIRECTORS LEFT THE BOARD AND RUSHED HOME.

JAPAN WAS A ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE BANK, BUT GERMANY PLAYED A FAR MORE IMPORTANT ROLE IN ITS WAR-TIME ACTIVITIES BECAUSE OF THE DISPROPORTIONATE INFLUENCE SHE GAINED BY TAKING OVER THE CENTRAL BANKS OF OCCUPIED NATIONS.

A SEMI-PUBLIC ORGANIZATION, THE BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS REPRESENTS NEITHER GOVERNMENTS NOR INDIVIDUALS. ITS 25 MEMBERS, EACH FROM A DIFFERENT COUNTRY, ARE MOSTLY CENTRAL BANKS. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK CITY IS THE AMERICAN MEMBER.

WHILE NEITHER THE BANK NOR THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE MADE ANY DECISIVE MOVES TOWARD LIQUIDATING THE INTER-WAR INSTITUTION, ALLIED DIPLOMATS SAY IT WILL HAVE TO BE DISSOLVED EVENTUALLY BECAUSE ITS FUNCTIONS ARE IN A LARGE PART DUPLICATED BY THE NEW BRETTON WOODS BANK AND FUND.

THEY PREDICT A TOUGH INTERNATIONAL WRANGLE WHEN THE LIQUIDATION BEGINS.

ACCORDING TO PILOTTI, THE BANK, WHICH CARRIED ON ITS NORMAL ACTIVITIES DURING THE WAR UNDER WHAT IT CALLED "A POLICY OF SCRUPULOUS NEUTRALITY," HAS NO INTENTION OF GIVING UP ITS OWN GHOST.

IT HAS FAIRLY EXTENSIVE FUNDS OF ITS OWN NOW IN GOLD AND QUICKLY REALIZABLE ASSETS, GAINED THROUGH INVESTMENTS AND RETURNS ON LOANS. AT THE LAST COUNTING, ITS GOLD HOLDINGS ALONE WERE ABOUT $31,700,000.

ITS PRESIDENT, DURING THE WAR, WAS THOMAS H.MCKITTRICK, AN AMERICAN, BUT THE MOST INFLUENTIAL OF ITS DIRECTORS WAS WALTER FUNK, NAZI FINANCE MINISTER NOW ON TRIAL AT NUERNBERG. FUNK WAS ABLE TO VOTE NOT ONLY GERMANY'S STOCK, BUT THE SHARES OF AUSTRIA, DANZIG AND OTHER OCCUPIED LANDS.

APPARENTLY THESE SHARES AS WELL AS THE ACCOUNTS OF LATVIA, LITHUANIA AND ESTONIA HAVE BEEN SITTING UNTOUCHED SINCE THE END OF THE WAR AND THEIR FATE WILL HAVE TO BE DECIDED WHEN A RECKONING COMES. RUSSIA WAS NOT A MEMBER OF THE BANK, AND IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER THE SOVIET UNION WILVNPUT ICA CLAIM FOR THE ASSETS OF THE BALTIC STATES.

(END AP BUSINESS NEWS ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, APRIL 7.. MOVED APRIL 3)

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(AP BUSINESS NEWS ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, APRIL 7--NOTE RELEASE DATE)

DUTCH SUFFER
FROM OLD NAZI
FREIGHT RATES

--

AMSTERDAM'S REBUILT WATERFRONT IS ABLE
TO HANDLE MORE BUSINESS THAN IS AVAILABLE (350)

--

BY ROMNEY WHEELER

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LE CAVELIER EXPECTS THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT TO MAKE VIGOROUS REPRESENTATIONS TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE WHEN THE GERMAN SETTLEMENT IS CONSIDERED, DEMANDING THAT THESE PREFERENTIAL RATES BE ABOLISHED.

MEANWHILE, AMSTERDAM'S HUGE PORT IS BEING RESTORED MORE RAPIDLY THAN THE TRAFFIC TO FILL IT. TEN NEW SIX-TON CRANES SHORTLY ARE TO BE INSTALLED, BRINGING TO 138 THE NUMBER AVAILABLE AT MUNICIPAL, INDUSTRIAL AND PRIVATE SHIPPING PIERS. THIS WILL BE 38 PERCENT OF PRE-WAR CAPACITY, WHEN 357 CRANES WERE BUSY WITH OCEAN AND RIVER TRANSPORT.

WATER-BORNE TRAFFIC PRESENTLY IS LESS THAN ONE-THIRD OF WHAT IT WAS IN 1939, AND AMSTERDAM PORT EXPERTS BELIEVE RECONSTRUCTION WILL KEEP PACE WITH DEMAND UNTIL FULL RESTORATION OF FACILITIES IS REACHED.

BY TONNAGE, THE PORT POSITION IS EVEN MORE DISPROPORTIONATE. LE CAVELIER SAYS APPROXIMATELY 750,000 TONS WERE TRANS-SHIPPED IN FEBRUARY, AGAINST A CAPACITY OF 3,200,000 TONS.

AMSTERDAM'S GREAT NORTH SEA CANAL, LINKING THE PORT WITH IJMUIDEN, IS OPEN TO NORMAL TRAFFIC AFTER REMOVAL OF GERMAN BLOCK-SHIPS, AND CONSTRUCTION IS BEING SPED ON THE FINAL SECTION OF THE CANAL WHICH TO LINK THE PORT WITH THE RHINE AND WAAL AT TIEL, AND ELIMINATE THE CIRCUITOUS OLD ROUTE VIA GORKUM.

"MOST OF THE ALLIED ATLANTIC SHIPPING HAS COME TO ANTWERP BECAUSE IT WAS LIBERATED FIRST," SAYS LE CAVELIER. "WE HOPE THAT A PORTION OF THIS MAY NOW COME TO AMSTERDAM. ALL OUR RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE FOR QUICK HANDLING."

(END AP BUSINESS NEWS ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, APRIL 7, MOVED APRIL 2)

(ADVANCE) AMSTERDAM, APRIL 6-(AP)-NAZI PREFERENTIAL FREIGHT RATES, ENACTED BY HITLER TO KEEP GERMAN EXPORTS MOVING THROUGH GERMAN PORTS, STILL ARE IN EXISTENCE NEARLY A YEAR AFTER GERMANY'S SURRENDER, A DUTCH PORT EXPERT SAYS.

R. TH. J. LE CAVELIER, MEMBER OF AMSTERDAM'S CITY COUNCIL AND SECRETARY OF THE PORT OF AMSTERDAM ASSOCIATION, EXPLAINS THE RATES WERE A REICHS GOVERNMENT SCHEME TO MAKE THE LONG RAIL HAUL TO HAMBURG AND BREMEN MORE ATTRACTIVE TO SHIPPERS THAN THE SHORTER WATER HAUL TO THE RHINE PORTS OF AMSTERDAM AND ROTTERDAM. NOW, BECAUSE ALLIED OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES APPARENTLY HAVE OVERLOOKED THEM, THEY REMAIN IN FORCE, THREATENING THE FUTURE OF THESE GREAT OCEAN TERMINALS.

vatican city, april 7-(ap)-pope pius xii in a spanish language broadcast to the catechetical congress at barcelona said today that the world was "suffering from many painful ills," but that few of its ills were as important as the ignorance of religion.

"if jesus christ and his church still are for many acutally unknown [illegible] how can they be loved and followed?" the pontiff said. "if god is not known, if his law is not observed, why should we find it strange that history can be traced by a succession of catastrophes?"

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he urged the energetic propagation of the roman catholic doctrine, adding that parents, teachers and priests everywhere must instill in new generations the christian spirit, so that "fired with the love of christ the peace of the ~~xx~~ future may be built upon them, the only peace worthy of that name, which is a christian peace."

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to the "thousands of little ones" who heard his broadcast message at the closing session of the congress, the pope said:

"the pope wants that in the [redacted] catechism you learn to place god at the center of your life, to know and love jesus christ, to live in his grace and the faithful observance of his commandments; to be good, to be obedient, to be studious and to be, above all, pious.

he sent his blessings for the congress and "for all of catholic spain, always an object of special affection from the vicar of christ."

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Count [redacted] Jozef Potcki, who formerly represented the London Polish government here, has been recognized as only in charge of the Polish legation since August, 1944. The Franco government has never recognized the present Warsaw government.

WITH IRAN

MOSCOW, APRIL 8-(AP)-THE TERRITORY INCLUDED IN THE RUSSIAN-IRANIAN OIL AGREEMENT EXTENDS ALL THE WAY ACROSS NORTHERN IRAN, FROM THE INTERSECTION OF THE IRANIAN, AFGHANISTAN AND SOVIET TURKMEN REPUBLIC FRONTIERS IN THE EAST TO THE INTERSECTION OF THE SOVIET UNION, TURKISH AND IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN FRONTIERS IN THE WEST.

FROM EAST TO WEST, THE DEMARCATION LINE PROCEEDS AS FOLLOWS:

FROM THE IRAN-AFGHANISTAN-TURKMEN INTERSECTION NORTHWESTWARD TO A POINT NORTH OF MESHED; WESTWARD THROUGH QUCHAN, MIYANABAD AND NARDIN; SOUTHWESTWARD TO ABERSKASH; SOUTHWARD DOWN 55TH PARALLEL OF LONGITUDE TO 34.15 DEGREES LATITUDE.

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THEN WESTWARD TO 53RD PARALLEL LONGTITUDE; NORTHWARD THROUGH CHAH-DZHANGIE, SEMEK AND KHANK-KELA; WESTWARD THROUGH TAPRUSTEH, NATIR, HOLAR, AMBALUH, MASULEH AND HILYEVAN; SOUTHWESTWARD TO MIYANDUAB, WHICH IS 75 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TABRIZ AND 25 MILES SOUTH OF THE SOUTHERN TIP OF LAKE URMIA.

THE LINE THEN FOLLOWS THE EASTERN SHORE OF THE LAKE TO ITS NORTHERNMOST TIP AND THEN SWINGS NORTHWESTWARD TO A POINT JUST SOUTH OF YEREVAN, WHERE THE TURKISH, SOVIET UNION AND IRANIAN FRONTIERS MEET.

THE LINE PASSES 75 MILES NORTH OF TEHRAN. KAZVIN AND THE CASPIAN SEAPORTS OF RESHT AND BANDASHAR ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE OIL AREA.

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AP2

MOSCOW, APRIL 7-(AP)-THE MOSCOW NEWS, COMMENTING ON THE FORMATION OF A NEW BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT CONSISTING OF FATHERLAND FRONT PARTIES, SAID TODAY THAT PREMIER KIMON GEORGIEV DID EVERYTHING IN HIS POWER TO BROADEN HIS GOVERNMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE

BIG THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS.
"IT MUST BE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OPPOSITION DELIBERATELY TOOK A HOSTILE STAND, ADVANCED CLEARLY UNACCEPTABLE CONDITIONS AND FINALLY CAUSED THE FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS, THE NEWSPAPER'S POLITICAL OBSERVER WROTE.
THE FOREIGN MINISTERS RECOMMENDED THAT TWO REPRESENTATIVE OF RIGHT WING OPPOSITION PARTIES BE ADDED TO THE LEFTIST GOVERNMENT.
DN509AES

FIRST LEAD JAPANESE HENNESSY
TOKYO,MONDAY,APRIL 8-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS IN ARMORED CARS AND JEEPS MOUNTING MACHINE GUNS QUIETED 10,000 LEFT-WING JAPANESE WHO STONED PREMIER SHIDEHARA'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE, AND THE PREMIER AGREED TO HEAR OFFICIALLY THIS AFTERNOON THE CROWD'S RIOTOUSLY SHOUTED DEMAND FOR THE RESIGNATION OF HIS GOVERNMENT.
EIGHT JAPANESE POLICE WERE HOSPITALIZED AND WINDOWS OF THE PREMIER'S RESIDENCE WERE SMASHED AS THE CROWD SURGED INTO THE PREMIER'S COURTYARD YESTERDAY, BUT ARRIVAL OF U.S. MILITARY POLICE CHECKED THE DEMONSTRATION WITHOUT RESISTANCE.

A159FX
AT A MASS MEETING WHICH PRECEDED THE MARCH ON SHIDEHARA'S RESIDENCE, ONE DEMONSTRATOR SHOUTED FOR A QUICK, NATIONWIDE GENERAL STRIKE "TO OVERTHROW AN UNDEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT," BUT COMMUNIST LEADER SANNI NOSAKA REPLIED THAT SUCH A WEAPON "REQUIRES CAUTION."
"WE SHOULD UTILIZE THIS GREAT POWER, BUT WE SHOULD NOT USE IT LIGHTLY," HE ASSERTED.
SOME JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS REPORTED ATTENDANCE AT THE MASS MEETING WAS NEARLY 70,000. FIFTEEN THOUSAND APPEARED A MORE RELIABLE ESTIMATE
PREMIER SHIDEHARA'S SECRETARY, KURAMATSU KISHI, LATER TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT "IT IS VERY REGRETFUL THAT THE PEOPLE, LED BY IRRESPONSIBLE REPRESENTATIVES WHO COULD NOT MAINTAIN ORDER," STAGED THE DEMONSTRATION. IT IS A VERY SAD THING FOR NEW JAPAN."

A160FX
SHIDEHARA, IT WAS LEARNED, IS SCHEDULED TO MEET A COMMITTEE OF 13 FROM THE DEMONSTRATING "PEOPLE'S POLITICAL FRONT" THIS AFTERNOON TO HEAR THEIR DEMAND FOR THE IMMEDIATE RESIGNATION OF HIMSELF AND HIS CABINET.
THE DEMONSTRATION WAS A NEW SHARP NOTE IN JAPAN'S PREVIOUSLY DULL CAMPAIGNS FOR THE APRIL 10 ELECTION. THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURI HOCHI, WHICH DEMONSTRATED LEFT-WING LEANINGS RECENTLY, USED HALF ITS FRONT PAGE TODAY TO DESCRIBE THE DEMONSTRATION AS "THE PEOPLE'S GRAND OFFENSIVE."
TWO JAPANESE POLICE WERE BEATEN AS THE CROWD SWEPT INTO SHIDEHARA'S COURTYARD, AND SECRETARY KISHI SAID SIX OTHERS WERE INJURED.
EVEN AFTER X X X SECOND GRAF PREV.
PY757PPS NM

TOKYO,MONDAY,APRIL 8-(AP)-BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES IN JAPAN WERE PRAISED BY THEIR COMMANDER TODAY AS "VISIBLE PROOF" TO THE JAPANESE THAT THE EMPIRE SOLDIER, "HOWEVER VARIED HIS UNIFORM, IS TRULY REPRESENTATIVE OF ONE GREAT DEMOCRATIC COMMONWEALTH."
THE TRIBUTE CAME FROM LT.GEN.JOHN NORTHCOTT IN AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT REVIEWING ACTIVITIES OF HIS FORCE DURING THE PAST TWO MONTHS.
THE REPORT SAID MORE THAN 20,000 TROOPS REPRESENTING THE ARMIES AND AIR FORCES OF GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND REACHED JAPAN BY MARCH 30. THEY CAME FROM NAPLES, BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, BORNEO, MOROTAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND AUCKLAND, AND MANY OF THE STAFF WERE FLOWN OUT FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, HONGKONG AND OTHER EMPIRE POINTS.
THE FIRST BRITISH TROOPS ARRIVED AT KURE FEB.13, FOLLOWING A NAVAL LANDING PARTY FEB.1. SINCE THEN, 27 TRANSPORTS AND CARGO VESSELS HAVE PUT IN AT KURE'S BOMB-BLASTED DOCKS.
NORTHCOTT'S REPORT SAID DIRECT AIR SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA THE PHILIPPINES AND MOROTAI WAS NOW RUNNING THREE SCHEDULES WEEKLY AND THAT A DIRECT RADIO LINK WITH MELBOURNE -- 4,000 MILES AWAY -- HANDLED 30,000 WORDS ON ONE DAY WITHOUT BREAKDOWN.
THE REPORT ADDED THAT THE OCCUPIED PREFECTURES OF HIROSHIMA, SHIMANE AND YAMAGUCHI, ON HONSHU ISLAND, HAVE A POPULATION OF 7,000,000 AND AN AREA OF 38,300 SQUARE MILES -- TWICE THE SIZE OF BELAND AND SIX TIMES AS LARGE AS PALESTINE.
THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY RECENTLY ANNOUNCED THAT PLANS WERE UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR EXPANDING THE BRITISH OCCUPATION AREA TO ALL OF HONSHU WEST AND SOUTH OF OKAYAMA PREFECTURE AND TO THE ISLAND OF SHIKOKU, SMALLEST OF JAPAN'S MAIN ISLANDS. NORTHCOTT SAID SOME TIME AGO THAT THE TOTAL BRITISH FORCE WOULD BE AROUND 40,000.
M THE BRITISH FORCE OPERATES AS A UNIT UNDER THE EIGHTH ARMY, BUT MAINTAINS DIRECT LIAISON WITH ALLIED HEADQUARTERS AT TOKYO THROUGH A MISSION AND THE BRITISH EMBASSY.
UNITS INCLUDE THE AUSTRALIAN 34TH BRIGADE, NEW ZEALAND'S 9TH

30.27-2151

BRIGADE AND A BRITISH INDIAN DIVISION IN ADDITION TO BRITISH, AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND INDIAN AIR FORCE SQUADRONS.

FJ1136PCS

TOKYO,APRIL 8-(AP)-WAC MAJ.LAVERN BARTHOLOMEW OF ASHLAND,WIS., WAS PRESENTED THE BRONZE STAR TODAY BY BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM F.CAMPBELL, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FOR "OUTSTANDING SERVICES" FROM MAY 1944 TO AUGUST 1945.

THE FIRST WAC TO RECEIVE THE BRONZE STAR IN THE JAPAN-KOREA AREA, SHE IS ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF OF THE SUPPLY DIVISION IN CAMPBELL'S OFFICE.

FJ436ACS

APR 8 1946

TOKYO,APRIL 8-(AP)-SATORU ONO, FORMER JAPANESE ARMY CAPTAIN, WAS CHARGED BY THE SUPREME HEADQUARTERS LEGAL SECTION TODAY WITH ORDERING THE BAYONETING AND BEHEADING OF TWO UNIDENTIFIED AMERICANAVIATORS AT SARMI, NEW GUINEA, IN OCTOBER, 1944.

PROSECUTORS IN THE CASE WILL BE CAPT.CLAYTON L.NELSON, NEW PRAGUE, MINN., AND LT.COL. PRIMITIVO I.RAMIREZ OF THE PHILIPPINE ARMY.

THE CHARGE ASSERTED THE EXECUTIONS WERE ORDERED "IN REVENGE FOR CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON CAPTAIN ONO'S UNIT BY AMERICAN PLANES."

THE CHARGES WERE FORWARDED TO THE AMERICAN COMMANDER IN MANILA FOR PROTESCUTION.

FJ633ACS NM

(200)

YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, APRIL 8--(AP)--A FORMER MEMBER OF JAPAN'S MILITARY POLICE TESTIFIED AT A WAR CRIMES TRIAL TODAY THAT JAPANESE HAD TO USE FIXED BAYONETS "IN ORDER TO KEEP THE PEOPLE FROM MOBBING CAPTURED AMERICAN FLIERS."

SHOICHI UZAWA MADE THE STATEMENT IN TESTIFYING AT THE TRIAL OF TWO JAPANESE CHARGED WITH BEHEADING LT. DARWIN R. EMRY OF DENVER, COLO., WHO WAS CAPTURED AFTER HIS B-29 CRASHED MAY 25, 1945.

"THERE WERE SOME IN THE CROWD WHO LOST SONS OR HOMES DURING THE WAR AND PERHAPS HAD ILL FEELING AGAINST THE AMERICANS," UZAWA CONTINUED AS HE DESCRIBED THE SCENE OF EMRY'S CAPTURE AT A SMALL VILLAGE NEAR TOKYO.

MASAAKI MABUCHI AND JUTARO KIKUCHI, FORMER OFFICERS, ARE DEFENDANTS IN THE CASE, THE FIRST INVOLVING ATROCITIES AGAINST B-29 AIRMEN.

IN ANOTHER CASE, DEFENSE COUNSEL FOR EIGHT JAPANESE SAID HE INTENDED TO BRING TO THE STAND THE ENTIRE ADMINISTRATION OF KAWASAKI PRISON CAMP AS WITNESSES TO DENY ATROCITIES, INCLUDING THE BEATING OF DONALD ARMSTRONG, AMERICAN PRISONER FROM MANILLA, IA.

IN A THIRD COURTROOM, THE PROSECUTION NOLLE PROSSED (DROPPED PROSECUTION OF) ONE CHARGE AGAINST CAPT.TSUTOMU SHIBA, AN ACCUSATION THAT HE PERMITTED A SUBORDINATE TO BEAT PVT.MICHAEL DALY, 2421 MAIN ST., PARSONS, KAS. THE BEATING OCCURRED BEFORE SHIBA WAS ASSIGNED TO THE CAMP, THE DEFENSE HAD INSISTED.

CY/PY021PPS

MANILA, MONDAY, APRIL 8--(AP)--THE FIRST FILIPINO WOMAN CONVICTED OF COLLABORATION WITH THE JAPANESE--PILAR BARRERA DE REYES--WAS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT BY THE PEOPLES COURT TODAY.

APR 8 1946

THE WOMAN, CHARGED WITH POINTING OUT GUERILLAS TO THE JAPANESE, WAS AMONG 11 DEFENDANTS CONVICTED BY THE COURT'S FIVE DIVISIONS. SEVEN WERE GIVEN THE DEATH PENALTY PLUS 20,000-PESO FINES, AND FOUR LIFE IMPRISONMENT AND 10,000-PESO ($5,000) FINES.

MEANWHILE, THE SCHEDULED ARRAIGNMENT OF 160 TOP-RANKING FILIPINO COLLABORATIONIST SUSPECTS LATE THIS MONTH WAS ANNOUNCED BY JUDGE LEOPOLDO ROVIRA.

DEFENDANTS TO BE ARRAIGNED INCLUDE GEN. HILARIO CAMINO MONCADO, "CRUSADERS PARTY" CANDIDATE IN THE FORTHCOMING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION; DR. JOSE P. LAUREL, PUPPET PRESIDENT, NOW HELD IN TOKYO'S SUGAMO PRISON; BENIGNO S. AQUINO, FORMER SPEAKER OF THE UNICAMERAL NATIONAL ASSEMBLY; DR. CAMILO OSIAS, FORMER MINISTER OF EDUCATION, AND JORGE B. VARGAS, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

MONCADO, NOT IN CUSTODY, IS CONTINUING HIS CAMPAIGN FOR ELECTION.

CY858PPS

NEW DELHI, APRIL 7--(AP)--M. A. JINNAH, MILITANT HEAD OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, WARNED THE BRITISH CABINET MISSION TODAY "THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE" ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SEPARATE MOSLEM STATE IN INDIA.

JINNAH SPOKE IN A KEYNOTE SPEECH BEFORE SEVERAL HUNDRED DELEGATES TO THE LEAGUE'S INDIA-WIDE LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION, BUT HIS WORDS WERE INTENDED ALSO FOR THE BRITISH CABINET MISSION NOW IN INDIA.

"THIS TIME THE LEAGUE IS NOT GOING TO BE PASSIVE OR NEUTRAL X XX THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE ON THE FUNDAMENTALS F PAKISTAN (SEPARAT MOSLEM STATE) AND ITS FULL SOVEREIGNTY."

"IF THE BRITISH ARE GOING TO SELL 100,000,000 MOSLEMS AND MANY MILLIONS OF OTHER MINORITIES FOR THE SAKE OF ALLURING (CONGRESS PA PROMISES AND FOR THE SAKE OF TRADE AND GOODS X XX IT WILL BE THE GREAT TRAGEDY IN THE HISTORY OF BRITAIN. IT WILL NEVER BE REALIZED."

THE CABINET MISSION IS IN NEW DELHI TO CONFER WITH INDIAN LEADERS ON GRANTING INDIAN INDEPENDENCE. CONGRESS

LEADERS OPPOSE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SEPARATE MOSLEM STATE, SOUGHT BY JINNAH AS A PREREQUISITE TO ANY AGREEMENT ON INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

"SO FAR AS WE ARE CONCERNED," JINNAH TOLD THE DELEGATES, "THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE ON THE FUNDAMENTALS OF P

JINNAH, WHO HAS SAID FAILURE TO ESTABLISH PAKISTAN WILL RESULT IN CIVIL WAR IN INDIA, TOLD THE CONVENTION "I AM SURE I SPEAK ON BEHALF OF ALL OF YOU WHEN I SAY THAT WE ARE PREPARED TO SACRIFICE ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING. WE SHALL NOT SUBMIT TO ANY SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT PREPARED WITHOUT OUR CONSENT."

APR THROUGHSEC 1900 MB/11106A

A104WX (NON ADVANCES)
A(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, APRIL 8)
GRIPES
BY EDWARD BOMAR

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON, APRIL 7-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON AND GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER WERE REPRESENTED BY ASSOCIATES TODAY AS INCLINED TO GO ALONG WITH ANY RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE DOOLITTLE GRIPE BOARD WHICH PROMISE TO CORRECT ARMY ABUSES AND MAKE MILITARY LIFE MORE ATTRACTIVE.

THEY ALREADY HAVE ACTED TO ANSWER IN ADVANCE A NUMBER OF THE PRINCIPAL COMPLAINTS HEARD BY THE "OFFICERS' CASTE" INQUIRY BOARD HEADED BY LT.GEN.JAMES H.DOOLITTLE.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE ARMY AIR FORCES CONTEMPLATES RELIEVING ENLISTED MEN OF POTATO PEELING AND OTHER KITCHEN POLICE DUTY IS THE LATEST OF A SERIES OF OFFICIAL ACTIONS AIMED IN THAT DIRECTION.

BY ONE NEW ORDER, ARMY OFFICERS AND MEN WILL WEAR THE SAME UNIFORMS, EXCEPT FOR IDENTIFYING INSIGNIA, AFTER MID-1945.

A GROUP OF CIVILIAN LAWYERS WILL START TUESDAY TO OVERHAUL ARMY COURTS MARTIAL PROCEDURE, WITH AN EYE TO THE CONTENTION THAT MILITARY JUSTICE HAS BEEN MORE SEVERE WITH MEN IN THE RANKS THAN WITH OFFICERS.

TO CORRECT WARTIME INJUSTICES, A SYSTEM OF CLEMENCY BOARDS HEADED BY FORMER SUPREME COURT JUSTICE OWEN J.ROBERTS IS CURRENTLY REVIEWING INDIVIDUALLY THE CASES OF SOME 32,000 GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL PRISONERS.

TO BRING ARMY PAY INTO LINE WITH CIVILIAN SALARIES, THE WAR DEPARTMENT IS PRESSING CONGRESS NOW FOR A STRAIGHT 20 PERCENT INCREASE FOR ALL RANKS.

THE DEPARTMENT HAS ENDORSED LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD PAY ENLISTED MEN, LIKE OFFICERS, A LUMP SUM IN CASH FOR UNUSED ACCUMULATED LEAVE

30.24-2153

TIME, WHEN THEY QUIT THE SERVICE. THE BUDGET BUREAU, HOWEVER, HAS BALKED AT THE ESTIMATED COST OF SEVERAL BILLIONS TO MAKE SUCH TERMINAL LEAVE PAY RETROACTIVE.

A105WX

THE DOOLITTLE BOARD FINISHED ITS HEARINGS THURSDAY. ITS REPORT, TO BE SUBMITTED NEXT MONTH, IS EXPECTED TO CONFRONT WAR DEPARTMENT POLIC MKERSWITH RECOMMENDATIONS

POLICYMAKERS WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER REFORMS TO MAKE THE PEACETIME ARMY MORE DEMOCRATIC.

THE CHIEF ADDITIONAL REFORM PROPOSALS MADE BY WITNESSES INCLUDE:

CHAPLAINS SHOULD BE CIVILIANS RATHER THAN OFFICERS, TO ELIMINATE A BARRIER OF RANK FELT BY SOME GIS.

ARMY INSPECTORS GENERAL LIKEWISE SHOULD BE CIVILIANS, TO AVOID PRESSURE FROM OFFICERS WITH SUPERIOR RANK, AND SHOULD BE MORE ACCESSIBLE TO ENLISTED MEN.

THE ENLISTED MAN SHOULD HAVE A SPECIFIC STATEMENT OF HIS RIGHTS TO PROTECT HIM FROM ABUSE OF RANK BY OFFICERS.

PROMOTIONS SHOULD BE IN A STRAIGHT LINE FROM PRIVATE TO GENERAL, WITHOUT THE PRESENT SHARP CLEAVAGE BETWEEN ENLISTED AND COMMISSIONED STATUS.

ENLISTED MEN SHOULD NOT BE REQUIRED TO PERFORM SUCH MENIAL TASKS AS ACTING AS ORDERLY FOR AN OFFICER.

THE SAME FOOD AND COMPARABLE QUARTERS SHOULD BE PROVIDED FOR ALL RANKS.

SOCIAL DISTINCTIONS SHOULD BE WIPED OUT AFTER HOURS, AND COMPARABL CLUBS PROVIDED FOR ENLISTED MEN.

ENLISTED MEN SHOULD SERVE ON COURTS MARTIAL.

SPEAKING PRIVATELY, SOME WESTERN REGULAR ARMY MEN WITH PEACETIME GARRISON AS WELL AS ACTIVE WAR EXPERIENCE FORESEE STUBBORN OFFICIAL OPPOSITION TO MOST OF THE PROPOSALS, SHOULD THEY BE RECOMMENDED. TO A FEW OF THE SUGGESTIONS, OBJECTIONS APPEAR SLIGHT.

STRIPPING CHAPLAINS OF THEIR OFFICERS' RANK WOULD RETURN THEM TO THE STATES THEY ONCE HELD. CIVILIANS AS INSPECTORS GENERAL MIGHT BE HANDICAPPED IN REPORTING ON SUCH STRICTLY MILITARY MATTERS AS TACTICAL TRAINING. UNDER LONG-STANDING PROCEDURE, ENLISTED MEN ALREADY ARE ADVISED WHEN AN I.G. IS AVAILABLE FOR COMPLAINTS.

ENLISTED MEN HAVE A GENERAL STATEMENT OF THEIR RIGHTS IN AN OFFICIAL GUIDE DISTRIBUTED TO RECRUITS, "ARMY LIFE." THERE MIGHT BE LITTLE OBJECTIONS TO SPELLING THE RIGHTS OUT MORE FULLY.

A106WX

ON THE MATTER OF PROMOTIONS, THE WAR DEPARTMENT ALREADY HAS DECIDED TO CONTINUE OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOLS THROUGH WHICH ENLISTED MEN MAY WIN COMMISSIONS AS SOME 500,000 DID IN WARTIME. THE CLEAVAGE BETWEEN ENLISTED AND COMMISSIONED STATUS PARALLELS THE OVERALLS-WHITE COLLAR DISTINCTION IN CIVIL LIFE. A VETERAN MASTER SERGEANT WHOSE PAY MAY BE HIGHER THAN A YOUNG LIEUTENANT'S COMPARES WITH A SKILLED CIVILIAN TECHNICIAN WHO MAKES MORE THAN A YOUTHFUL ENGINEER.

AS FOR ORDERLY DUTY, AN ARMY "DOG ROBBER" ALMOST INVARIABLY IS A VOLUNTEER WHO IS PAID 30 PERCENT OF HIS BASE PAY EXTRA, AND COMPETITION USUALLY IS KEEN FOR SUCH JOBS.

IDENTICAL FOOD AND QUARTERS IS BESET WITH COMPLEXITIES. ON GARRISON DUTY A MARRIED OFFICER BUYS HIS OWN FOOD, BUT USUALLY AT THE SAME COMMISARY WHERE A MARRIED ENLISTED MAN GETS HIS GROCERIES. IN THE FIELD THE BASIC RATION IS THE SAME FOR BOTH THOUGH GENERALS USUALLY EAT BETTER AT SPECIAL MESSES.

ONLY OVERSEAS WERE OFFICERS PERMITTED TO BUY LIQUOR THROUGH ARMY CHANNELS. AFTER V-E DAY, WITH EISENHOWER'S APPROVAL, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN EUROPE WERE GIVEN A SHARE. IN PEACETIME USE OF LIQUOR ON ARMY POSTS IS SHARPLY RESTRICTED. MANY OFFICERS MIGHT REGRET TO SEE IT PROHIBITED COMPLETELY, BUT WOULD PREFER THIS TO A GENERAL DISTRIBUTION TO ENLISTED MEN O RE MOSTLY YOUN

DISTRIBUTION TO ENLISTED MEN WHO ARE MOSTLY YOUNGER AND LESS EXPERIENCED THAN OFFICERS.

SOCIAL DISTINCTIONS ARE A SPOTTY AS WELL AS KNOTTY PROBLEM. ON DOMESTIC ARMY POSTS, SERGEANTS OFTEN HAVE IMPOSING CLUBS.

AS FOR KITCHEN POLICE, THE ARMY OVERSEAS HIRED CIVILIANS BY THE THOUSANDS TO FREE GIS FROM SUCH WORK. THE POINT IS MADE THAT IF ENLISTED MEN ARE DIVORCED ENTIRELY FROM THE KITCHEN THEY WOULD BE HELPLESS ON FIELD MANEUVERS OR IN WARTIME CAMPAIGNS.

SOME MILITARY MEN ARE INCLINED TO BELIEVE FURTHER REFORMS MAY SIMMER DOWN LARGELY TO TIGHTER REGULATIONS TO PREVENT ABUSE OF RANK. THESE TAKE THE VIEW THAT IT WAS THE ABUSES OF PRIVILEGES UNDER WARTIME CONDITIONS, RATHER THAN DIFFERENCES IN RANK, WHICH PROVIDED THE BASIS FOR THE POSTWAR GRIPES.

THE NAVY HAS HEARD A FEW SUCH COMPLAINTS AS HAVE BEEN RAISED IN THE ARMY BUT HAS DONE NOTHING PUBLICLY ABOUT THEM. THE MARINES HAVE ORDERED THE SAME UNIFORMS FOR ALL RANKS, BUT THE DRESS DISTINCTION IN THAT CORPS ALREADY WAS SLIGHT.

NONE OF THE CRITICISM HAS BEEN DIRECTED AT EISENHOWER PERSONALLY. AS SUPREME COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THEN IN EUROPE, HE WAS ALERT TO DETECT SIGNS OF "WASTE." HE WAS QUICK TO DEMAND AN INQUIRY THIS WEEK INTO A SUGGESTION OF EFFORTS TO PROTECT OFFICERS FROM PROSECUTION ON CHARGES OF BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR BRUTALITY AT THE LICHFIELD, ENGLAND, REPLACEMENT DEPOT.

PATTERSON'S UNDERSTANDING OF ENLISTED MEN'S PROBLEMS GOES BACK TO THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND THE PRE-PEARL HARBOR PERIOD. A FEDERAL JUDGE IN CIVIL LIFE, HE WAS PEELING POTATOES AT THE PLATTSBURG, N.Y., MILITARY TRAINING CAMP IN THE SUMMER OF 1940 WHEN HE WAS NOTIFIED OF HIS APPOINTMENT AS UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, APRIL 8.)

VH1113PES

Byrnes to Oppose Soviet Request To Drop Iran Case From Agenda; Russia Agrees to Big Four Parley

APR 9 1946

American Delegate to U. N. Sees No Need for Action Now.

ALA AWAITS ORDERS

Russian Request Faces Delay as Counoil Acts On Procedure.

M. HAGERTY

NEW YORK, April 8—(AP) Secretary of State James F. Byrnes indicated today that the United States is opposed to dropping the Iranian case from the United Nations Security council agenda as demanded by Russia, but he suggested the American delegation would be willing to examine the Soviet proposal.

Byrnes did not state flatly that this government would fight any attempt to remove the Iranian matter from the agenda, but his remarks in a review of previous council action on the subject added up to that conclusion. He did say he could see no reason for reopening the case at this time in light of the council agreement to take no further action on it until May 6.

Other U. N. Developments

As Byrnes stated the American position at a news conference in Washington after talking with President Truman there were these other developments in United Nations circles:

1. Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala disclosed that he had asked his home government for further instructions and awaited its reply, which may profoundly influence the Security council.

2. The Brazilian delegate, Dr. Leao Velloso, declared that while he opposed the Soviet move "it is logically up to Iran, and not to Russia, to ask that it be disposed of." First to comment, he said that if Iran requested elimination of the Russian-Iranian problem from the agenda "we would have to accept that petition unconditionally."

3. Byrnes, who led the fight against Russia on the Iranian issue, said he would not return to the council meetings since he is preparing for the conference of the Big Four foreign ministers in Paris.

4. Translated texts of Soviet Ambassador Gromyko's letter to Chairman Quo Tai-Chi demanding removal of the Iranian matter from the agenda were distributed this evening among the delegations.

5. Delegates were generally agreed that the Gromyko letter would not come up for discussion at tomorrow's session on procedural rules, and the secretariat confirmed that it was not on the provisional agenda.

Gromyko Guest of Ala

Gromyko and other delegates attended a cocktail party tonight as guests of Ambassador and Madame Ala. The Russian presented himself cordially to the Iranians, but had no comment on his plans for tomorrow.

Dispatches from Tehran showed some conflict in attitude among Iranian officials. One Iranian cabinet member expresed belief that Premier Ahmed Qavam would agree to the Soviet demand that the council drop the case, for "after all, our governments now are in agreement on the problems posed before the Security council."

Prince Mazaffar Firouz, Iran's propaganda minister, said, however, any action on the case was "entirely a Security council matter." Tehran radio continued broadcasting Qavam's statement of yesterday that the case would remain on the agenda until May 6, when the last of the Red Army is supposed to be out of Iran.

Sees Action as 'Unfriendly'

Foreign diplomatic circles in Moscow, studying not only the context of Ambassador Gromyko's demands but also the manner of its first announcement through the biggest guns of the Soviet propaganda machinery, declared Russia would regard further consideration of the Iranian question as "most unfriendly."

The question arose tonight as to whether the case could be dropped from future consideration even in the event Iran withdrew her complaint.

Ambassador Gromyko remained noncommittal on the question of resuming attendance at the council meetings since his walkout on March 27 in protest against placing the Iranian case on the agenda. His new demand on the council for completely ending its attentions toward Iran apparently supersedes his original proposal not to attend any consideration of the Iranian issue before April 10.

In any event the council appeared to be headed toward a battle over the question of whether Russia's demand should be considered immediately or be postponed for three days.

The immediate question before the council was one of procedure, but it was important because the delegates were taken by surprise by Russia's move and most of them had to dispatch hurried messages to their governments asking for instructions.

Few, if any, of them had received these instructions tonight and, as a result, they were reluctant to comment on the Russian proposal that the Iranian question be taken from the council's agenda.

The council voted last Thursday to keep the case on the agenda until May 6 and at that time to ask Russia and Iran to report the status of Soviet troop withdrawals from Iran.

A Soviet spokesman said Gromyko still was undecided whether he would attend tomorrow's session, which is scheduled to consider proposed rules of procedure drafted by a committee of experts. This is the top item on the agenda.

Some quarters expected either the Russians or Poland would offer a formal resolution to give the Iranian question priority. If such a move is made, informed quarters expected it to meet strong opposition from the countries who want more time to study the proposal.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., American delegate, who will take over the spotlight occupied by Secretary Byrnes during the past two weeks, declined to comment on the Russian letter.

Meanwhile, the Polish delegate, Dr. Oscar Lange, decided not to present his case against the Franco regime in Spain for a few days. A spokesman for the Polish delegation said the case would be filed "in two or three days."

It was understood the Polish decision was influenced by Russia's move to re-open the Iranian question.

U.N. Sees New Russ Threat Of Boycott

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GYROMICH

New York, April 8 (AP)—Russia posed a new threat of boycott before the United Nations Security Council today unless the Council abandons its scrutiny of the Iranian case and accepts the Soviet view that the issue has been settled by agreement between Iran and the Soviet Union.

Moscow last night broadcast both a demand that the Council remove the Iranian case from its docket and a telegram from Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam to Prime Minister Stalin expressing satisfaction with the new agreement between them.

"Must Be Dropped"

Moscow said Soviet Ambassador Gromyko had advised United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie in New York that the Iranian case "must be dropped" at once rather than remain on the agenda for reconsideration May 6, by which time all Red troops are supposed to be out of Iran.

In a letter to Lie dated April 6, Gromyko was quoted as saying the Council's retention of the Iranian case for rechecking in May is "not right and is illegal and is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations. . . . There is no reason to leave the Iranian question before the Security Council for any further discussion."

Gromyko Skips Sessions

The instrument of Russian protests against the Council's hearings of the Iranian issue thus far has been the walkout begun by Gromyko on March 27, when Iran was put on the agenda over his vigorous opposition. Gromyko has stayed away from all business sessions of the Council since then, although he has rejoined his colleagues at social functions.

Gromyko's letter to Lie promised to stir new debate when the Council meets tomorrow after a long week-end recess, during which Poland announced her intention to bring the Spanish question before the Council and Moscow sought to show that Russia and Iran had reached complete agreement.

Gavam, Stalin Quoted

The Moscow radio quoted Premier Qavam as saying "full mutual understanding has been reached between two friendly and neighboring countries" and also quoted Stalin's reply to Qavam:

"I am certain the agreement which was reached due to these talks will serve for further progress and strengthening of co-operation and friendship between the people of our countries."

Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala, who pressed his case before the Council in Gromyko's absence, declined to comment on the new turn as he prepared to return to his duties in Washington today.

Gromyko's Contention

Gromyko contended that the Iranian issue was settled by a joint communiqué last week announcing agreement on formation of a Russian-Iranian oil company and declaring the Azerbaijan autonomy question was purely an "internal affair." He said there was nothing in Iran "which may endanger the security of international peace. . . The Soviet Government insists that the Iranian question must be dropped from the agenda of the Security Council."

Until the new Russian demand came up, the Council was expected to be concerned next with adoption of procedure rules and the proposed Polish motion calling on the United Nations to break off relations with Spain. Gromyko had been expected to be back in his seat. However, the new Soviet demand may move the Council back into executive session.

Poland's announced intention of bringing the Franco regime in Spain to the attention of the Council brought immediate opposition from the United States and the British delegation while the Madrid press asserted that Russia was behind the move. American and British delegation sources contended that unless new evidence tended to show that Franco was endangering world peace they would not vote to interfere in Spain's domestic problems.

Byrnes Sees Truman

Washington, April 8 (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes conferred for 35 minutes today with President Truman on developments concerned with the United Nations Security Council. Byrnes entered and left the White House by a side door, and reporters had no opportunity to question him.

The conference was described to newsmen earlier by Press Secretary Charles G. Ross as Byrnes's regular weekly meeting with the President.

A State Department spokesman said Byrnes "has no plan to go to New York tomorrow" for the reconvening of the Security Council. The spokesman would not say whether Byrnes might go back later in the week if there was prolonged debate over Russia's new insistence that the Iranian case be dropped.

Text of Letter.

The text of Ambassador Gromyko's letter as broadcast by the Moscow radio and heard here follows:

On the 26th of March when the Security Council began to examine the Iranian Government complaint of the 18th of March, relating to the delay of the evacuation of Soviet troops from Iran, I, by instructions of the Soviet Government, requested that this question be removed from the agenda of the Security Council.

I pointed out the agreement with the Iranian Government of the 24th of March on the evacuation of troops from Iran and that complete evacuation of Soviet troops had begun from Iran and that it will be completed within five or six weeks and that in view of this, the Security Council has no reason to examine the Iranian question.

The Security Council, however, refused to consider the Soviet Government request and has retained it on the agenda.

In the meantime, the Soviet-Iranian talks continued, and, as it is known from the published joint Soviet-Iranian communique of the 4th of April, between the Soviet and Iranian governments an agreement has been reached on all questions. Therefore, it completely confirmed the correctness of the statement of the Soviet Government which was made on the 26th of March, and there is no reason for leaving the Iranian question before the Security Council for any further discussion.

The Soviet Government cannot also overlook the resolution of the Security Council which was taken on the 4th of April. By this decision the Security Council decided to continue the examination of the Iranian question on the 6th of May, notwithstanding that the Soviet Government had informed it on the 3d of April that the question of evacuation of Soviet troops is solved by the agreement reached between the Soviet and Iran governments.

Such a decision of the Security Council could be taken if the situation in Iran endangered world peace and security, as this is guaranteed by Article 34 of the United Nations Charter. According to the charter, the Security Council is empowered to examine any conflicts on evacuation which may endanger the security of international peace, but in reality in Iran there were no such conditions.

In view of this, the Security Council has no reason for further discussion of the Iranian question on the 6th of May.

Therefore, the above decision of the Security Council of the 4th of April is not right and is illegal and is contrary to the Charter of the organization of the United Nations. In view of all the details submitted to you, the Soviet Government insists that the Iranian question must be dropped from the agenda of the Security Council.

Dr. Hoo on Trusteeships.

At his press conference on the mandates, Dr. Hoo said: "I hope

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to have specific agreements by the September meeting of the General Assembly." Still the only official member of the "one-man department" on territories, Hoo said the trusteeships charter had made "the interests of the inhabitants paramount," and that "for the first time in history, the principles of colonial administration have been formulated by the fifty-one nations."

According to his own interpretation, Hoo said, the U. N. could not compel any nation to put a dependent territory under U. N. jurisdiction, but that the territory could be placed under that jurisdiction only voluntarily by the nations directly concerned. Applying this interpretation to the Kuriles, turned over to Russia through the Yalta conference of the Big Three, he said he believed the Soviet Union could put the islands under the U. N. only voluntarily, and that the United Nations could take no steps to assume jurisdiction over the Kuriles.

There will be three kinds of territories administration, Hoo said: a choice of mandating to a single power, of mandating to several powers; or of being placed directly under the United Nations. Strategic territories in the latter classification will be controlled by the Security Council, and the General Assembly will control non-strategic territories placed under the U. N.

Asked who would determine what interpretation of the charter would be binding, Hoo said it was his idea that the General Assembly had the right to accept any petitions and also the right, before acceptance, to make any desired changes. He said the terms would not apply to Spain and Portugal until they became United Nations members.

INSTRUCTIONS ASKED BY ALA

Iran Reply On Soviet Demand May Be Big Influence

New York, April 8 (AP)—Hussein Ala, Iranian Ambassador to the United States, said today that he had asked his Government for instructions regarding Russia's demand that the Russo-Iranian dispute be removed from the agenda of the United Nations Security Council.

Ambassador Ala, who is Iran's representative before the Security Council, said he was awaiting his Government's reply, which may profoundly influence any action of the Security Council on the Russian request.

Brazilian First To Comment

Other developments during the day included:

1. Dr. Leao Velloso, the Brazilian delegate, declared that while he opposed the Soviet move "it is logically up to Iran, and not to Russia, to ask that it be disposed of." First to comment, he said that if Iran requested elimination of the Russian-Iranian problem from the agenda "we would have to accept that petition unconditionally."

2. Translated texts of Soviet Ambassador Gromyko's letter to Chairman Quo Tai-chi demanding removal of the Iranian matter from the agenda were distributed this evening among the delegations.

Gromyko Noncommittal

3. Delegates were generally agreed that the Gromyko letter would not come up for discussion at tomorrow's session on procedural rules, and the secretariat confirmed that it was not on the provisional agenda.

The question arose tonight as to whether the case could be dropped from future consideration even in the event Iran withdrew her complaint.

Ambassador Gromyko remained noncommittal on the question of resuming attendance at the Security Council meetings since his walkout on March 27 in protest against placing the Iranian case on the agenda. His new demand on the Security Council for completely ending its attentions toward Iran apparently supersedes his original proposal not to attend any consideration of the Iranian issue before April 10.

Conference of Ministers in Paris on April 25 Now Virtually Assured

Britain Has Agreed, France Is Sure To

APR 9 1946

Byrnes Is Vague on Date of Peace Parley Itself; Big 4 Will Decide It

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 8.—A conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers at Paris late this month to speed final peace settlements with Germany's former European allies now seems virtually assured.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes told a news conference today that Russia and Great Britain have agreed to his proposal of such a meeting, to begin April 25.

France has not yet replied. Officials of the French Embassy at Washington assured a reporter, however, that the delay was "mechanical." They said there was no doubt French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault would fall in line quickly with Russian Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin.

There was still plenty of doubt tonight, however, as to when the twenty-one nation "Conference of Paris," originally scheduled to start May 1, could be convened.

Move by Byrnes

When Mr. Byrnes, last Thursday, dispatched his proposal of a Big Four meeting April 25, diplomats interpreted it as a last-minute move to avert postponement of the larger conference, the deadline for which was fixed in the Moscow Big Three agreement last December.

Today, however, Mr. Byrnes hedged when asked if he believed the peace parley could open May 1. He said that if the April 25 meeting took place it would then be up to the four Foreign Ministers to discuss when the peace conference should start.

A reporter asked if it had not been intended by the Moscow agreement that the smaller nations should have "a reasonable time" to study the drafts of proposed peace treaties prior to the Paris conference. Mr. Byrnes said that was true, but he reiterated that the opening date would have to be decided finally by the four Foreign Ministers.

The Status Of Quo

APR 9 1946

New York, April 8 (AP)—The exact status of Quo was a mystery to the United Nations Security Council for about an hour yesterday when delegates took a boatride around Manhattan.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese member and president of the Security Council, left his hotel to go along on the boatride—and vanished. After a 45-minute wait, the cruise took place as scheduled.

Up the Hudson at about Two Hundredth street, a police launch puffed up beside the delegates' vessel and transferred Dr. Quo. Two wrong-way taxicab rides had lost him temporarily in lower Manhattan.

Russia Expects Council to Drop Iranian Affair

APR 9 1946

Would See Continuation as 'Most Unfriendly Act,' Moscow Observers Say

E. Gilmore

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, April 8.—Foreign diplomats here said today Russia fully expects the United Nations Security Council to drop further consideration of the Iranian situation and would regard continuation of the case as "most unfriendly."

This view was based upon supposedly well authenticated reports here that Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam would recommend to the Council that the dispute be removed from its agenda.

The Communist party newspaper "Pravda," in a front-page editorial, assailed the Security Council's decision to keep the discussion on the agenda as "groundless and in direct contradiction of the United Nations charter."

"Is it not clear," "Pravda" asked, "that in the relations between the Soviet Union and Iran on the occasion of which negotiations took place between both countries there was not and could not have been anything which could have threatened international peace and security?"

The strong language used in attacking the Council's action, appearing in a newspaper as responsible and authoritative as 'Pravda," was taken as an expression of official Soviet opinion making clear that Russia expects the question to be withdrawn from the Council.

Foreign Interference Decried

"The positive results which were reached as a result of the Soviet-Iranian negotiation," "Pravda" added, "serves to teach a lesson in respect to all efforts of foreign forces to make more difficult the achievement of agreement between two countries."

This was taken as a reflection of the Russian attitude that the United States, Great Britain and possibly other nations interferred.

"Pravda" said that the possibilities of settling positively the Iranian question were realized coincident with the establishment of the regime of Premier Qavam, who succeeded Ibrahim Hakimi last Feb. 15.

"Who can deny that the Soviet government had serious reasons for not trusting the real inclinations of the reactionary ruling circles of Iran at a time when Hakimi stood at the head of the Iranian government?" "Pravda" declared.

The editorial was read in its entirety over the Moscow home and short wave radio shortly after 8 a. m., Moscow time, several hours before "Pravda" appeared on the streets.

Russian Victory In U.N. Stand Is Predicted

APR 9 1946

E. Gilmore

Moscow, April 8 (AP)—Russia made it abundantly clear today that she expects the Iranian question to be withdrawn from the United Nations Security Council.

Informed foreign sources in Moscow predicted that this course would be followed, basing their reasoning on what appeared to be authenticated reports here that Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam would recommend such a procedure.

Should the case be continued on the Security Council's agenda, it was said, Russia would regard the action as "most unfriendly."

Threat To Peace Denied

"Isn't it clear," asked *Pravda* in a front-page editorial, "that in relations between the Soviet Union and Iran, on the occasion of which negotiations took place between both countries, there was not and could not have been anything which could have threatened international peace and security?"

The editorial was read in its entirety over the Moscow radio's home and short-wave services shortly after 8 A.M., Moscow time, today—several hours before *Pravda* appeared on the streets.

When *Pravda* did appear it was full of the Iranian question, including an exchange of messages between Prime Minister Stalin and Premier Qavam and a map showing the area in Iran covered by the new Soviet-Iranian oil agreement.

"No Right To Discuss It"

Pravda said the Security Council "did not have and has not now any right to discuss the Iranian question."

"The decree of the Security Council on April 4, 1946, wherein the Council decided to prolong discussion of the Iranian question until May 6 also was groundless and in direct contradiction of the United Nations charter," the paper said.

This was regarded in foreign circles here as strong language, and coming from a newspaper as authoritative as *Pravda* it certainly expressed the official opinion.

Text of Moscow Editorial on Iran

LONDON, April 8 (U.P.)—Following is the text of a Pravda editorial on the Security Council's decision to retain the Soviet-Iranian dispute on its agenda as broadcast today by the Moscow radio:

The most important agreement between the Soviet and Iranian Governments is the decision to create a mixed Soviet-Iranian company for prospecting and exploitation of oil-bearing territories in northern Azerbaijan.

It must be hoped that such positive results of the Soviet-Iranian conversations will be new reason for the development of good neighborly and friendly relations between the various countries.

For a long time past, the desire of the Soviet Union for friendly and good neighborly relations with Iran was rebuffed with systematic opposition on the part of the reactionary ruling circles of Iran, who were acting in this against every interest of their own country.

Imperialistic Policy Denied

Having definitely broken with the former imperialistic policy of Czarist Russia, the Soviet Union from the very beginning of its existence has carried out the policy of mutual respect and recognition of the sovereign equality between nations with Iran and with all neighboring small states. The Soviet Government has willingly and without recompense waived all former existing agreements and negotiations that gave our country privileges or possessions in Iran.

According to the agreement signed in Moscow on Feb. 26, 1926, the Soviet Government willingly gave to Iran numerous undertakings, concessions, railways and roads, telegraph lines, stores of merchandise and other objects and waived settlement of the loan that had been made to Iran by the Czarist Government.

Can a similar example be given of good relations between nations?

Iranian governing circles answered to this with really unexampled conduct toward the Soviet Union. In the same year they gave concessions to a foreign company, the Standard Oil Company, in northern Iran at the very frontier of the Soviet Union not far from Baku. It was a direct challenge made by the Iranian reactionaries to the young Soviet republic.

But matters did not stop there. After liquidation, in accordance with the demands of the Soviet Government, of the concession agreement of 1921, the Iranian governing circles, breaking the agreement in 1937, gave a concession at the borders of the U.S.S.R. to an American firm and, two years after annulling of this concession, gave concessions for oil fields in the area south of Baku to an Anglo-Dutch company. This latter concession, following the demands of the U.S.S.R., was liquidated in 1944.

Speaks of Enmity to U.S.S.R.

Such actions of the former Iranian Government, which callously infringed the Soviet-Iranian agreement of 1921 to the advantage of foreign oil companies and stubbornly refused to submit concessions to the Soviet Union, speak sufficiently clearly of the enmity of those political circles toward the U.S.S.R.

If, after the first World War, the anti-Soviet politicians of Iran nurtured aggressive plans toward the Soviet Union, then during the second World War the reactionary rulers of Iran tried to make their country a stepping stone for Hitler to deal a blow on the life centers of our country from the south. These treacherous plans of Hitlerites and Iranian reactionaries were wrecked by the presence of Soviet troops on Iranian soil.

Iranian ruling circles more than once carried on the evil-intentioned and apache game of trying to create a conflict of interests between the Soviet Union on one side and Great Britain and the United States on the other by presentation to British and American oil companies of concessions

in oil fields in northern Iran at the very frontier of the Soviet Union and Iran and in close proximity to the main oil base of our country—Baku.

The ruling classes of Iran, carrying out the will of their foreign masters, refused in the autumn of 1944 a Soviet proposal of oil concessions that had as its view the creation of a solid economic basis and the development and strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries.

There is no doubt that the present agreement heralds a new stage in relations between the Soviet Union and Iran, conforming with the interests of both countries.

Expects World Applause

The results of the Soviet-Iranian conversations will be greeted with satisfaction not only by the peoples of both countries but by all friends of development and strengthening of international cooperation throughout the world. The regulation of Soviet-Iranian relations has so much greater significance since lately many attempts have been made to inflate artificially the so-called "Iranian question."

The aim of these attempts consisted for the most part in making as difficult as possible the positive solution of those questions that formed the reason for the discussions between the Soviet Union and Iran.

In the London session of the organization of the United Nations an attempt to place the Iranian question for examination by the Security Council failed ingloriously. The Soviet delegation pointed out the baselessness of such a proposal, showing clearly and persuasively that Soviet-Iranian problems can be resolved through direct negotiations between the interested countries.

However, after the London meeting the attempt to get the Security Council to interfere in Soviet-Iranian affairs was made. The question of Soviet troops in Iran was raised. These troops had been brought into the country on Aug. 25, 1941, on the basis of Article 6 of the agreement of 1921 which gave the Soviet Government the right to bring Soviet troops as defense into Iranian territory in order to counter the danger of Iran's being transformed into a base of military attack on the Soviet Union.

The real reason for the presence of Soviet troops in Iran was quite understood. Who can deny that in the Soviet Government were real foundations for disbelief in the sincerity of the reactionary rulers of Iran at the time when [Abrihim] Hakimi stood at the head of the Iranian Government—Hakimi, who in 1919 was in the Cabinet that had declared their aggressive plans for the Soviet Caucasus and Baku as well as Soviet Trans-Caspia. It is enough to remind readers that this Hakimi headed the Iranian Government up to 1946, doing all he could to poison Soviet-Iranian relations.

When the Soviet Government convinced itself that the new Iranian Government headed by [Ahmad] Ghavam had shown the desire to found good neighborly relations between the two countries, the possibility arose to solve the question of evacuation of Soviet troops from Iran.

Faulty Presentation Charged

So there was all the less reason for the introduction of the Iranian question at the Security Council in New York. On March 24, the day before the Council opened, it was announced that the evacuation of Soviet troops from Iran had begun. The Soviet Government pointed out that the Iranian question had been faultily presented at the meeting of the Security Council.

The presentation of this question cut directly across the procedure of the organization of the United Nations and particularly against Article 34.

Is it not clear that problems between the Soviet Union and Iran, about which negotiations were being carried out between the two countries, held nothing that did, or could in the future, threaten international peace and security? Therefore, the Security Council had and has no foundation for the Iranian question to be discussed at the Council.

Just as baseless and contrary to the rulings of the organization of the United Nations is the Security Council ruling of April 4, where the Security Council decided to continue discussions of the Iranian question on May 6.

The positive results that have been attained following the Soviet-Iranian negotiations in spite of all attempts from outside forces to make difficult an agreement between the two countries is a lesson to be learned.

It is once more clearly demonstrated that the Soviet Union has the inflexible will to attain mutual understanding with other countries, to form good neighborly and friendly relations with other states and strengthen international cooperation for the benefit of general peace and security.

Iran-Russ Oil Pact Area Outlined

Moscow, April 8 (AP)—The territory included in the Russian-Iranian oil agreement extends all the way across Northern Iran, from the intersection of the Iranian, Afghanistan and Soviet Turkmen Republic frontiers in the East to the intersection of the Soviet Union, Turkish and Iranian Azerbaijan frontiers in the West.

From east to west, the demarcation line proceeds as follows:

From the Iran-Afghanistan-Turkmen intersection northwestward to a point north of Meshed; westward through Quchan, Miyanabad and Nardin; southwestward to Aberskash; southward down 55th meridian, east longitude to 34.15 degrees latitude.

75 Miles From Tabriz

Then westward to 53d parallel longitude; northward through Chah-Dzhangie, Semek and Khank-Kela; westward through Taprusteh, Natir, Holar, Ambaluh, Masuleh and Hilyevan; southward to Miyanduab, which is 75 miles southwest of Tabriz and 25 miles south of the southern tip of Lake Urmia.

The line then follows the eastern shore of the lake to its northernmost tip and then swings northwestward to a point just south of Yerevan, where the Turkish, Soviet Union and Iranian frontiers meet.

The line passes 75 miles north of Tehran. Kazvin remains outside the oil zone. The Caspian seaports of Resht and Banda Shah are included in the oil area.

There is a strip about 75 miles wide between Turkey and the area covered by the oil agreement.

Qavam Is Seen Willing to Let U. N. Drop Case

APR 9 1946

Member of Iran Cabinet Believes Premier Will Back Russia's Request

J. C. Goodwin

TEHRAN, April 8 (AP).—A member of the Iranian Cabinet said today he believed Premier Ahmed Qavam would agree to the Soviet request that the Russian-Iranian case be dropped from the agenda of the United Nations Security Council.

NIGHT

The [illegible] Minister, who could not be quoted by name, said he arrived at this opinion in view of "the friendly relations" existing between Iran and the Soviet Union at the present time. He said he had not discussed the matter with Qavam, but, "after all, our governments now are in agreement on the problems posed before the Security Council."

However, Prince Mozaffar Firouz, Iranian Propaganda Minister, who earlier was in conference with Qavam, expressed the opinion that any action on the Soviet request in New York for withdrawal of the case was "entirely a Security Council matter." At the same time the government-operated Tehran radio repeated Qavam's statement of yesterday that the case would remain on the Council agenda until May 6, deadline set by the Russians for complete evacuation of Soviet troops from Iranian soil.

The government has announced no decision with regard to the Soviet demand, and there was no indication when such a decision might be forthcoming.

The government announced that Iranian gendarmerie had moved armed troopers into Shahi, Sari and Babul, towns in the Caspian Sea coastal Province of Mazanderan recently evacuated by the Russians, and that airfields at Kazvin and Gorgon had been returned to the Iranians.

[A Reuters dispatch from Tehran said Qavam ordered troops to the Caspian coast following reports of an attempted coup d'etat in Mazanderan.]

Iranian newsmen had told Qavam yesterday of rumors that certain elements were sending arms and ammunition into Mazanderan, and the Premier had replied that he had given "urgent instructions to preserve order in the evacuated territories." He said "the Persian Army has been sent to evacuate areas and will be sent again."

Pact Gives Reds Oil-Firm Sway For 25 Years

J. C. Goodwin

Tehran, April 8 (AP)—The Iranian Government apparently had not reached a decision this morning as to its policy toward Soviet demands that the Iranian case be withdrawn from the United Nations Security Council.

DAY

Prince Firouz, Minister of Propaganda, when asked if Premier Ahmed Qavam supported the Soviet demand, said: "Action on Mr. Gromyko's request is entirely a Security Council matter." A Cabinet member said privately, however, he believed that "in view of the friendly relations existing between Iran and Russia," Qavam would agree to dropping the case from the agenda.

Case Stands, Radio Says

"After all, our governments are now in agreement on the problems posed before the Security Council," he said.

On the other hand, the Tehran radio, which is Government-operated, repeated a statement made to reporters by Qavam yesterday that the case would remain on the Council's docket until May 6, the date the Russians have set for completion of their troop evacuation.

[A Reuter dispatch from Tehran said Qavam had ordered troops to proceed immediately to the Caspian seacoast Province of Mazanderan following reports of an attempted coup d'état.]

25-Year Russ Oil Control

Simultaneously with the demand of Ambassador Gromyko in New York for the Council to drop the case, it was stated here that the agreement reached April 4 between Russia and Iran calls for a joint Russian-Iranian oil company in which Russia would be the majority stockholder for the first 25 years of the 50-year term. The agreement is to be presented to the Iranian Parliament for approval.

Qavam said Russia would control 51 per cent and Iran 49 per cent of the stock for the first 25 years.

Translation of his statement showed that the agreement provided for 50-50 control during the second 25 years. One newspaper had quoted him as saying Iran would have 51 per cent during the second 25 years.

Elections Planned

The Parliament to which the agreement will be presented will be chosen in new elections following evacuation of the Russian forces from Iranian soil.

The translation also said the Azerbaijan Government in that self-proclaimed autonomous province has "selected certain prominent Azerbaijan citizens to confer with the Iranian Government" in Tehran on the proposed return of the province to the national fold.

UNSIA

Oil Pact's Text Promised

The Premier said the text of the oil agreement with Russia would be published soon.

[The Moscow radio, heard in London, said that Russia and Iran would each control 50 per cent of the stock during the second 25-year term. The radio added that profits would be divided according to the number of shares held by each country, that Iran "exclusively" would guard the land in which the company operated, have the right either to buy out the Russian shares or prolong the company's existence after the 50-year term.]

European-Treaties Action Delayed

J. RATIK

London, April 8 (AP)—Authoritative sources indicated today that the controversial problems which have deadlocked discussions of Europe's peace treaties might be abandoned until the proposed four-power meeting of foreign ministers in Paris [illegible]

DAY

Declaring that neither Russia nor the western powers appeared willing to make concessions at present, these sources said that the foreign ministers' deputies, meeting in London, would confine their future discussions to technical details of the Italian and Balkan treaty drafts.

Not A U.N. Matter

United States officials said it was unlikely that any one of the four powers would suggest turning the Italian peace problems over to the United Nations.

The deputies are scheduled to discuss the Balkan treaties this week, in an effort to bring them to the same level of agreement as the Italian draft. United States officials said this meant that technical details could be completed.

The officials added that there had been one meeting of the Russian and British deputies concerning the Finnish peace treaty, which was not expected to offer any serious "complication."

Bern, April 8 (AP)—Commenting upon President Truman's Chicago speech Saturday, the *Gazette de Lausanne* (liberal democratic organ) said today:

"We are persuaded that the desire of peace and liberty is the apex of American foreign policies. But if the United States intends to conserve its dominant position, it is especially to protect its wealth throughout the world, as President Truman said himself.

"There is nothing very unnatural about that, but one cannot say that American policy resolutely discards all personal advantage."

Moscow, April 8 (AP)—Neither the Soviet press nor radio thus far has delivered to the Russian people any report of President Truman's Army Day speech in Chicago on Saturday.

Foreign-Press Comment On Truman's Address

APR 9 1946

London, April 8 (AP)—The London *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph* voiced their editorial approval today of President Truman's Army Day address, which the London Press has taken to signify as a positive American renunciation of isolationism.

The *Times* said the President "undoubtedly added to his stature by Saturday's challenge in Chicago to the irresponsibility of isolationists." It added that "the determination which he asserted to employ American resources for the nourishment of backward regions offers a key to world advance."

The *Telegraph* said the speech "marks a definite turning point in the American attitude to world affairs."

"So far as the Administration is concerned," it said, "isolationism is abandoned. The people of the United States are called upon to recognize that the threat to peace in any quarter of the world is a threat to themselves."

Stockholm, April 8 (AP)—The *Stockholm's Tidningen* declared today that President Truman's speech in Chicago on Saturday was "the most emphatic confirmation which can be expected that the United States definitely has abandoned the isolationist line in its policy."

The liberal organ, only Swedish paper to comment, said the President "emphasized for his people the obligation which their nation's new position as the world's strongest power brings it."

Oslo, April 8 (AP)—Norway's nonpartisan organ, *Morgenposten*, today described President Truman's Army Day address as strong but not challenging. The paper added that the President "has surely greater chances than Wilson to get Congress to agree on active participation in a world organization."

Britain Raises Zinc, Copper, Lead Ceilings

Metal Trade Here Voices Approval of Move as Adjusting Subsidy Cost

APR 9 1946

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—The British government raised price ceilings today on non-ferrous metals.

Copper prices were increased £10 ($40) a ton to £72 ($288). Lead was boosted £6 to £45 ($180) a ton. Zinc went up £8 to £39¼ ($157).

Copper stocks Feb. 28 were estimated at 90,500 tons, less than four months' supply at the domestic consumption rate.

Shifting of Costs Seen

General approval was voiced in metal trade quarters yesterday over the action by the British government in bringing consumer

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prices for copper and lead into line with increased production costs of war-time and post-war periods. The British move, it was pointed out, represents a shifting of costs of subsidies paid to stimulate metal output, from government to ultimate users. It does not necessarily mean a higher return to producers.

This readjustment of the subsidy cost, it was pointed out, is what American metal interests have, for the most part, advocated. Office of Price Administration policy, as recently defined, calls for raising subsidies to producers to offset their higher labor and other costs. O. P. A. and the United States premium price subsidy plan both expire on June 30 unless renewed. Bills are now pending in Congress for such renewal.

The British recently have been buying Mexican and other metal at prices higher than ceilings prevailing in the United States, which are 12 cents a pound for copper, 6¼ cents a pound for lead and 8¼ cents a pound for zinc. The United States government recently announced a short time ago an agreement with Chilean copper producers to bring in 100,000 tons before July 1 to abate shortages in domestic industry.

The price of 11⅞ cents a pound Chilean ports would make the cost, Connecticut base, about 12½ cents a pound or half a cent a pound above the ceiling, which would be paid by the government. Domestic copper production costs vary widely, but have been estimated to average about 13½ cents a pound. The trade has been advocating an advance in ceilings to 15 cents or thereabouts.

Lead industry commentators said the new British consumer price is equivalent to 8.086 cents a pound, an advance of 1.08 cents over the old price and equal to 7.65 cents a pound at Gulf ports.

REPUBLICAN EXILES WOULD RULE SPAIN

London, April 8 (A. P.).—The Spanish Republican Government in Exile declared tonight that it now is qualified to become the caretaker government of Spain which Great Britain, France and the United States proposed to Generalissimo Franco last month.

A communique published simultaneously here and in Paris said the exiled Cabinet, following a week-end reshuffle in Paris, included all democratic parties from Communists to Rightist Republicans and was more representative of the Spanish people than any previous government of Spain.

The statement said inclusion in Jose Giral's Republican Cabinet of Alfonso Castelao as representative of 3,000,000 Galicians, linked the Government with more than 200,000 pro-Republicans in Latin America. Castelao lives in Buenos Aires. Socialist Juan Negrin, former premier, although not a member of the new Cabinet, is a member of the Junta de Estado or State board, which is more important than the Cabinet.

The name of the representative of Rightist Republicans was not announced. It was explained he still is in Spain.

Independence Set As Laborite Aim

APR 9 1946

London, April 8 (AP)—Prof. Harold Laski, chairman of the Labor party executive (committee), said "the British Labor party does not propose to follow either the Communist road to dependence upon Moscow or the road of dependence upon Washington." His statement was made in a new pamphlet prepared today for wide distribution.

Either an alliance with communism or an Anglo-American military alliance aimed at Russia would be "the straight road to the betrayal of civilization," the pamphlet said. It was written primarily to defend the exclusion of Communists from the Labor party.

Japanese Suicide Reported

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—The Moscow radio reported today that Lieut. Gen. Minao Uy Emura, former commander of the Japanese Fourth Kwantung Army, had committed suicide on March 28 in a prisoner of war camp.

British Discourage Tourists

London, April 8 (AP) — England will take "no active steps to encourage tourists" before 1947, H. A. Marquand, Secretary for Overseas Trade, said in Commons today. He said "the present scarcity of accommodation" was the reason.

British Soldiers Refuse To Sail

Southampton, England, April 8 (AP)—Four hundred British soldiers, protesting against crowded conditions, walked off the troop transport Corfu today and stayed behind on the dock as the liner sailed for the Orient.

For three hours before the ship sailed, Brig. W. C. A. Hanney and other officers urged the soldiers to reconsider and re-embark, but they were answered by jeers and catcalls from the men, who complained of unsanitary washrooms, poor messing facilities and stifling sleeping compartments.

"We want the same conditions as the GI brides," one soldier retorted as Brigadier Hanney asserted that conditions were "well up to standard."

Two thousand other soldiers sailed. The 400 left behind were taken to a British Army transit camp near here.

Most of those assigned to the ship were returning to the Orient and Middle East after leave in Britain.

P. W.s Eat Soap and Oil

Germans Become Ill on Rumor They Are Going to Russians

LIVERPOOL, England, April 8 (AP).—Nearly 100 German prisoners of war became violently ill today after eating soap and drinking diesel oil. Authorities said the men had heard rumors they would be turned over to the Russians or be assigned to work in the coal mines.

All recovered. They were aboard the American steamer Frostburg Victory, carrying them from the United States to work on English farms.

ACTRESS FRIEND OF EX-DUCE HELD

Magda De Fontagnes, Of 'My Benito' Fame, Held As Spy

Paris, April 8 (AP)—Madeleine Coraboeuf, 41-year-old friend of the late Benito Mussolini, was in jail tonight on a charge of intelligence with the enemy.

She was arrested last night on a court warrant which charged her name was found on a German list of persons who had had the confidence of Italian Fascist circles.

NIGHT

The brunette actress, known to the prewar Paris theatrical world as Magda de Fontagnes, was quoted by court attachés as saying she wished she "could have been killed by the side of my old friend (Mussolini), instead of Clara Petacci"—Il Duce's mistress who was executed with him.

Magda, who caused a sensation in 1937 when she fired two revolver shots and wounded Count Charles de Chambrun, French Ambassador to Rome, because he revealed her friendship with "My Benito," was seized at her home at Pouille-les-Coteaux, a few miles from here.

Court officials said she insisted she could have made Mussolini a friend of France if she had not been expelled from Italy as a result of the de Chambrun incident.

Sentence Suspended

After receiving a suspended sentence from a French court in connection with the shooting, she went to New York to appear in a night club.

Immigration authorities sought to bar her entry. She fought them in the courts for two months, then gave up and returned to Paris in January, 1938.

Magda was released from a Nantes prison on September 15 after serving one month of a four-month term for forging false identity documents.

After her release she returned to her home, from which she made frequent trips to visit Italian friends on the Riviera. Nantes police quoted her as saying she still "admired" the former Duce.

Rene Floriot, noted attorney, who defended her in the trial in 1937, will be asked to come to her aid on the espionage charges, she said. He was defense attorney for Dr. Marcel Petiot, who was convicted last week on the murder of 27 refugees from German occupation forces.

Magda was arrested early in 1940 in Spain on charges of having crossed fraudulently the frontier from France. She was extradited by the French June, 1940, on charges of falsification of identity papers.

Her trial resulting in the sentence to jail at Nantes was delayed until last July because of the German occupation. She had not been held by authorities. She had remained in the Bayonne region until France was liberated, when she returned to Pouille-les-Coteaux.

The investigation of the shooting in 1937 uncovered Magda's diary in which she told of an "unforgettable hour of love" with a "great Italian statesman." The diary told of secret meetings with the "great statesman" deep in the recesses of a famous Roman palace.

FRIEND OF DUCE ARRESTED AS SPY

APR 8 1946

Nantes, France, April 8 (A. P.).—Madeleine Carabouel, stormy petrel of French-Italian diplomatic circles and friend of "My Benito" Mussolini during the prewar period when she was known in the Paris literary world as Magda de Fontanges, was being held today on charges of espionage.

DAY

Magda, who caused a sensation in 1937 when she fired two revolver shots and wounded Count Charles de Chambrun, French Ambassador to Rome, because she said he had had her expelled from Italy, was arrested last Friday at her home in Pouille-les-Coteaux, a few miles from here.

She had only been out of the Nantes prison since last September 15, when she was released after serving only one month of a four-month sentence for forging false identity documents.

2d Load of Soviet Grain Due in France in Few Days

Agreement for 500,000 Tons To Be Signed in Moscow

MARSEILLE, France, April 8 (AP).—A second freighter is expected to arrive within the next few days with approximately 5,000 mor etons of the 500,000 tons of grain Russia is shipping France. The first shipload was greeted by Soviet Ambassador Alexander Bogomolov on its arrival yesterday.

France is now receiving grain from three sources: Russia, the Netherlands and North America. The Netherlands is shipping 55,000 tons, and the United tSates and Canada ha e shipped 3,000,000 tons—nearly 2,000,000 tons of it from the United States—to France and French North Africa since last July. The latest arrival from the United States was on April 1 when a French freighter brought 8,000 tons of wheat and food to Nantes.

Moscow dispatches said a formal agreement covering the Soviet sale to Franc ewould be signed in the Soviet capital Saturday. Commenting on the agreement, Tass, Russian news agency, said "he Soviet government decided to help its ally France and sell her 500,000 tons of wheat from its limited resources since Britain was unable to provide France with bread and the United States could not fully answer France's bread needs."

French Star Condemned To 'Indignity' For Life

Lyon, France, April 8 (AP)—Josseline Gael, French film star, was convicted by a purge court today of consorting with a collaborationist and condemned to national indignity.

NIGHT

The [illegible], whose real name is Janine Blanleuil, was accused of a relationship during the German occupation with Tony Saunier, trigger man for the French Popular party, a pro-Nazi organization. Saunier recently was executed.

The prosecution said she received jewels worth 3,000,000 francs (about $36,000) from Saunier while they cut a swathe in pleasure resorts at Nice and Paris, but gave her credit for denouncing him when France was liberated.

She was ordered to pay a fine of 1,000,000 francs, turn in the jewels—which she said have disappeared—and to remain out of the Rhone, Seine and Oise regions, where French film studios are located, for twenty years.

GERMAN MORALE REPORTED WANING BY GEN. M'NARNEY

W. Gallagher

BERLIN, April 8—(AP) Failure to establish a centralized government in Germany has resulted in a low morale and uncertainty about the future on the part of the population, constituting major hindrances to all economic activity in the U. S. zone, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney declared today.

NIGHT

In his most elaborate report as military governor on achievements of the American occupation to date, Gen. McNarney listed these conditions as "major underlying factors in a basically adverse" situation:

1. Progressive depletion of raw materials and supplies on hand, resulting from lack of interzonal trade.

2. Loss of popular confidence in the currency and a tendency toward hoarding tangible goods.

3. Lack of an adequate basis for normal financial transactions.

4. Continuing problems of transport.

5. Lack of sufficient food to support the anticipated calory ration.

Reiterating assertions made by Gen. Eisenhower when he was commander of U. S. Forces in Europe and Military governor, Gen. McNarney said the economic aims of the Potsdam conference had failed because Germany was not being treated as an economic unit.

Opposition to a unified government has come from the French, who have insisted that discussions of making the Ruhr an international zone precede steps to centralize control of occupied Germany.

McNarney said that lack of a central government has caused conditions in the U. S. zone to deteriorate to the point where the determination of the Germans was "undermined."

His report added that the United States had imported into the zone since the start of the occupation $51,000,000 worth of goods for the Germans, while $4,500,000 had been realized in exports during the same period. The export figure was about one tenth of the dollar value of pre-war exports from the zone.

The exports consisted of hogs salt, potash and filtration sand to the United States, Czechoslovakia and Belgium. Large exports of lumber are expected shortly to Great Britain, while negotiations are being carried on for exporting lumber to Denmark and Yugoslavia.

Reich's Economy Breaking Down

APR 9 1946

Berlin, April 8 (AP)—The American military governor's periodic report, issued by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney's headquarters, said today the lack of a centralized government in Germany has caused a general economic breakdown in the United States zone to such an extent that the people's determination is being "undermined."

The report outlined the achievments of the American occupation, but conceded that the aims of the Potsdam Conference had not been achieved because Germany has not been treated as an economic entity.

Reasons Are Listed

"The major underlying factors in the basically adverse situation which exists in the United States zone are progressive depletion of the raw materials and supplies on hand resulting from a lack of interzonal trade, a loss of popular confidence in the currency and a tendency toward hoarding tangible goods, the lack of an adequate basis for normal financial transactions, the continuing problems of transport and the lack of sufficient food to support the calory ration which had been anticipated," the report said.

"Low morale and uncertainty about the future are now major hindrances to all economic activity."

Figures Cited

The report stated that some $51,000,000 worth of goods had been imported into the zone for German consumption, while about $4,500,000 had been realized in exports from Germany since the occupation started. This export fig-

ure is about one tenth of the dollar value of prewar exports from the zone.

The exports consisted of hogs, potash and filtration sand to the United States, Czechoslovakia and Belgium. Large exports of lumber are expected shortly to Great Britain, while negotiations are being carried on with Denmark and Yugoslavia.

Court Told Hitler Squelched Cabinet As 'Defeatist Club'

R. BASCHKE

Nuernberg, April 8 (AP)—A defense witness testified before the International Military Tribunal today that Nazi Germany was a one-man state and that after 1937 the Führer, considering his Cabinet a "defeatist club," forbade it to meet "even for some beer drinking and informal talk one evening a month."

Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers, former chief of the Reichschancellery, developed the defense contention that "the Führer was the Reich Government" [illegible] which the defendants hope to fix over all blame for Nazi policies upon Hitler.

Resignations Forbidden

Lammers said Hjalmar Schacht, Walther Funk, Wilhelm Frick, Alfred Rosenberg and Hans Frank all repeatedly tried to resign because of differences with Hitler and because of what he called "infringements on their authority" by Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler. Hitler forbade any resignations and forced them to stay, the witness said.

"Hitler reduced his Cabinet ministers to mere administrative chiefs in their respective spheres," Lammers said.

"The majority of the ministers never had any knowledge of Hitler's general plans," the witness added. "When we left the League of Nations was the last time Hitler informed the Government of important actions before they occurred."

Keitel's Curtain Speech

Wilhelm Keitel, former German chief of staff, ended his testimony earlier with a dramatic statement to the tribunal that "you may say I showed weakness in following the Führer, but there is one thing you cannot accuse me of: That I was cowardly or dishonorable or faithless."

Pale and drawn after four days of testimony in which he admitted carrying out Hitler's orders, many of which violated international law, Keitel's parting shot at the prosecution was that he never entertained the idea that he should "in any way act against the head of the state and the supreme commander of the armed forces, or refuse to obey him."

Under crossexamination by Thomas J. Dodd, United States assistant prosecutor, Keitel said he knew violations of international law were criminal. But the defendant contended that "our leaders had legislative powers and so their orders were not illegal."

Keitel admitted he had known what the term "special treatment" meant when it was applied to captured Allied flyers—delivery to the security police and facing summary execution. British Prosecutor Sir David Maxwell Fyfe drew from him an admission he was aware that the Nazi Government's explantion of the shooting of 50 RAF flyers in March, 1944, was "a complete and utter lie."

The Germans had announced at the time that the flyers had been shot while attempting to escape.

BRITISH MOVE JOLTS KEITEL AT NUERNBERG

APR 9 1946

Surprise Document Links Defendant to Plan to Kill Captives.

DEFENDANT KNEW OF SCHEME

Admits Nazi Explanation of 50 Airmen's Death Was Complete Lie.

N. KOPPAARD

Nuernberg, April 8 (A. P.).—The British prosecution, in a surprise move, submitted new documents to the International Military Tribunal today which purported to link Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel directly with a 1944 plan to give captured Allied air raiders a "special treatment." This was the Nazi term for secret execution by the security police, the documents said.

Obviously somewhat flustered by this new evidence, Keitel said, "It was generally known what 'special treatment' was," but added that "thank goodness these measures were never taken."

Earlier, however, when British Prosecutor Sir David Maxwell Fyfe asked, "You knew, did you not, that if the airmen were handed over to the security police their chances would be only one in a million?" Keitel replied: "I did not know at that time what would happen."

Brands Explanation A Lie.

Fyfe also drew from the defendant an admission that he was aware that the Nazi Government's explanation of the shooting of fifty R. A. F. airmen was a "complete and utter lie." The airmen were excuted following their escape from a Nazi prison camp in March, 1944, and the explanation from Hitler's headquarters at that time was that they were shot while attempting to flee. Fyfe reminded Keitel that the bodies were cremated.

"That was simply asking for trouble wasn't it? It would horrify everyone connected with prisoners of war wouldn't it, and raise everyone's suspicion,"

"I'm entirely of the same opinion," Keitel agreed.

The former Wehrmacht chief insisted that his fellow defendant, Hermann Goering, was absent from Hitler's headquarters when the Fuehrer ordered that the escaped airmen be turned over to the security police when recaptured.

Goering had testified previously that he was absent on leave at the time and learned of the incident too late to prevent the flyers from being shot.

Makes Parting Statement.

Keitel, in a dramatic final gesture from the witness stand, told the court: "You may say I made mistakes and committed wrong actions. You may say I showed weakness in following the Fuehrer, but there is one thing you cannot accuse me of: That I was cowardly or dishonorable or faithless."

His face pale and drawn, the former German Army leader let his voice rise, and he gestured vigorously in his parting statement after four days on the stand in which he admitted carrying out Hitler's orders by signing many papers violating international law.

"Third persons, particularly foreigners, cannot understand my relations with the Fuehrer," he said. "You would have to have known the Fuehrer to know in what circumstances and in what atmosphere, day and night, I have worked for years."

A Legal Technicality.

Thomas J. Dodd, assistant United States prosecutor, drew from Keitel the admission that he considered violations of international law to be criminal, and asked: "Under the obligations of your oath as a professional soldier you did with full knowledge carry out criminal orders?"

"Our leaders had legislative powers, and so their orders were not illegal," Keitel replied.

Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers, who testified after Keitel, told the International Military Tribunal that in "the Anglo-Saxon sense of government, with ministers possessing certain powers, there was no longer a Reich Government after 1936."

Fuehrer Was Government.

"The Fuehrer was the Reich Government," he contended. "A majority of the ministers never had any knowledge of Hitler's general plans. The time when we left the League of Nations was the last time Hitler informed the Government of important actions before they occurred."

Lammers said the ministers were informed of marches into the Rhineland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and other areas only after they occurred. He asserted that Hitler's seizure of all powers was "perfectly legal" because of Reichstag enactments authorizing the concentration of authority.

Trial Promised For All Accused In G. I. Brutality

APR 9 1946

McNarney Explains Delay in Officer Cases Allows Enlisted Men to Testify

N. KOPPAARD

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, Germany, April 8 (AP).—General Joseph T. McNarney, commander of American forces in Europe, declared today that [illegible] individuals now awaiting trial later to be liable for brutality" to soldier prisoners at the American 10th Reinforcement Depot at Lichfield, England, will be brought to trial.

Issuing a statement to clarify "what appear to be confusions," he said, "The trials are proceeding according to plan, and all the accused will be tried as rapidly as possible."

"Enlisted men now on trial include a number who may later appear as important witnesses in trials of officers," he explained. "Since any testimony by these witnesses might be self-incriminating, the enlisted men could legally and would be expected naturally to refuse to testify in advance of final adjudication of their own cases.

"Thus in the interests of justice to all individuals and in the interest of protecting the government, the trials of the enlisted men were undertaken in advance in order to insur the full participation of enlisted witnesses in later trials of officers.

"Pre-trial investigations, made mandatory by the Seventieth Article of War, have required considerable time. Delays also have occurred in procuring witnesses, and especially witnesses who have returned to the United States.

"Theater headquarters is now obtaining legal and stenographic assistance from the United States in order that additional courts may be organized so that several of the trials may be conducted simultaneously."

McNarney last week sent Major General W. A. Burress, his Inspector General, to England to investigate complaints that an effort was being made to whitewash higher officers in the Lichfield case.

Court Martial Released

LONDON, April 8 (AP).—The failure of three high-ranking officers to appear as witnesses brought a recess today in the court martial of Staff Sergeant James M. Jones, of Muskogee, Okla., on charges of mistreating Army personnel at Lichfield.

The seven-man court agreed to await the testimony of Major General John T. Lewis, Western Base Section commander in Europe; Colonel C. E. Brand, Western Base Section Staff Judge Advocate, and Colonel Riley McClain, Military Justice of the base section.

The defense had asked the high-ranking officers to testify as part of its challenge to the jurisdiction of the court on the grounds tthat "prejudice" and "bias" disqualified authorities who will review the case.

SAYS U. S. HOLDS HITLER SECRETARY

Frankfurt, April 8 (A. P.).—The American-controlled Dana news agency reported today that Frau Marie-Thekla Weichelt, who was described as Adolf Hitler's private secretary, had been arrested in Wuerzberg.

Frau Weichelt frequently helped the Fuehrer draft his speeches, the agency said.

Dana said that Frau Weichelt was believed by the American Counter Intelligence Corps to have been close to Hitler "until the surrender," although she said she had been the Nazi leader's secretary only between 1934 and 1938.

She was arrested last Wednesday in Uettingen, near Wuerzburg, by local American investigators and was turned over to the Counter Intelligence Corps, Dana said. She was said to have disguised her appearance and was living with her parents in seclusion.

GERMANS IN STUTTGART PROTEST HOMES SEIZURE

APR 9 1946

STUTTGART, Germany, April 8.—(AP) In the second demonstration here in two weeks, 300 Germans paraded through Stuttgart streets today in protest against the seizure of their homes to house the families of American servicemen.

The orderly demonstration dispersed when Lt. Col. Charles Jackson, military government director of Stuttgart, received a delegation of house owners and warned that no further demonstrations would be permitted.

TO TRY 75 NAZIS FOR G. I. MASSACRE

Dachau, Germany, April 8 (A. P.).—At least seventy-five German SS troopers will go on trial May 2 at Dauchau for the massacre of more than 100 captured American soldiers at Malmedy, Belgium, during the battle of the Bulge, the United States Army War Crimes Branch announced today. Six ex-soldier survivors of the massacre have been brought back from the United States to testify.

ARGENTINEANS LEAVE SESSION

Desert League Meeting As Vice Presidential Bid Fails

F. LEWIS

Geneva, April 8 (AP)—Argentina's delegates walked out today on the opening meeting of the League of Nations Assembly's final session, called for the purpose of declaring officially dead the 26-year-old experiment in world idealism.

Argentina's gesture came after she failed to win any of the eight vice presidential posts. It was understood Argentina originally had been placed on the slate for consideration by the Nominations committee, and that the Argentines considered the matter one of great importance affecting their nation's prestige.

Ballot Is Secret

Delegates refused to say which of the nations had prevented the Argentine nomination. The nominations were made by secret ballot in closed session and Argentina was not mentioned on the floor. Canada, China, Britain, France, Mexico, Poland, Switzerland and Turkey won the eight posts (INS, 2, 4)

The session had opened on a note of hope that greater results would crown the efforts of the assembly's successor, the United Nations. Carl J. Hambro of Norway, reelected president [illegible] by the 35 delegates present in the half empty council chamber, said the final session was convened in hope "because we have already seen the better idea embodied which has sprung from the seeds of our endeavor."

Stating he did not know whether he would attend tomorrow's plenary session and general debate, Argentine Chairman Luis Moreno Quintana said he was awaiting word from his government and could do nothing until he received it.

To Dissolve League

Hambro had told the delegates specifically there were no more matters of national prestige or of political discussion before them, and that their task solely was to dissolve the league, transfer its assets to the United Nations and add "some bricks and straws to the building of the Wall of Security" begun by the U. N.

"It is not the mission of the delegates to bewail past failures," Hambro said. "We know that we were lacking in moral courage. We often hesitated where action was needed. We sometimes acted where it would have been wisdom to hesitate. We know that we were reluctant to shoulder responsibility for great decision where greatness was needed."

He paid tribute to the Allied leaders who blazed the way for the organization of the United Nations—the late President Roosevelt, former Prime Minister Churchill, Prime Minister Stalin, former President

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de Gaulle and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

"We meet not to terminate what activities are carried out from this center, but to transfuse into a new body all the enduring assets, moral and material, the accumulated imponderable experience of 25 years," Hambro said.

Delegates found themselves involved in another delicate political problem raised by the formal request from Austrian Foreign Minister Karl Gruber for admission to the meeting. British and French delegates asked their capitals for instructions, pointing out that admission to the league, from which Austria was eliminated after the 1938 anschluss with Germany, could give considerable prestige to the current Austrian government.

Assistant Secretary General Adrian J. Pelt of the Netherlands represents the United Nations at the session, and also in attendance is an eight-member U. N. committee named to ascertain to what use the league's buildings may be put.

Argentina Walks Out On League

Geneva, April 8 (AP)—Argentina disturbed the death pangs of the League of Nations today when its delegation walked out of the liquidating session because it failed to secure election as one of the Assembly's eight vice presidents.

Chairman Luis Moreno Quintana said he did not know whether he would atten dtomorrow's plenary session and general debate. He said he had asked instructions from his Government.

Other delegates said they understood Argentina was on the slate for consideration by the nominations committee and that the Argentine delegates considered the matter of great importance to their prestige. Delegates refused to say what nation prevented Argentina's nomination.

Allied Leaders Eulogized

President Carl J. Hambro, of Norway, convened the opening session of the twenty-first and last Assembly with a eulogy to five Allied war leaders.

Hambro told the delegates that they were meeting to "add some bricks and straw to the building of the wall of security" whose construction was begun by the Allied leaders.

"We cannot meet here without a word of gratitude," he said, "to Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Stalin, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and General de Gaulle."

Calls U.N. "Better Idea"

Hambro declared that "it was the vision and victory of these men which shall protect the life of peace-loving nations in the years to come."

Paying tribute to the United Nations, he said the League was holding its last meeting "in hope, because we have already seen the better idea embodied which has sprung from the seeds of our endeavors."

"We meet not to terminate what activities are carried out from this center, but to transfuse into a new body all the enduring assets, moral and material, the accumulated imponderable experience of 25 years."

Council Room Half Empty

The session opened in a half empty council room with a reminder from Hambro that its sole task was to dissolve and transfer its assets to the United Nations.

"The League has no longer any questions for political discussion and no issues of national prestige," said Hambro, who was re-elected president of the Assembly by a unanimous raised-hand vote of delegates from the 35 nations represented.

The United Nations is represented by Assistant Secretary General Adrian J. Pelt, of the Netherlands, and an eight-member committee appointed to ascertain to what use the United Nations should put the League's buildings.

A few nations, including Iran and Bulgaria, did not answer the invitation to the Assembly.

REDS SAY ECUADOR WANTS YANKS OUT

Moscow, April 8 (A. P.).—The Soviet press and radio today carried a Tass dispatch from New York saying that Ecuador had appealed to the United States to withdraw its forces from the Galapagos Islands in the Pacific.

This dispatch along with earlier Soviet reports of how the United States continued to hold on to its bases in Cuba and Iceland gave the Russian people the impression that the United States is reluctant to give up its bases throughout the world.

The State Department in Washington said Saturday that it had informed Ecuador that American forces will be completely withdrawn from the air and naval base on the Galapagos Islands by July 1. Previously, it had been announced that complete agreement had been reached to turn over wartime bases in Cuba to that country.

Greek Leftists Hit British Meddling

Say It Develops 'Monarcho-Fascist Party'

ATHENS, April 8 (AP).—A statement was issued today by the Leftist E. A. M. (National Liberation Front) and the K. K. E. (Communist party) charging that interference by Great Britain in Greek affairs is developing a "monarcho-fascist party."

The statement, signed by John Sophianopoulos, who was Foreign Minister in the Cabinet of Premier Themistokles Sophoulis, warned Greeks against displaying "manifest distrust" of Soviet Russia by pushing a unilateral coure with Britain. It added that British policy had caused friction among the Allies by making them appear "as litigants before the United Nations Security Council two months ago" when Russia demanded withdrawal of British troops from Greece.

The statement said British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's recent statement that the stay of British troops in Greece depends upon certain conditions "increases our fears of international complications to the detriment of Greece."

General Napoleon Zervas, whose National party elected more than a score of members to Parliament in the recent national elections, also issued a statement saying that a plebiscite on the return of King George II should be held as soon as possible, provided Britain and the United States were agreed.

In London the exiled king declined comment on the Greek political situation or on the victory at the polls of the Populists, the party supporting the monarchy.

The Greek Cabinet decided tonight to request Regent Archbishop Damaskinos to withdraw his resignation and continue in office. The regent announced last November, when the Liberal government of Premier Sophoulis was formed, that he would insist upon resigning as soon as national elections were held and return to his duties as Archbishop of the Greek Church. He acted on that intention last week.

Greek King Asks Regent to Stay

Athens, April 8 (A. P.).—An authoritative source said today that King George II of Greece had acknowledged Archbishop Damaskinos' letter of resignation as regent but had asked him to continue to serve provisionally for the time being.

London, April 8 (A. P.).—A spokesman for King George said today that the exiled Greek Monarch had no comment to make on reports from Athens that he had asked Damaskinos to remain temporarily as regent.

TALKS OPEN TODAY ON JAVA DEMANDS

AMSTERDAM, April 8—(AP) Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, Lord Inverchapel, and three Indonesian representatives arrived today for conferences to begin tomorrow with the Netherlands government on Indonesian demands for independence.

The acting governor general of the Netherlands East Indies, the special British envoy, the former Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, and the Indonesians came from Batavia, where conferences last month resulted in the decision to transfer the negotiations to Holland.

Talks with the Netherlands government chiefs will be held at a secluded hunting lodge in Holland's National Park de Hooge Veluwe.

Premier Wilhelm Schermerhorn, Overseas Territories Minister J. H. A. Logemann, Foreign Minister J. Van Royen and Social Affairs Minister Willem Drees will be among the Netherlands officials.

At the conclusion of the conferences here the negotiators are expected to return to Batavia for a final settlement.

Stock-Trading Renewal In Amsterdam Proposed

AMSTERDAM, April 8 (AP).—Aneta, Dutch news agency, said today it had learned a detailed plan for resumption of trading in stocks and foreign securities on the Bourse was submitted to Finance Minister Pieter Lieftinck Saturday.

The agency said it believed the plan, submitted by a committee which Lieftinck had appointed for such purpose, would permit trade only in stocks which have not changed hands since May 10, 1940. Purchasers would pay in free money, according to the agency's speculations, half of which would be credited to the sellers in blocked accounts.

Polish Regime Imposed By Soviet, Spain Says

Madrid, April 8 (AP)—The Foreign Ministry issued a statement today declaring that Polish recognition of the Spanish Republican Government in exile of Jose Giral did not change relations between the two countries because Spain did not recognize the Polish Government.

The statement said the Polish Government was imposed upon that country by Soviet Russia.

It referred to the Giral Government as a "political team" without territory, jurisdiction or subjects.

Poland's recognition of the Giral Government, the statement added, "does not diminish the traditional sympathy of Spain toward the Catholic people of Poland."

SPAIN CURBS NEWSMAN

Madrid, April 6 (A. P.).—Sidney Wise, an American correspondent, said today he had been compelled to surrender his accreditation because of what was called his "continued persistent hostility" to the Franco regime.

Wise represents the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Overseas News Agency. He said Tomas Cerro, Director General of the Press, objected to a story reporting the arrest of 400 persons at Lugo, in northern Spain. Wise said the story mentioned some tortures and that he had been unable to get a specific denial of the truth of the account from Cerro.

Cerro advised Wise his case was turned over to the Director General of Security for further action.

Hoover Reports Belgium Is Hastening Recovery

Brussels, April 8 (AP)—Herbert Hoover today said Belgium was nearer economic recovery than any other western European nation.

The former President, on a food fact-finding tour for President Truman, told a news conference:

"The Belgians are working harder than any other western European nation. For continued recovery, it is solely a question of keeping supplies flowing into Belgian ports. The country needs 80,000 tons of cereals a month to keep up the present ration."

Hoover will leave for Amsterdam tomorrow and return here Tuesday night. Wednesday he will go to Copenhagen. He will visit Berlin later.

Idle Italian Veterans in Riot

ROME, Tuesday, April 9 (AP)—Press dispatches reported today that a mob of unemployed veterans had burned the court house and tax offices and sacked the homes of two wealthy families yesterday in the southern Italian port of Brindisi. At Siena, unemployed demonstrators paraded throughout the day, it was reported, demanding that authorities give them jobs within twenty-four hours.

Vatican Recognizes Lebanese Republic

Vatican City, April 8 (A. P.).—The Vatican officially recognized the Lebanese Republic with a ceremony in the Secretariat of State today.

GESTAPO OFFICER TELLS OF LIDICE

Testifies That Frank Looked At Dead After Massacre

Prague, April 8 (AP)—A Gestapo witness said today that Karl Hermann Frank, Nazi ruler of Czechoslovakia, was present at Lidice "during the last of the executions or shortly there after."

Frank, now on trial in People's Court on war crimes charges, is accused of ordering the massacre of Lidice's men and the removal of the town's women and children. He has denied he was present during the massacre.

Harold Wiesman, former Gestapo chief of Kladno, testified that when Frank visited the razed town at the time of the executions, he "had a look at the corpses" and then expressed a desire that "corn should grow where Lidice stood."

Gestapo Movie Shown

Earlier in the day, Gestapo movies of the dead and the destruction of the town were shown.

Wiesman, aided by the film, gave a detailed and methodical account of how the little Czechoslovak town was wiped out.

The Gestapo officer, who said he was charged with the responsibility for "cleaning up" Lidice, told the court all the town's males over 16 years old—about 178—were shot in broad daylight on June 10, 1942.

Called Liar By Judge

The women and children were taken to Kladno from where the women were sent to concentration camps and the children to scattered homes.

Prior to the film showing, Weisman said he personally banned all cameras in Lidice, but Judge Antonin Kozak retorted: "Witness, you lie! We have films and you in them."

The film showed Weisman smiling on a hill viewing the smoking town.

Blown Bridges Balk Truce Team Trying to End Manchuria Strife

American Leader Planning to Continue Toward Szepingkai by Another Route; Outbreak of Pneumonic Plague Is Reported in Area

By The Associated Press

MUKDEN, Manchuria, April 9—Efforts to halt Chinese civil strife in Manchuria were delayed again today when blown highway bridges turned back a truce commission cease-fire team which left this morning for Szepingkai, scene of reported fighting between strong Communist forces and troops [illegible] of 1st Army.

(A pro-Government Central News agency dispatch said the First army, moving northward along the Mukden-Changchun railway, had entered Szepingkai and was 60 miles from Changchun, Manchurian capital now being evacuated by the Russians).

The destroyed bridges are only 12 miles north of Mukden, but both Nationalist and Communist members of the 28-man truce team denied previous knowledge that the bridges were out and the rivers impossible to ford.

Col. Frank J. Gulley, of Yonkers, N. Y., the team leader, promptly announced he would arrange to transport the team, with its trucks, jeeps, radio equipment and accompanying newsmen, by railroad as far north as Kaiyuan, midway between Mukden and Changchun and two-thirds of the way to Szepingkai.

Another cease-fire team, led by Lt. Col. Robert Drake, Greensburg,

Pa., started this morning for the Fushun-Penhi area, about 40 miles southeast of Mukden on the Mukden-Antung railroad. Both Nationalists and Communists have admitted having large concentrations of troops in that vital coal mining area.

American members of the cease-fire teams had been waiting in Mukden for a week and a half before this morning's start. Both Communist and Nationalist members had been delayed in arriving.

After a thirteen-hour conference Saturday night and Sunday the teams finally agreed on localities of conflict and further agreed to take the field "to investigate disposition of troops" pending clarification of the order.

In Chungking, China's No. 2 Communist, Chou En-lai, conferred with the central government's War Minister, Chen Cheng, in an effort to reach agreement on implementation of the truce.

Plague Is Menace To All

[The central government, meanwhile, denied a report that it had requested Russia to delay withdrawal from certain cities in Manchuria. A Foreign Office spokesman said that on receiving notification from Russian authorities of scheduled dates for withdrawal of Soviet troops from Manchurian cities, the ministry had immediately replied "definitely agreeing to the dates" fixed by the Russians.

[Another angle of the Manchurian situation, menacing all alike, occupied Chinese health authorities. It was the outbreak of pneumonic plague in that territory.

[P. Z. King, director general of the Chinese National Health Administration, said the Government was assembling several hundred plague specialists to combat various outbreaks of bubonic and pneumonic plague. He named Manchuria as one of the chief areas of pneumonic plague infection.

[Pneumonic plague is a particularly dreaded form of the socalled "black death." Unlike bubonic plague, which is carried by rats and other rodents and spread to humans by fleas, pneumonic plague spreads directly from person to person. The mortality rate also is higher than with bubonic plague.]

[The Government's Central News Agency said the 1st Army had entered the town and was 60 miles from Changchun, Manchurian capital being evacuated by the Russians. The agency said the Changchun radio station picked up the report from the 1st Army's radio transmitter.]

Although the destroyer bridges are only 12 miles north of Mukden, both Nationalists and Communists on the 28-man truce team denied previous knowledge that the bridges were out and the rivers impossible to ford.

Col. Frank J. Culley, of Yonkers, N.Y., team leader, immediately announced he would arrange to transport the team, its trucks and jeeps, and accompanying news correspondents by railroad as far north as Kaiyuan, midway between Mukden and Changchun, and two thirds of the way to Szepingkai. Culley said the team would leave Tuesday morning if his information that the railroad is open is correct.

A second cease-fire team left this morning in the direction of the Fushun-Penhi area, about 40 miles southeast of Mukden, on the Mukden-Antung railroad.

Both Nationalists and Communists have admitted having large concentrations of troops there. The highway to Fushun was open last week when five American correspondents made a trip to that coal-mining city. This team is headed by Lieut. Col. Robert Drake, of Greensburg, Pa.

20 Killed in Saigon In Munition Blast

Fate of 100 Unknown in Continuing Explosions

SAIGON, French Indo-China, April 8 (AP).—An official estimated that ttwenty persons were killed and an equal number were seriously injured today in a series of tremendous explosions in a large French ammunition dump on the northern outskirts of this city.

The official said the fate of 100 workmen who were inside the dump had not been learned.

brought under full control before two or three days. He said casualties might rise considerably. It was impossible to check inside the danger area, which was pelted by shrapnel. The casualty figure did not include scores of persons injured by caving roofs and flying glass.

The explosions were so great that the concussion smashed open locked doors of the American Consulate, nearly a mile away. A number of American civilians took refuge aboard the Victory ship Arthur Penn.

Truckloads of injured, including women and children and French service men, poured into the city's hospitals. By noon officials had lost count of the injured. Roads leaving the city were clogged with people.

Many Injured In Ammunition Explosion

Saigon, April 8 (AP)—A giant French ammunition dump on the northern outskirts of Saigon exploded this morning and two hours later a shattering series of explosions continued to rock the city.

The French army threw barricades around the danger zone and began the evacuation of all civilians.

Truckloads of wounded, including women, children and French service men, were still streaming into the hospitals at noon.

Blast Due To Accident

More than 60 wounded persons officially were reported admitted to hospitals in the half hour following the first blast at 10.30 A.M. Hospital officials said they lost count after that.

Henri Cedille, commissioner for Cochin China, issued a special communiqué saying that the explosion was due to an accident and requested the public to remain calm.

Normal press communications from the city were disrupted, since the Saigon radio station was in the explosion zone. The British Army Signal Corps was furnishing an emergency press service.

The sky was clouded with black smoke and the smell of gunpowder prevaded the city.

Refugees from within the explosion area said that scores of houses had been demolished by the repeated blasts. The public was in a state of near-panic and roads were crowded with refugees leaving town.

Windows and glassware were shattered for miles around the explosion sector. Rue Catinat, the leading shopping district, was littered with rubble and glass fragments.

Military authorities refused everyone admittance to the northern part of the section and said that a number of 1,200-pound bombs stored in the dump still had not exploded.

China Denies Asking Delay

Chungking, April 8 (AP)—The Chinese Government denied today a report that it had requested Russia to delay withdrawal from certain cities in Manchuria.

The report, published by the Communist *New China Daily News* under a Yenan dateline, said that Gen. Tung Yan-ping, commander of Nationalist forces in Manchuria, had asked the Russian Army's chief of staff to postpone Soviet withdrawal from certain cities.

The Yenan report quoted a purported Tass agency broadcast from Moscow that the delay had been asked "because Chinese troops were unable to catch up in time to take over."

The request was refused, the dispatch said, because of the agreement by Russia to complete its Manchurian evacuation by mid-April.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that on receiving dates for Soviet withdrawal from Manchurian cities the Ministry had immediately replied to Russian authorities "definitely agreeing to the dates."

can volunteer group to participate in the flights.

UNRRA field representative Sidney Rittenberg said famine is so critical, particularly in Hunan province, that children look like old men, with shrunken, emaciated bodies and swollen stomachs.

Country Shaved Clean.

"The countryside looks as if it had been shaved clean," Rittenberg added. "All grass, weeds, foliage and bark from trees has been grabbed for food."

Among contributing factors in this famine of almost unprecedented intensity are battle devastation, drought, scorched-earth military tactics, floods, locust plagues, lack of fertilizer, shortages of farm implements and farm animals and the demands of food by the Chinese Army.

Seven million persons are reported starving in Hunan Province alone. Among the chief sufferers are refugees making their way from the south and west to Hankow, where they hope to obtain transportation to their pre-war homes. Most of them are traveling on foot, carrying a few personal belongings which they try to sell in return for food. Many are reported to be dying along the roadside.

Rush Repairs on Dike.

UNRRA officials said child mortality in Hunan is appallingly high, with child suicides not uncommon. Farmers in that "rice-bowl" of China are said to be eating their seed supplies to keep alive.

In Honan and Hupeh provinces, some 5,000,000 persons are reported close to starvation, particularly in the section of Honan flooded by the Yellow River when dikes were blasted to stem the threatening Japanese Army in 1938. UNRRA engineers, aided by Seabees, are working around the clock to repair the break so that the fertile land may be salvaged.

Food shortages of serious proportions are reported also in Kwantung, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Shantung and Anhwei provinces and in Manchuria.

UNRRA and the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Organization are striving to dispatch food to starvation areas, but the war-crippled transportation system makes delivery difficult.

Australian Brides Sail

SYDNEY, Australia, April 8 (AP)—The Monterey sailed for San Francisco today with hundreds of Australian brides at the ship's rails waving farewell to tearful relatives on the wharf. The ship carried 760 service men's brides and children. There also were 100 other civilians aboard.

Manus Control To Be Topic at Imperial Parley

Australian View on Ceding Naval Base to U. S. Seen Being Decided at London

SYDNEY, Australia, April 8 (AP).—Australia's attitude toward giving complete control of Manus Island, in the Admiralty Group, to the United States is likely to be determined after the Imperial Conference in London. Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley is leaving for the conference by flying boat on April 14.

Reports here are conflicting as to the Australian position on Manus, the key island of the Admiralties, where the United States developed a $250,000,000 naval base during the war.

[Admiral F. J. Horne, Vice Chief of Naval Operations, told Congress last September that Manus was one of the four major bases the Navy wanted to keep in the Pacific, the others being Guam-Saipan, Pearl Harbor and the Philippines.]

"The Sydney Sun" said the government is "unlikely to give America exclusive use of Manus Island in any circumstances." "The Sun's" Canberra correspondent said, "if Manus or other bases under Australian control were shared with the United States, Australia would insist upon reciprocal use of American bases in the same region."

"The Sydney Daily Telegraph" told Australians that their security "depends on the closest co-operation with the United States" and this "demands more than lip service and pious pronouncements of friendship."

Other press dispatches from Canberra said the Australian cabinet was of the opinion that international sanction, including the approval of the whole British Commonwealth, the Soviet Union and China, should be given to any fortification of former mandates in the Pacific by the United States.

Shidehara Rejects Red Demand For Resignation on Election Eve

TOKYO, Tuesday, April 9—(AP) Aged Premier Kijuro Shidehara brushed off detaining hands of a leftist delegation and walked out late yesterday on demands for his resignation. The incident pointed up a reawakened public interest in tomorrow's general election.

The previously apathetic campaign for the Diet had led Japanese observers to predict a light vote. But they changed their minds as the result of a riotous Communist-led demonstration Sunday, the tense drama in Shidehara's home, and heavy returns from an isolated precinct which votes early.

There are more than 2,700 candidates for the 468 seats in the House of Representatives. Only 142 of them have had previous legislative experience because most veteran political figures were banned by General MacArthur's orders against ultra-nationalists.

Issues are not clear cut but the major one is between conservation and various shades of liberal or leftist sentiments.

The "democratic people's front," one of the four major political goups, sent a 14-man committee to make its demands on Shidehara yesterday.

Led by Kenichi Tokuda, secretary of the Communist party, they argued their way past the premier's secretaries. For 45 minutes they accused him of failing to solve the country's many problems and demanded that his entire cabinet quit immediately.

Struggling visibly for self-possession, the 74-year-old premier repeatedly replied, "I came here to listen to you, not to argue."

Shidehara sat behind a small desk and stared at the ceiling while the committee, correspondents, employes, and bodyguards milled around the noisy room.

Suddenly one committeeman called attention to a bulge in a bodyguard's pocket and shouted, "Look, he's got a gun."

Committeemen grabbed the bodyguard's arm and a melee appeared imminent. Then Shidehara calmly said, "I have another engagement."

Blown-Up Bridges Halt Yanks

Mukden, April 8 (AP)—A cease-fire team which left this morning for Szepingkai was turned back by blown-up highway bridges, again delaying efforts to halt the Chinese civil war in Manchuria.

The Government 1st Army was reported moving northward along the Mukden-Changchun railway in the vicinity of Szepingkai against strong Communist opposition.

The blasts continued from morning into the night at the rate of one to ten a minute, throwing the city into a condition of near panic, although Henri Cedille, commissioner for Cochin-China, issued a special communique which said the explosion was accidental and requested the public to remain calm.

A French military spokesman said the explosions might not be

Starving Chinese Eat Grass; Chennault Plans to Fly Food

Shanghai, April 8 (A. P.).—Emergency distribution of food by air to China's starving people is being organized by UNRRA in an effort to combat a famine so severe that several millions are reported eating grass, roots, the bark of trees and even clay.

Major-Gen. Claire I. Chennault, once head of the famed Flying Tigers and former Commanding General of the Fourteenth Air Force, disclosed he is forming an air transport unit to fly UNRRA relief to stricken areas. Air transport is necessary because of the difficulties posed by land and sea travel. Chennault is seeking former members of his old Ameri-

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and stalked toward the door.

Some reached out to stop him but the Communist leader said, "Let him go," and bodyguards pushed a path through the throng.

Japanese political observers voiced belief that Shidehara had no intention of quitting and that the next move was strictly up to the leftists.

Later Shidehara issued a statement saying the emperor had urged all of Japan's 36,000,000 voters to go to the polls because the election "will greatly affect the destiny of our national fortune."

Americacn military police who quietly broke up the rock-throwing, fist-fighting demonstration by 10,000 lefists at Shidehara's home Sunday did not appear today. However, tactical units will accompany American Military Government teams on spot inspections of almost all polling places tomorrow.

Commander Guy J. Swope of Harrisburg, Pa., heading the legislative division of the military government, said the Americans would take no actual part in the election. Japanese police had been ordered to stay alert but to keep away from the polls.

Swope predicted the greatest vote in Japan's history. Other American and Japanese observers have forecast a total of 50 to 70 per cent of the eligibles, but decided today it might go much higher.

On isolated Okino Shima, where voting always is two days early. There was an 86.2 per cent turnout, although the island has a reputation for being politically lethargic.

Regardless of the number of voters, it was predicted freely that many would spoil their ballots by writing in the name of General MacArthur.

Under Japanese law, votes are restricted to the official list of candidates. Most Japanese know this, but many were expected to vote for the American commander merely as a protest against their own candidates or in a vague hope of currying favor.

Japanese ballots are blank pieces of paper, on which the voter must write his choices. If candidates have similar or identical names, the voter must add the address or other distinguishing information about the selection.

This makes ballot-counting a complicated procedure, especially since many politicians are named Tanaka—the Japanese equivalent of Smith.

Committee Asks Jap Cabinet To Resign

Tokyo, April 8 (AP)—With Japan's election two days away, a fourteen-man committee of the Democratic People's Front appeared today before Premier Shidehara with a demand that his Cabinet resign immediately.

The committee, claiming to represent 10,000 persons, called on Shidehara as a follow-up to yesterday's Left Wing demonstration in which at least 10,000 Communist-led demonstrators swarmed into the Premier's courtyard, broke windows and injured eight Japanese policemen. The crowd, which was herded away from the residence by heavily armed United States military police, did not accompany the committee today.

Three Resolutions Presented

Three resolutions were presented to Shidehara by the group. One, from farmers, condemned the amount of rice provided under the compulsory-purchase rules. Another, from labor unions, opposed the announced Government plans for drafting legislation to prohibit labor unions from assuming control of industries during strikes. The third was an eight-point demand for the Cabinet resignation because of "its inability to solve the country's problems."

Kyuichi Tokuda, secretary of the Communist party, who led yesterday's demonstration and headed the committee today, handed the resolutions to Shidehara, discussed each point and then insisted on an answer from the Premier.

Shidehara Nervous

Shidehara, facing the sharpest direct criticism his Cabinet has received in its six months of existence, appeared flushed and nervous, but he answered all questions calmly with variations of this reply:

"I came here to listen to you, not to argue."

The committee had argued 45 minutes before getting past secretaries who demurred, declaring the committee was not composed of the same individuals as those promised an interview during yesterday's demonstration.

Premier Walks Out

They crowded into the room with reporters and Allied correspondents and grouped around Shidehara, who remained seated, gazing at the ceiling during Tokuda's presentation of their case.

Tokuda touched on most of the current Japanese problems, and accused the Shidehara Cabinet of mishandling them.

He said the demonstration was made after notice to the police and that the fight started only because police attempted to prohibit entry of the demonstrators.

The session with Shidehara ended abruptly when the Premier walked out.

Hirohito Calls On Voters

Emperor Hirohito, meanwhile, called upon the 36,000,000 voters of Japan to "take part in the election with enthusiasm and conviction by voting for the candidates of their free choice and contribute thereby toward the establishment of a democratic Diet."

Commander Guy J. Swope, chief of supreme headquarters' legislative division, said the American Military Government will take no part in the election beyond observing it.

"We expect no trouble," the former Pennsylvania Congressman and one-time Governor of Puerto Rico said.

He predicted "a greater vote than ever cast before in Japan."

Huge Vote Expected.

The first practical hint of a huge vote came from the remote island village of Okino Shima, which set a startling pace by sending 86.2 per cent of its normally apathetic voters to the polls. The village voted two days early because of poor communications; its ballots will be counted on Shikoku island Wednesday, Japan's designated election day.

Japanese political experts in Tokyo had estimated that no more than 60 per cent of eligible Japanese, preoccupied with the job of just living, would bother to vote. They predicted that 70 per cent of those abstaining would be women.

There are 2,803 candidates for 468 Diet seats, among them eighty-nine women. Liberals are conceded up to 150 seats, with the Progressives (also conservative) and the middle-ground Social Democrats bunched closely behind. Communists are conceded by most observers only a dozen seats.

Informed Japanese reported a move toward a coalition to retain the present Government. Proponents argue, they said, that the Government was committed to adoption of a new constitution and should stay in office through the coming Diet sessions which will consider the revised draft.

The Communists failed to create a "Democratic front" and in recent statements have tried to escape the shadow of Russia, which still is regarded here with suspicion.

In a mass meeting in Hibiya Park yesterday before the march on Shidehara's official residence, Communist speakers reiterated their demands for an end to Japan's time-hallowed emperor system and urged that union organization be strengthened so that a nationwide strike could be called as a political protest. In the throng which jammed into the park near the Government building quarter were other left-wing representatives, including Socialists and some Koreans.

Takes Real Skill to Vote in Japan

Candidate's Name Must Be Written In—It's a Lost Ballot if One Puts Down 'MacArthur.'

Tokyo, April 8 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur's name and other improper write-ins probably will spoil a lot of ballots in Wednesday's national elections. Under Japanese law, a ballot is spoiled if a voter writes any name except those appearing on the official list of candidates.

Unlike the American system of polling, the Japanese voter receives a blank ballot. He must write in his election choice. That is quite a chore for the less educated—some names have as many as twenty-eight brush strokes.

But occupation officials and Japanese expect MacArthur's name and the names of other Allied officials to appear on the ballots.

Some voters are expected to do this in a hope of creating good will. Others will do it in disdain for their own candidates. A few will not be able to remember the names of the candidates.

The ultra-nationalist purge has disqualified thousands of old-line politicians whose names were so familiar they came automatically to voters.

A simple error can spoil a ballot in Japan. Misspelling is easy since the names of several candidates have identical characters; in that case, the voter must add the address or some other distinguishing information about his choice. But irrelevant comments also invalidates the ballot.

Some illiterate Japanese vote simply by having a friend write the chosen candidates' names beforehand in simple characters on a slip of paper which the voter takes to the polling booth and painfully copies in private.

Japan is a great country for electing people named Tanaka—the Japanese equivalent for "Smith."

formants have told them is two billion dollars worth of precious metal hidden by Japanese militarists.

Lieut. E. V. Nielsen, Stamford, Conn., of the 63d Military Government Company, obtained the tip on the cache from a geisha girl and a laborer who had helped "plant" the precious ingots in the muddy bottom beneath six feet of water between the piers.

Nielsen and aides dived into the water Saturday and located two areas covered with ingots. Nielsen brought up one ingot, which tentatively was identified as platinum.

1st Cavalry Takes Charge

Further recovery was turned over to the 1st Cavalry Division, which is the occupation force for the Tokyo area. Division engineers expect to have dredging equipment in place tomorrow and will dig up the entire bottom between the pier from which the ingots were dumped and another pier 90 feet away.

The discovery of a serial number on the 75-pound ingot which Neilsen recovered built up the hopes of authorities that they would be able to trace the source of the two truck loads of ingots.

Yanks Seek Jap Bay Treasure

Tokyo, April 8 (AP)—Occupation army engineers will start dredging tomorrow in a slip between two piers in Tokyo Bay for what in-

COMMANDER HAILS BRITISH IN JAPAN

Tokyo, April 8 (A. P.).—British Commonwealth occupation forces in Japan were praised by their commander today as "visible proof" to the Japanese that the empire soldier, "however varied his uniform, is truly representative of one great democratic commonwealth." The tribute came from Lieut.-Gen. John Northcott in an official statement reviewing activities of his force during the last two months.

The report said more than 20,000 troops, representing the armies and air forces of Great Britain, India, Australia and New Zealand reached Japan by March 30. The first British troops arrived at Kure, February 13, following a naval landing party February 1.

The report added that the occupied prefectures of Hiroshima, Shimane and Yamakuchi, on Honshu island, have a population of 7,000,000 and an area of 58,500 square miles—twice the size of Ireland and six times as large as Palestine.

The United States Eighth Army recently announced that plans were under consideration for expanding the British occupation area to all of Honshu west and south of Okayama prefecture and to the island of Shikoku, smallest of Japan's main islands. Northcott said some time ago that the total British force would be around 40,000.

The British force operates as a unit under the Eighth Army, but maintains direct liaison with Allied Headquarters at Tokyo through a mission and the British embassy.

Japanese Banking Reform

Allied Headquarters Orders End to Compulsory Financing

TOKYO, April 8 (AP).—Allied Headquarters today ordered the Japanese government to abandon a system under which banks were compelled to make loans to special industrial concerns. The system benefited Japan's monopoly industries, freezing out independents.

The banks also must cease operating under a plan whereby the "big five" banks handled all industrial financing and the fifty-five others absorbed savings. Four of the "big five" were controlled by the Zaibatsu (family monopolies).

Japs Told to Test Silk for Export

Tokyo, April 8 (A. P.).—Supreme Headquarters instructed the Japanese Government today to test approximately 5,000,000 pounds of raw silk now in the hands of manufacturers and weavers to determine its suitability for export.

The release of 30,000 bolts of silk for manufacture and sale to occupation troops this month also was ordered.

Communication Chief Quits in Tokyo

Tokyo, April 8 (A. P.).—Kyodo News Agency reported today that Shigeyoshi Matsumae, president of the Board of Communications, had been relieved of his post at his own request, because he was within the scope of Gen. MacArthur's political purge.

Malaya Resumes Tin Smelting.

Singapore, April 8 (A. P.).—Malaya resumed tin smelting at Penang today at the rate of 10,000 tons of ore weekly.

George S. Messersmith O.K.'d As Envoy By Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires, April 8 (AP)—Final returns from Argentina's February 24 presidential election showed today that Col. Juan D. Peron received 1,474,447 votes to 1,207,359 for his opponent, Dr. Jose Tamborini, Democratic Union nominee.

Peron, elected to a six-year term as President, piled up 304 electoral votes to Tamborini's 72.

Canada Will Pay U.S. $12,000,000 For Goods

Ottawa, April 8 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced today in the Canadian House of Commons that Canada would pay $12,000,000 at the United States rate of exchange for surplus American war assets valued originally at $59,000,000.

In announcing an agreement with the United States for purchase of surplus war material, King said the equipment included some used on the Alaska highway and naval and air equipment which went from the United States to Great Britain on lend-lease and later was sent to Canada.

$15,000 Bail Set for Boyer

MONTREAL, April 8 (AP).—Dr. Raymond Boyer, a McGill University professor, today was ordered held in $15,000 bail for trial on charges of violating the official secrets act in conveying information to Russia. Boyer, a former employee of the National Research Council, had a preliminary hearing two weeks ago.

U.S., Canadian Export Dispute Is Reported

Vancouver, B.C., April 8 (AP)—The Vancouver *Sun* today quoted a "prominent British Columbia lumberman" as charging that the State Department of the United States has threatened to cut off vital steel exports to Canada if the Dominion Government does not lift its present embargo on log exports.

The newspaper said the threat to British Columbia's already critical housing situation came to light following week-end demands by American congressmen that the Dominion lift its wartime prohibition on log exports.

Lifting of the embargo would mean that American concerns could ship entire blocks of lumber out of Canada from crown timber lands leased to them.

U. S. Ready to Admit Argentina Into Hemispheric Defense Pact

WASHINGTON, April 8 — (AP) The United States confirmed a change in its Latin American policy tonight by declaring it would sign a hemispheric defense pact with Argentina if the regime there lived up to its commitments.

Previously, emphasis had been placed on denunciations of the Argentine government and refusal to sit down with it to draw the defense pact.

Secretary of State Byrnes issued a memorandum at his news conference revealing this government's readiness to relax its stand provided the newly elected regime of Col. Juan Peron "will give prompt implementation by positive acts to commitments under the inter-American system."

But, said the American document bluntly, "there must be deeds and not merely promises."

"Those undertakings are plain and unequivocal. They require the elimination from this hemisphere of Axis influences which have threatened the security of the inter-American system."

Previously the State department, in refusing to participate with Argentina in a treaty-making conference, had charged that the military government headed by Gen. Edelmiro Farrell had paid only lip service to its pledges to:

1. Deport Nazi agents.
2. Liquidate Nazi holdings and assets.
3. Eliminate Nazi propaganda activities.

Under the new arrangement, to which a majority of the 19 other American republics have agreed, Col. Peron's government will be given a reasonable time to fulfil the promises Argentina made at the Chapultepec conference in Mexico City early in 1945.

The decision to give Argentina another chance marked the second broad indication of a shift in the heretofore tough American policy.

Last week, it was announced that George Messersmith, present ambassador to Mexico, would go to Buenos Aires to fill the post left vacant six months ago by Spruille Braden, now assistant secretary of state for Latin America.

To speed the day when a mutual defense pact can be acted upon by all the 21 American republics, the United States said it would suggest the appointment of a committee to coordinate five drafts of such a pact now under consideration by the Pan-American union.

"In due course" this document will be presented at the Rio de Janeiro conference, which was postponed indefinitely in mid-February, for action by the American governments.

NEW HAITI REGIME RECOGNIZED BY U. S.

Washington, April 8 (A. P.).—The United States resumed diplomatic relations with Haiti today, recognizing the military government which overthrew the regime of President Elie Lescot January 11, 1946.

The State Department announced the move today, saying that consultations with other American governments had "demonstrated general agreement that the change of government in Haiti had not taken place through Axis influence." It disclosed, however, that a "number of governments expressed reluctance" at one time to extend recognition because of the "wholly military nature of both the military executive committee and the Cabinet."

A concensus of views of the American governments, the department said, disclosed that the new government "appears to enjoy the full support of the Haitian people." These doubts apparently were eliminated after the new Haitian government scheduled elections for May and disqualified military men from being candidates.

Washington, April 8 (AP)—Franklin Delano Roosevelt died a year ago this week, but debate about the late President breaks out frequently in Congress, and political leaders said today they expect his program to be an issue in the coming elections.

House Democratic Leader McCormack, of Massachusetts, contended that Republicans have already injected Mr. Roosevelt's name into the campaign by "trying to smear him" in the investigation of the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Brief Reopening Tomorrow

Republicans denied this. Representatives Keefe (R., Wis.) and Gearhart (R., Cal.), members of the Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee which reopens its public hearings briefly tomorrow, asserted that their only desire was to tell the whole story of the sneak Japanese attack.

"When the last word is written those who cried partisanship in their miserableness will draw their reward in the contempt of the American people which they so richly deserve," Gearhardt said in a reply to McCormack.

Some Republican leaders said that while many of their campaign speakers undoubtedly will assail the administrations of both Mr. Truman and Mr. Roosevelt, party members are being urged to concentrate their fire on Mr. Truman.

One ranking Republican said the Democrats would be the ones to bring up Mr. Roosevelt's name most frequently.

"Coattail" Charge

"A lot of Democratic congressmen would like to ride into office on his coattails again," he asserted.

In his recent House speech contending that the Republicans had injected the Roosevelt name into the campaign, McCormack concluded by saying:

"Franklin D. Roosevelt licked the Republican party four times in life, and as they have raised the issue . . . Franklin D. Roosevelt will lick them in death this year."

Tomorrow's reopening of the Pearl Harbor probe was ordered to hear additional testimony from Admiral John R. Beardall, naval aide to Mr. Roosevelt, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations at the time of the dis-

RIFKIND WARNS OF JEWS' PLIGHT

Reopening Of War Probe Revives Debate On F.D.R.

Judge Would Get 100,000 Out of Europe.

Washington, April 8 (A. P.).—Unless a place is immediately made for them, an estimated 100,000 Jewish refugees in Germany will be driven to despair and disaster," Federal Judge Samuel H. Rifkind said today.

Rifkind, a New Yorker who served five months as a special adviser on Jewish affairs in the American occupied zone, reported to the War Department that "this handful of decimated people" would soon be at the "end of their emotional tether."

"All of them have but one earnest wish, to be quit of Europe; and most of them have one other compelling desire, to emigrate to Palestine," he said.

The War Department, in releasing Rifkind's memorandum, addressed to Lieut.-Gen Joseph T. McNarney, European theater commander, said his views were personal rather than official.

Rifkind also urged improved housing and food for the refugees and that the United States zones of Germany and Austria be kept open since a study of movements of eastern European Jews shows a constant and unvarying convergence upon those zones.

He said the Army has show sympathetic understanding thus far toward these people but he criticized the UNRRA for administrative weaknesses. He asserted that the intergovernmental committee on refugees has taken no steps to make possible the settlement of Jewish misplaced persons anywhere.

Would Open Palestine.

Syracuse, April 8 (A. P.).—Senate Majority Leader Barkley asks that Palestine be opened to the Jews as "an elementary duty that all humanity owes" them.

Barkley, who spoke yesterday at a joint New York State conference of the United Jewish Appeal and the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare funds, asserted that large-scale Jewish colonization should be permitted in Palestine.

"The governments of the world cannot leave these so-called displaced Jews of Europe indefinitely in camps," he said. "Those people cannot go on living in a no-man's land, ringed by invisible walls of homelessness and despair. The gates of Palestine must be opened to enable tens of thousands of hungary and unwanted Jews of Europe to find sanctuary and a new life there."

Atomic Bill Change Provides Audit Of Nonsecurity Costs

Washington, April 8 (AP)—Most expenditures of the proposed atomic energy commission were made subject to audit today under language written into domestic control legislation, but an exception was made for privately negotiated contracts on projects involving national security.

The special Senate committee on atomic energy acted after Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, head of the Army's Manhattan Project, had testified that he saw no objection to an audit by the General Accounting Office if provisions were made for the commission to avoid competitive bidding in some instances.

Warren Offers Changes

Lindsay Warren, Comptroller General, who objected last week that tentative provisions of the bill left it up to the commission to decide whether it wanted an audit, presented a series of amendments. After Groves's testimony, the committee adopted the entire list, with only minor changes.

Under terms of the revised section, the President would be permitted to waive regular governmental contract requirements in advance "whenever he determines that such action is essential in the interest of the common defense and security."

The commission wanted to let contracts without bidding, it would certify that such action was necessary. If the General Accounting Office questioned the certification, it would be required to file a showing of its reasons.

Security Exceptions Provided

Chairman McMahon (D., Conn.), said that as he interprets the amendments, they would permit the accounting office to make its "usual" audit of commission finances, with the security exceptions.

Senator Byrd (D., Va.), who had protested against the original provision in the bill, said he was satisfied with the changes.

McMahon later said the committee took no action on a suggestion that a special fund for secret expenditures by the commission similar to funds now maintained for the State Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation be authorized specifically in the bill.

Authority Already Exists

The chairman said members agreed that the House and Senate Appropriations committees already have authority to set up such funds if they choose.

McMahon added that tomorrow the group would consider the security sections of the measure, which, as presently drawn, permit the commission to set up censorship regulations with stiff fines and jail sentences for violations.

Gerald Smith Gets 60 Days in Contempt Case

Sentenced in Chicago for Distributing Statement at Trial of Associate

CHICAGO, April 8 (AP).—Gerald L. K. Smith, head of the America First party, today was sentenced to sixty days in jail for contempt of court for distribution of statements to reporters during the trial of an associate.

In passing sentence, Municipal Judge John V. McCormick said, "If the conduct of you and your associates in and toward an American court of law affords a test of your attitude toward other American institutions, it behooves Americans to look squarely at the philosophy which confronts them."

Smith and his publicity agent, Don Lohbeck, of etroit, were cited for contempt March 28 during the disorderly conduct trial of Arthur W. Terminiello, suspended Catholic priest and Smith associate. The statements, distributed in the courtroom during a recess, declared the prosecution in the trial "has no leg to stanb on" and called it a "cold blooded persecution."

Sentencing had been postponed until the conclusion of the Terminiello trial.

Lohbeck was not in court today, and his attorneys said he was in Detroit, where his wife was awaiting birth of a child.

"I should think this charge is important enough to drop everything else," Judge McCormick said. A writ of attachment was issued for Lohbeck, but the judge ordered that it should not be served unless Lohbeck failed to appear for a hearing Friday.

Attorney Maximillian St. George said he would appeal the sentence to the Appellate Court immediately, and Smith was released on $2,000 bond.

Terminiello, of Birmingham, Ala., was convicted on the disorderly conduct charge by a jury which set a penalty of a $100 fine. Judge McCormick today refused a new trial and declined to set aside the verdict.

After the court session Smith issued a statement in which he said, "I have been sentenced to sixty days in prison for issuing a press release from my hotel suite in Chicago. I shall appeal this to the higher court.

"In appealing this to the higher courts, where we hope and faithfully believe the result will be victory, we are making our contribution to the further safeguarding and protecting of that sacred freedom known as freedom of the press.

"Our organization will finance the appeal of the case against Father Arthur W. Terminiello, because this case involves another precious freedom—freedom of speech. I prophesy the ultimate outcome of these two appeals and others that may be necessary will be as important as the historic Dred Scott decision."

Smith had said at the contempt hearing that he had dictated the statement, but had specified that it should not be distributed in the courtroom.

Disorderly conduct charges were filed against Terminiello, Smith and Fred Kister, after a tumultuous Smith rally in Chicago Feb. 7. Terminiello was granted a separate triel, and dates have not been set for the trials of Smith and Kister on the disorderly conduct charges.

ARMY MAY ACCEPT COMPROMISE BILL EXTENDING DRAFT

12-Month Extension Would Include Short Ban On Inductions.

PAY BOOST PROPOSED

Senate, House Committees May Vote Today on Conscription Issue.

WASHINGTON, April 8. — (AP) Influential House Military committee members today reported War department willingness to compromise on a 12-month draft act extension with a [illegible] months ban

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on induction.

NIGHT

The Army's position was disclosed to reporters shortly after Rep. Vinson (D-Ga) introduced legislation to start a $3,000,000 enlistment campaign and suspend inductions for six months to give it time to be tested.

Eisenhower Appeals

Earlier in the day Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had appealed once again to the Senate Military committee to continue the draft, declaring that to end it would be to "gamble" with the security of the nation and the peace of the world.

Both Senate and House Military committees may vote tomorrow on various proposals to extend the law, expiring May 15 of this year. Some members went a straightaway extension, others want inductions banned until next February 15.

Rep. Sparkman (D-Ala), who has been leading a fight within the House committee for a full year's extension, told a reporter he was willing to compromise for a one-year extension with a ban against any inductions for from four to six months.

At the end of that period, under Sparkman's suggestion, the President would be authorized to resume inductions if enlistments failed to meet Army manpower requirements.

Would Boost Pay

Vinson's proposal, which would raise the pay of all enlisted personnel, would allow the President to reinstate inductions after November 15 if voluntary enlistments fell short.

"I believe, in fact I feel sure," Sparkman said, "that the Army would be willing to accept a one-year extension, with a suspension provision, provided the President was given power to order inductions resumed if enlistments dropped too low."

Sparkman said he believed the Military committee might recommend such a plan at tomorrow's meeting. He predicted also that the committee soon would recommend pay raises, perhaps as high as $400 a year for all service personnel, in an effort to spur enlistments.

Vinson's measure would increase the pay of all enlisted men, the increases ranging from 100 percent for privates to 30 percent for master sergeants, and give them 30 days' leave a year. It also would provide $3,000,000 for an intensive campaign.

Could Reinstate Draft

If this failed after six months to provide the 1,070,000 men the Army wants and the 500,000 the Navy seeks, then the President would be empowered to reinstate the draft.

Eisenhower agreed with Senator Johnson (D-Colo), a draft opponent, that it is Congress' task to find way to get the needed men—that the Army's job ends with saying how many it needs and advising on the basis of experience how many will be produced by various plans.

The chief of staff gave his own opinion, however, that the draft is the "only way" the problem can be met without gambling unnecessarily.

"Any gamble with the national security of the United States at this time is a gamble with the peace and security of the world," he told the Senate Military committee. "With all the sincerity and force that I possess, I urge you, do not take this gamble."

The general's appeal was a last-minute matter. Both the Senate and House Military committees have agreed to vote at closed sessions tomorrow on the Administration's politically touchy request for a one-year extension with inductees serving 18 months.

Youths not Best Soldiers

During sharp questioning by Senators, Eisenhower conceded that 18-year-old youths do not make the best soldiers for occupation of Germany and Japan; that estimates on Army shortages, if the draft dies, vary from 165,000 to more than 400,000; and that during the past month the Army has reduced the possible number of volunteers by raising the passing score for its aptitude tests.

Eisenhower pointed out the local draft boards already have "combed over" their lists of older men many times. He promised several times that not a man will be drafted if there are enough volunteers, but said existence of the draft is an incentive to volunteer.

Senator Revercomb (R-WVa) asked about an increase in the Army "competency test score" from 59 to 70 point that had reduced volunteers accepted.

Eisenhower asked Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul, Army personnel chief, to explain it.

Explains Reduction

General Paul said that with the reduction in the Army from more than 8,000,000 to 1,070,000 planned for July 1, 1947, it was necessary to raise standards. He added that a 59 point rating is equivalent to a fourth-grade education and the new 70-point minimum to a fifth-grade.

Paul said the low score Army men "can't learn, get into trouble, and keep the Army in trouble."

The general said Russia, England and France fear that this country might become "so weak" it could not carry out pledges to occupy Germany and Japan. He told of an inquiry from Marshal Gregory Zhukov, Russian military leader and colleague on the four-power council occupying Germany, as to how long United States troops would assist in Germany.

Senator Johnson asked if the Russians had discussed the atomic bomb.

General Eisenhower said Zhukov "discounted it more than I did possibly because they did not have it."

"The atomic bomb could not occupy Europe," Eisenhower commented.

VINSON URGES SUSPENSION OF DRAFT MAY 15

Would Start Voluntary Enlistment Program for Army and Navy.

AND HALT INDUCTIONS

Then, if Recruiting Failed, Naval Chairman Would Reinstate Selective Service.

Washington, April 8 (A. P.).—Representative Vinson (D.-Ga.), chairman of the House Naval Committee, proposed today suspension of the draft law on May 15.

A bill by the Georgian suggested instead that Congress start in intensive voluntary enlistment program for the Army and the Navy, and halt inductions for six minths to give the recruitment plan a trial.

If the recruitment drive failed during that period, Vinson proposed that the draft law be reinstated and inductions resumed.

Vinson's legislation provides for enlistment inducements of pay increases and annual leave of thirty days for enlisted personnel.

Eisenhower Fears Shortage.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower agreed today with questioning Senators that 18-year-old youths do not make the best occupation troops but insisted that the Army will be short in manpower unless the draft is extended beyond May 15.

The Army Chief of Staff ran into a barrage of critical questions from the Senate Military Committee as he urged a one-year draft extension, with inducted men serving eighteen months.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D.-Col.), brought the atomic bomb and Russia into the hearing after Eisenhower had said that Marshal Gregory Zhukov, Soviet Army leader, has asked how long American troops would stay in Europe to help police Germany.

Eisenhower was this country's representative on the Four Power Berlin Council and he said that Russia, England and France, "fear that the United States may become so weak that they will get out of Europe."

He said that he was opposed to "saber rattling and jingoism" and did not believe we are soon to be involved in war, adding that Zhukov once told him: "It is fine to be peace-loving, but the United States is so peace-loving it is not realistic."

Senator Johnson broke in to ask if Zhukov said "anything about the atomic bomb."

The General, usually trigger quick with replies, halted and then said the first information on the atomic bombing of Japan was meager and that Zhukov "discounted it more than I did—possibly because they did not have it." Eisenhower said there had been no discussion with the Russians about the atomic bomb.

18-year-old Draftees.

Johnson and other Senators raised the question about use of 18-year-old draftees for occupation duty. The Colorado Senator said that the Army was seeking "boy-power" rather than man-power.

The General said it was the Army's job to tell Congress the minimum number of men needed and advise on the basis of experience what various plans would obtain.

"I'm glad to hear you say that," Johnson said. "War Department responsibility ends when it tells Congress what it needs in men and dollars."

Eisenhower said that if Congress could "find some other way without the 18-year-olds I'm for it." But he made it plain that all older men already had "been combed over" numerous times by local draft boards, that physical and mental standards are now at a minimum and that Selective Service extension is required.

The General expressed the opinion that nobody knows how many men the armed forces will be short if the draft law expires.

"No one can possibly forecast exactly how short our requirements will be; but every one I have heard agrees we will be short," he told the committee.

Eisenhower's Testimony

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP).—The complete text of the prepared testimony by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army Chief of Staff, before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, urging a one-year extension of the draft from May 15, with inductees serving eighteen months, follows:

In summarizing the War Department's reasons for requesting extension of the selective service law for a period of one year from May 15, 1946, I wish to emphasize the two following points:

First, retention of Selective Service is the only way our nation can assure itself and the rest of the world that we shall not falter in our obligations; that we shall not gamble with our commitments.

Second, retention of Selective Service guarantees that we shall spread the burden of performance of the tasks we have to perform; that we shall not retain in service for a disparate length of time those citizen soldiers already serving.

A war comprises a great deal more than mere shooting. We hear the expression "The war is over"—but it is not over. If we do not think and do some planning for war before it starts, we are caught unready. If we pretend that the war is over the second that the shooting stops, we are likely to lose the aims and purposes for which we made the sacrifice of war; the sacrifices that were demanded in the war.

Prefers Volunteers

As I see it, the jobs that we have abroad today are a part of this war, and the selective service act was provided so that we could be assured of the men necessary to win this war. The Army does not want a single inductee from Selective Service if it can get volunteers. But, our most carefully reviewed plans and estimates combined with our experience factor to date do not assure us that we are going to have the number required without recourse to Selective Service.

Now, the commitments that we made abroad were made in serious conference with other nations. They involve our allies in Europe, and our allies of the Japanese War. We undertook very seriously and soberly to complete those jobs. It seems to me that we must just as seriously and soberly assure those people that we have the power and strength to carry out our commitments.

The Selective Service law, on the books, carries this assurance both for ourselves and all the people of the world.

This same thing applies to the United Nations, which is the great hope of all the world for a peaceful future. There is obviously strength needed to support our position in the United Nations. The small nations of the world must look to the large ones to supply this strength. Therefore, I do not see how we can afford to gamble with our commitment to provide our proportionate share of the strength essential to support this organization.

Most Favorable Outlook

In my capacity as chief of staff and in the light of my knowledge of world conditions, I state to you that our computed man-power requirements are necessary if we are to carry out our assigned tasks. Furthermore, I can state that they are based upon the most favorable assumptions we could possibly make with world conditions as they exist today.

Now, in this connection, the question has been raised as to the accuracy of War Department estimates of future deficits in Army required strength which may occur if the selective service act is not extended. I agree with those who raise this question. In fact, this very question is the whole basis of the War Department's request for extension.

Gentlemen, I am no statistician. But I have heard a lot of statistical talk about this matter. Having heard it all, I am only sure of one thing: No one can possibly forecast exactly how short of our requirements we will be; but everyone I have heard agrees we will be short.

Lists Three Estimates

General Hershey, from his analysis of the country's manpower pools, and his knowledge of competing demands on those pools other than the Army, has estimated that we will be very lucky if we are not over 400,000 short by January, 1948. General Paul, from his analysis of current recruiting records and the increased incentives that Congress will give—a different approach entirely—has told you we might be 165,000 short by that time. General Texter, making an independent analysis at the request of the Secretary of War, based primarily on recruiting motives—still another approach—has estimated that we will be 336,000 short by then.

Now those are not engineering estimates based on known labor and material costs—those, in the last analysis, are estimates of human reactions to a whole mass of future variables. In the light of all future factors, how many young men will decide to make the Army their career or give it a whirl in the next eighteen or twenty months.

I don't know and Generals Hershey, Paul and Texter don't know. And I say, with all respect to you gentlemen, that you don't know. It's a gamble any way you look at it. And gentlemen, in my opinion, any gamble with the national security of the United States at this time is a gamble with the peace and security of the world. With all the sincerity and force that I possess, I urge you, do not take this gamble.

In conclusion let me say this. We have a tremendous task before us. With Selective Service on the books we have assurance that we can accomplish this task. We have the further assurance that the burden of its accomplishment will be so spread as to cause the lightest impact upon our national society. Without it I do not believe that our requirements for carrying out the job can be met. Without it we are taking a gamble which our great nation must not take.

ARMY WILL SPEED DISCHARGE TASK

WASHINGTON, April 8—(AP) A two an a half month speed-up in

discharge for Army ground forces enlisted personnel was announced today by Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of the Army Ground Forces.

Beginning today all ground forces enlisted men eligible for discharge by June 30th, will be moved to separation centers for release as rapidly as possible.

Personnel returning from overseas who are eligible for discharge by June 30 are being sent immediately to separation centers.

There will be some exceptions in the case of specialists if the replacements are being trained. But even these will not be held beyond May 1.

NEWS EXECUTIVES FLY TO PARIS TODAY

14 in Group Will Visit Austria and Germany to View the Operations of AMG

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Secretary Patterson was host at dinner tonight for fourteen leading newspaper and magazine publishers and editors who start tomorrow on a three-week visit to Germany and Austria to see the operations of the American Military Government.

The party will leave by plane from the National Airport and is scheduled to arrive in Paris shortly after midnight.

The group will fly to Frankfurt, American zone headquarters, for lunch with General McNarney on April 12, after which they will take off for Berlin. They will be in the German capital until April 14, when they will leave for Munich.

They will be driven to Nuernberg, where the war criminal trials are being held on April 16 and on the day following will go by car to Stuttgart.

The guest list at the dinner included Edward Leech, editor of The Pittsburgh Press; Charles E. Gratke, foreign editor, Christian Science Monitor; Robert Fuoss, managing editor, Saturday Evening Post; Glenn Neville, executive editor, New York Mirror; Robert Reed, assistant editor, Kansas City Star; Frank Gannett, president of Ganentt Newspapers; Alan Barth, Washington Post; Hamilton Owens, executive editor, Baltimore Sun Papers; Paul Bellamy, editor, Cleveland Plain Dealer; Malcolm Muir, editor, Newsweek; Henry Luce, editor of Time Magazine; Julius Ochs Adler, vice president and general manager of THE NEW YORK TIMES; Tom Hawkins, foreign correspondent, World Report, and Gardner Cowles Jr., publisher, Des Moines Register and Tribune.

Navy War Games To Open April 19

Washington, April 8 (AP)—The United States will assemble 29 fighting ships for full-scale war games beginning this month in the Atlantic.

Two giant carriers and a superbattleship will be included in the vessels to participate in the exercises scheduled to last five weeks.

War conditions will be simulated in the operations, first full-scale maneuvers in the Atlantic since prewar days.

The ships will range from Trinidad to the Virginia Capes and eastward as far as Bermuda.

"Strictly In Own Waters"

Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, commander of the 8th Fleet, who gave details of the war games to a news conference today, said in response to a question:

"We're not going any place we are not wanted. We'll stay strictly in our own waters."

Mitscher described the forthcoming operations as one of a series of maneuvers designed to "keep the fleet in trim because you can't do much fighting from a desk—you got to get out and do it."

10,000 To 15,000 In Crews

The maneuvers will begin on April 19 following a rendezvous of the fleet southeast of the Virginia Capes. The first exercises will extend through April 27. Then the fleet will anchor at Trinidad, the American-leased base at the British island, for three or four days.

In the second phase, operations will be confined in the Caribbean with the ships putting in at Guantanamo, Cuba, on May 8, at the conclusion of that phase.

During the third phase from May 12 to 17, the force will operate north of Culebra, and on its final maneuvers, May 20-26, the force will swing past Bermuda en route to New York.

The vessels engaged in the maneuvers will represent the strength of about one of the two groups contemplated for the postwar Atlantic fleet.

The crews will total between 10,000 and 15,000 men, the ships being manned to approximately full strength. Mitscher estimated that perhaps 70 per cent of the men have had previous operational experience, the rest being recruits.

Night Blackouts Planned

The maneuvers will include bombardment, aircraft bombing, strafing and rocket attacks against the uninhabited northwest part of Culebra Island which is 16 miles east of Puerto Rico. In addition, ships of the force will divide to conduct simulated attacks on each other. There also will be simulated air attacks, and air reconnaissance missions over Guantanamo, Culebra, Roosevelt Roads, St. Thomas and other outlying bases.

The fleet, operating with submarines, as under war conditions, will be blacked out at night when possible. Vessels will refuel and rearm at sea just as was done in the Pacific sea campaigns during the war.

Mitscher's flagship will be the carrier Roosevelt. In addition to Mitscher, Rear Admiral J. H. Cassady, commander of Carrier Division 1, and Rear Admiral E. W. Litch, commander of Carrier Division 4, will be with the force. The destroyer screen will be in command of Capt. D. C. Varian.

In addition to the 45,000 tonners, the major ships taking part in the maneuvers will include the carrier Princeton, the heavy cruiser Macon and the light cruisers Dayton and Little Rock. In addition there will be two destroyer divisions composed of the Gearing, E. A. Greene, Gyatt, K. D. Bailey W. R. Rush Vogelgesang, Steinaker, H. J. Ellison and C. R. Ware.

The support group will include the escort carrier Salerno Bay, four destroyer escorts (to be assigned later, six auxiliaries—the Renate, Chemung, Elokomin Saturn Mercury and Great Sitkin—the Fort Mandan a dock-type landing ship, and the Quirinus, a landing craft repair ship.

Plane Freedom Urged For Navy

Cleveland, April 8 (AP)—The Navy must be free to build and operate all types and models of aircraft, including guided, jet-propelled missiles, Vice Admiral P. N. L. Bellinger, of the Navy's policy-making general board, declared tonight.

"Any scheme designed to remove from the Navy this essential authority is ill-advised, short-sighted and potentially disastrous," he told the Society of Automotive Engineers.

"It would be fatal, for example, to bring about an administrative reorganization that would allow the Army to curtail naval use of land-based planes, or empower some other group to ban Navy experimentation with atomic rockets."

View On Atomic Test

"Today our naval strength is undergoing a severe blood-letting because of the speed and confusion of our demobilization program," he added.

Concerning the forthcoming atomic test by a joint Army-Navy task force in the Pacific, he said the Navy's special interest was in studying effects of an atom bomb detonated above, amid and—in 1947—beneath a formation of naval vessels, while the Army was concerned chiefly with actual release and fusing of the bomb.

Interviewed before his address, Admiral Bellinger, who has been identified with naval aviation since 1912, expressed belief atomic energy should be controlled by a civilian board but that "certain elements" must be under Army-Navy guidance.

E. H. Foley Jr. Nominated As Assistant to Vinson

New Yorker Replaces Gaston In Treasury Post

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Edward H. Foley jr., of New York, was nominated today to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He replaces Herbert E. Gaston, who resigned recently.

Mr. Foley left a law practice in New York in 1932 to join the legal staff of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The following year he went with the Public Works Administration, then under Harold L. Ickes.

In 1937 he entered the legal division of the Treasury Department and became general counsel May 8, 1939. He held that post until July, 1942, when he entered the Army as a lieutenant colonel to set up a legal division in the Quartermaster General's office.

After release from the Army he became general counsel of the Office of Contracts Settlement here on Oct. 23, 1945, and kept that position until a few weeks ago.

Mr. Foley was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., in the suburbs of Syracuse, on May 23, 1905. He is a graduate of Fordham University and its law school.

DELEGATES REPORT CAPITOL OUSTER

WASHINGTON, April 8 — (AP) A group of delegates to the Win the Peace Conference reported tonight they were ousted from the Capitol when they tried to see Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations committee.

The report was made by Sol Silverman, representing a New York furniture makers union, at a closing session devoted to reports of various groups of delegates which visited the leaders urged the delegates to work for the election of congressmen who would support the conference's principles.

These include "unity of the Big Three", self-government for "colonial peoples everywhere," and withdrawal of American troops from "all friendly lands."

While delegates visited the Capitol, Rep. Rankin (D.-Miss.) told the House that the American people were "ashamed" that the name of Herbert Hoover had been booed by "practically every Communist" at the sessions.

At a Saturday meeting hisses were heard when a speaker mentioned Hoover, now in Europe to survey food needs. The conference condemned his assignment and demanded his recall.

"I never voted for Herbert Hoover in my life, but he is a former President of the United States," Rankin declared. "He is now 72. He is one of the most honored of all Americans. He has no axe to grind. But he is giving his time and his talents now trying to feed the suffering people of Europe."

Silverman told the Win the Peace Conference that a group of 12 New Yorkers, all former servicemen, had gone to see Connally and were told that he was out.

"One member said, 'Let's sweat it out,'" Silverman continued, "but a nearby policeman said they couldn't sweat it out and for them to 'get the hell out of here.' Before they knew it all the policemen in the Senate end of the corridor were around them. They went, but under their own power."

Other members were listed as affiliated with labor unions, veterans' groups and a variety of organizations that have devoted themselves in the past to condemning Fascism, promoting closer ties with Russia and advocating abolition of racial discriminations.

Five Congressmen Withdraw

Five of twenty members of Congress listed as sponsors before the "Win-the-Peace" conference was held asked that their names be withdrawn. But speakers at sessions in the Commerce Department auditorium included Representatives DeLacy (Wash.), Savage (Wash.) and Sabath (Ill.), and Senator Pepper (Fla.), all Democrats.

Lee Pressman, General Counsel for the CIO, presided over the final session.

A statement of principles said the "economic royalists" will, unless curbed, "sacrifice American democracy on the altar of their lust to rule the world and lead the nation to suicidal war."

Resolutions on domestic issues advocated support of so-called "full employment" legislation, extension of social security benefits, national health legislation, a 65-cent minimum wage without increasing price levels, extension of the OPA until June, 1947, adoption of the Wyatt housing program in full, establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission, abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and enactment of legislation to outlaw poll taxes as a requirement to voting.

The Stand On Russia

The committee's resolution on Russia insisted that the State Department avoid acts of "pressure and provocation" and employ friendly conversation on all matters before resorting to formal notes or complaint to the United Nations Security Council.

It also asked that Russia be granted the maximum loan permitted by the Export-Import Bank and, if further requests are made, that she be aided in getting additional loans from public or private funds.

'Peace' Group Leaders Seeing Congressmen

Washington, April 8 (AP)—The "National Committee to Win the Peace" headed for Capitol Hill today to demand action on a many-sided program outlined during three days of organizational meetings.

After personal calls on senators and representatives the several hundred delegates from over the nation plan to return home to start organizing local and state chapters.

Announced objectives include:

1. On the international side, closer co-operation with the Soviet Union, avoidance of "unilateral" action by the United States and more extensive use of the United Nations.

2. On the domestic side, salvage of most of the Administration-backed measures that have been sidetracked or delayed by a combination of Republicans and Southern Democrats.

Carlson, Robeson At Head

Marine Colonel Evans Carlson, who distinguished himself as commander of "Carlson's Raiders" in China, and Paul Robeson, Negro singer, were designated cochairmen of the provisional national committee.

WAR RESEARCH AID TO HEALTH

Chemical Findings Termed Help To Man And Beast

Atlantic City, April 8 (AP)—Wartime research on chemical and bacteriological warfare has opened up new and promising avenues of attack on cancer, eye disease, ptomaine poisoning and other foes of man, beast and plant, Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, said today.

He told the American Chemical Society's one hundred and ninth meeting that already a group of war-developed poison gases known as "nitrogen mustards" have proved so effective experimentally against certain types of cancer that vigorous research is being pushed by the National Research Council and the Chemical Warfare Service to turn a potential war terror into a boon to mankind.

Outlines Developments

He outlined these further developments:

1. A chemical-warfare substance called "di-iso-propyl fluorophosphate" which physicians have found to have "probable beneficial effects in the treatment of the eye condition, glaucoma." And Patterson said the same compound is under investigation as a possible treatment for an oftentimes fatal muscle-weakening disease called "myasthenia gravis."

2. Isolation and production for the first time of a crystalline bacterial toxin "which will make possible the preparation of a more effective toxoid for ptomaine."

Vaccine For Cattle Disease

3. An undescribed chemical which "may serve as an effective remedy" against poisoning by cyanide. Patterson also alluded to the previously announced development by the British of a compound originally designed as a weapon against Lewisite gas but which has "proved to be a life-saving medication in treatment of persons poisoned with arsenic or mercury."

4. Development of a vaccine for rinderpest (a cattle disease), quantities of which are being turned over to the Chinese Government for protection of Chinese livestock.

5. Collection of information on the effects of more than 1,000 different chemical agents on living plants, "giving promise of effective control of weeds and other growth."

For Burning Forest Slash

6. Perfection of techniques for accurate detection of minute quantities of disease-producing agents, either from contaminated air or contaminated surfaces.

The War Secretary also declared that further in the line of "beating our swords into plowshares," the United States Forest Service is testing the Chemical Warfare Services' famed jellylike incendiary mixture called "Goop" as a means of burning slash in forest areas.

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Gas That Masks Wouldn't Stop Is Revealed

Atlantic City, N.J., April 8 (AP)—Secretary of War Patterson disclosed today that the United States had developed a war gas that "would have made the Japanese military mask useless."

Patterson made only that brief reference to the gas in an address prepared for delivery at the opening of the one hundred and ninth meeting of the American Chemical Society. He did not elaborate.

Maj.-Gen. Alden H. Waitt, of the Chemical Warfare Service, declared in another prepared address to the society that chemical warfare probably would be "as decisive a weapon in any future war as the atomic bomb."

More Confidence In Chemicals

"I say this advisedly for already we know of agents thousands of times more toxic than mustard gas, phosgene, the cyanides and the arsenicals that we have worked with in the past," Waitt said. "Our discoveries in recent years give me more confidence than ever in the power of the chemical weapon."

Patterson also declared that at the end of the war America was just getting into stride with "improved" fire bombs which "would have leveled everything (the enemy) had and rendered their cities uninhabitable."

Patterson said 66 Japanese cities with an aggregate population of more than 20,000,000 were crippled by fires from our incendiaries.

"Fire Storms" Described

He declared that beyond the terror of fire, the release of incendiaries caused a new phenomenon called "fire storms" which, he said "caused columns of heated air to rise two and one-half miles high, and increased wind velocities to such an extent that at the edge of vertex, trees three feet in diameter were uprooted."

Asserting that the war-time developments in chemical warfare also offered promise to peace-time humanitarian uses, Patterson said a group of war gases known as "nitrogen mustards" have shown "such positive effects (experimentally) on certain forms of cancer that vigorous study will be pushed . . ."

The Secretary declared the Army was committed to a policy "that future planning must involve the concept of a steady partnership of the military, science and industry." He said the Army was setting up a long-range program designed to augment the number of army personnel educated along scientific lines.

To Attract Civilians

The Army also plans "to offer better inducements to civilian scientists to take employment with the War Department and to remain in this activity," he added.

Former Rubber Director Bradley Dewey criticized some scientists who, he said, in the discussions of atomic energy have created "the impression that they have all the answers, even in the field of politics." Colonel Dewey, president of the society, added:

"We need to maintain our equilibrium as scientists and professional men amidst the babel of voices which have been mounting in volume since the atomic bombs went off.

Imply They Have All Answers

"To a certain extent scientists have added to this confusion of tongues and some have succeeded in creating the impression that they have all the answers, even in the field of politics, national and international.

"In so doing some have forgotten that national leadership is only won by long, self-sacrificing public service."

MANY ITEMS OFF OPA LIST

Personal Goods, Coat Fabrics, Machinery Curbs Eased

Washington, April 8 (AP)—The OPA today swept price ceilings from hundreds of consumer items, ranging from dust mops to fly swatters, and gave limited price control exemptions to certain heavy woolen overcoat materials.

It also discontinued price ceilings on about a third of all industrial machinery and equipment — the "most extensive decontrol action yet taken by OPA," according to Paul A. Porter, price administrator.

The OPA described products covered by the consumer order as "of only minor importance in living costs or in the cost of doing business."

Some Of Items Listed

These included pocket knives, hammocks, curtain rods, garment bags, coat hangers, clothes drying racks, ice cream freezers, household woodenware, candles, scissors, brushes, lawn sprinklers, barometers, thermometers, compasses, domestic jewel watches, billfolds, compacts, hair pins, soap dispensers, bottle openers and knife sharpeners.

The OPA said suspension of ceilings on these and scores of other personal and household items would permit the agency "to maintain more effective controls on major consumer goods by lightening the administrative load somewhat."

Prices for some products on which ceilings are being suspended may rise, OPA said, but it added that if controls had not been lifted it probably would have been necessary to allow higher prices in some instances.

Can Reinstate Curbs

The agency said it would reinstate controls in cases where prices rose "unreasonably."

The partial exemption of overcoat materials, effective Wednesday, applies to 100 per cent wool fabric, 26 ounces and heavier, which is sold at $3.25 a yard or less. But it exempts only that part of output of such fabrics which is in excess of base period production of the same material.

Manufacturers must continue to produce at least the same amount of lower-priced fabrics that they did in their base period, usually 1943, in order to take advantage of the new provision.

While OPA said the purpose of the change was "to assure that there is no future impediment" to increased production of men's overcoats, the agency ordered a further limitation "to prevent a drastic shift to higher-priced fabrics."

It provides that future deliveries of all-wool overcoat fabric may not bring a manufacturer's weighted average price on such deliveries to more than ten per cent above his base period weighted average price.

In suspending ceilings on a long list of industrial machinery and equipment items, Porter said this action was in line with OPA's policy "of removing price controls" as soon as they were "no longer needed to safeguard the country from the disaster of inflation."

Small Business Unaffected

Porter said farmers and small businesses would not be hurt by the industrial order, since the suspension had been limited "to products they do not generally use."

As in the case of the consumer products, Porter said controls would be restored if inflationary prices or serious diversion of manpower, materials or facilities occurred.

Products covered by the industrial order are under six main classifications — electrical, machine tools, processing machinery, construction equipment, transportation equipment, and miscellaneous items.

Among products from which controls are being removed are electric motors of 250 horsepower or greater, steam, hydraulic and gas turbines, large-sized machine tools, both new and second hand, numerous types of textile machinery, specially built web-fed newspaper and magazine printing presses, dredges, locomotives and tenders, railroad cars, dies, jigs and fixtures, some Diesel engines and mechanical precision springs.

Black Markets Due to Price Curb, Pew Says

Sun Oil Head Also Blames O. P. A. Control for Strikes, Inflation Threat

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP).—J. Howard Pew, Philadelphia industrialist, declared tonight that black markets—already "rampant," and "breeding widespread disrespect for law"—will keep on growing as long as price controls continue.

"Demoralizing though they are, they constitute a manifestation of a free people seeking to satisfy their legitimate desires when their government has forbidden a free market," Pew told the national real estate foundation, in a sharp attack on O. P. A.

"Since the days of Confucius people have refused to accept as wrong that which in their hearts they know to be innocent, and not even a Gestapo the size of an Army can prevail against them."

Charging O. P. A. with "coercion, intimidation and bribery," the Sun Oil Company president urged that property owners "never relax" until price control is killed.

"I have no doubt that the black marketers are staunch supporters of O. P. A., just as the bootleggers were of national prohibition fifteen years ago," he observed, reporting estimates that 33 to 40 per cent of all consumer goods sales now violate some O. P. A. order.

Price control and strikes, Mr. Pew said, are primarily to blame for failures to produce needed consumer goods since the war's end.

"And price control, in large measure, has been responsible for the strikes," he asserted. "Had industrial management been free to adjust prices and wages, and if the government had not interfered, increased wage demands would have been reconciled without the lengthy strikes which have been so costly to every one."

As for inflation, the Philadelphian declared, O. P. A. itself is fostering "panic buying" by the "almost daily cries of trumped-up alarm from O. P. A. officials that there will be runaway inflation if Congress dares to restrict their authority in any manner."

If O. P. A. is extended by Congress for a year beyond June 30, he said, the agency will be back again seeking extension next year and using the same arguments—"with one exception; next year they will be able to plead a greater urgency, for continued price control will make the problem worse." If price controls are ended this June, Mr. Pew said, "many price rises will be more apparent than real."

Imports of U. S. And Exports in January Rise

Sales to Latin America, Asia, France and Jugoslavia Show Increase in Month

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP).—Largely reflecting increased receipts from Latin America, Russia and India, United States imports in January rose to $392,000,000, compared with $297,000,000 in December, the Census Bureau reported today.

Exports were $800,000,000, a 9 per cent increase over December. The gain was attributed chiefly to higher exports to Latin America, France, Yugoslavia and Asia.

Imports from Latin America went to $144,000,000 against $102,000,000 in December, with imports from Brazil rising from $20,000,000 to $41,000,000.

January imports from Russia were $18,000,000, compared with $1,000,000 in December and $5,000,000 in January, 1945.

The British Empire sent us in January merchandise valued at $148,000,000, against $136,000,000 in December and $153,000,000 in January, 1945. January imports from India were almost $25,000,000 compared with $10,000,000 in December.

Substantial advances also were recorded in imports from Turkey, Afghanistan, Palestine and China, but imports from Canada continued to decline.

SENATE APPROVES FUNDS FOR HOMES

Completes Action On Plan for Remodeling Wartime Barracks.

WASHINGTON, April 8. — (AP) A $253,727,000 fund, to get temporary housing for veterans cleared Congress today while the Senate debated the Administration's plan to spend $600,000,000 on building material subsidies.

The Senate laid aside the latter measure temporarily to pass the $253,727,000 appropriation and send it to President Truman. It is intended to provide 102,350 temporary homes for veterans and their families by remodeling wartime barracks and temporary housing.

Aid For Colleges

The program calls, too, for moving these facilities from industrial centers, if no longer needed, to college towns overflowing with veterans going to school under the G.I Bill of Rights.

The Senate quit for the day without voting on any points of the building subsidy legislation. Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky told reporters after the session that he hoped for a final vote tomorrow.

In today's debate, charges were made that OPA's pricing policies have helped create the building materials shortage.

Senator McClellan (D.-Ark.) told his colleagues "the reason for the lumber shortage is the failure of OPA to get together with the industry on a price which will permit production."

Similarly, Senator Wherry (R.-Neb.) protested that "we haven't given industry a chance to produce lumber or bricks or other materials because of our pricing policy. We're taking the incentive route without giving private enterprise a chance."

Demands Bowles' Ouster

Blaming Chester Bowles, former OPA head and now stabilization director, Wherry demanded: "Get him out of office."

Democratic Leader Barkley of Kentucky took personal charge of steering to passage the measure aimed at getting 2,700,000 additional homes built in 1946 and 1947.

He defended the incentive payments as a plan which would permit sale of homes about $500 cheaper, on the average, than they would cost if prices were raised to stimulate production of building materials.

Barkley argued, too, that Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt could start playing subsidies, or premium payments, without delay whereas there would have to be a lengthy investigation to determine how much prices should be raised.

Senator Saltonstall (R.-Mass.) retorted that Wyatt would have to make a similar investigation to determine what subsidies were needed, or else he would "just throw away government money."

Surveyed by Agencies

When Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) wanted to know how the $600,000,000 figure was reached, Barkley said housing agencies had surveyed the situation and decided that was an "appropriate sum."

The general debate delayed votes on several points of controversy. One is a move by Senator Capehart (R.-Ind.) to halve the $600,000,000 fund.

Republicans also planned an attempt to take out a provision permitting Wyatt to guarantee a market for prefabricated houses.

Other main provisions of the measure include:

A billion-dollar increase in the government's authorization to insure home mortgages.

Ceiling prices on both new and existing homes and on building lots.

Authority until Dec. 31, 1947, for Wyatt to control use of building materials so as to channel supplies to housing rather than other types of construction.

Rome Banquets Story Assailed by Unitarian

Relief Aid Calls Report of No Starvation 'Falsehood'

BOSTON, April 8 (AP).—The executive director of the Unitarian Service Committee, recently returned from a nine-month European survey, said tonight that any one reporting that there is no starvation in Europe is guilty of "deliberate falsehood" and "murder."

Dr. Charles R. Joy said in a statement sent to Unitarian ministers throughout the country, that "The New York Daily News," in an article from Rome published on March 21, gave the impression that sumptuous meals were commonplace and that there was no starvation anywhere in Europe.

Referring to 'the kind of reporter who sends such stories back from the heart of Europe's misery," Dr. Joy said: "I accuse such men of deliberate falsehood. I accuse them of worse than that. I accuse them of murder—murder because

it is certain that some of the 2,300,000 readers of that paper will be influenced to withold aid which would have saved human lives if it had been sent."

Dr. Joy said that a half-billion people in the world are facing the worst famine in history.

Dr. Joy said that an appeal to Unitarian churches for 100 tons of food during the four weeks preceeding Christmas brought 130 tons in three weeks.

"The need is even greater now than it was then," he said.

A spokesman for "The New York Daily News," referring to Mr. Joy's comment, expressed "fullest confidence" in Robert Conway, staff correspondent who has written a number of articles about food conditions in Italy, based upon his observations.

"The Daily News" spokesman added: "Conway wrote what he saw and learned on the spot, in Italy."

CLAIMS $615,000 GAIN ON SUB DEAL

Miamiar Estimates Profit In Purchase Of 7 Submersibles

Miami, Fla., April 8 (AP)—Capt. Thomas H. Newman, one-time Pennsylvania coal miner and Florida deep-sea fisherman, said today he had purchased six United States Navy submarines for $40,000 and figured he had a net profit of at least $615,000 on the deal.

Newman said there was $55,000 worth of scrap lead in the submarines' batteries alone, and that the group's twelve Nelco Diesel 400-horsepower engines were worth $50,000 each, or a total of $600,000.

Seventh Naval District headquarters here confirmed that the submarines, built in World War I days between 1914 and 1916 at an estimated cost of $1,500,000 each, were sold at Key West as "obsolete and scrap." They were believed to be the first such underseas craft sold to the public.

Plans To Scrap Four Of Craft

Newman said he and his partner, M. O. Scott, Miami junk dealer, planned to scrap four of the craft, which had been stripped of periscopes, instruments, guns, torpedoes and other equipment, and would put the other two on exhibition on the Miami bayfront.

Newman, who came to Miami in the pioneer days in 1911, said he began life as a pit boy in the Pittsburgh coal mines, then came to south Florida and "struck it rich" in deep-sea charter-boat fishing and other ventures.

Transfer of Fort Trumbull School To State University Is Proposed

WASHINGTON, April 8—(AP) Transfer of the Fort Trumbull officers' school, soon to be closed by the Maritime service, to the University of Connecticut for veterans' education was urged today by Senator McMahon (D-Conn.).

In a letter to Commodore Telfair Knight, assistant deputy administrator for Maritime Service training, McMahon said he understood the school was to be closed soon after April 30 and declared surplus.

The set-up of the fort, McMahon said, is such as to make it ideal for college courses for veterans unable to attend other schools due to crowded conditions. Accommodations would be available for 2,474 students, the senator estimated.

"It seems to be highly important," McMahon wrote, "that in this instance the returned veterans be given priority on Trumbull."

Puerto Rican Named To Caribbean Board

Washington, April 8 (A. P.).—The White House announced today, President Truman's appointment of Dr. Rafael Pico of Puerto Rico as United States representative on the Caribbean commission. Secretary of the Interior Krug, in commending the appointment, said Pico will bring to the four-nation commission the "intimate knowledge of an informed and able Puerto Rican."

The appointment brings to four the membership of the United States section of the commission.

Turkey Hails Visit Of American Warships

Washington, April 8 (AP)—President Ismet Inonu, of Turkey, today expressed "friendship and gratitude" for this nation's sympathy in returning the body of the late Turkish Ambassador, Munri Ertegun. He hailed the accompanying visit of American warships as "strengthening mutual friendship and confidence."

The White House made public the message, in which the Turkish leader spoke his thanks for "this new and brilliant manifestation of Turkish-American friendship."

Canada To Purchase U.S. Military Surpluses

Washington, April 8 (AP)—An agreement under which Canada will purchase for $12,000,000 certain American-owned war installations, projects, equipment and supplies in that country was announced simultaneously today by both governments.

The installations and equipment originally cost this country $58,906,844.

Included were installations and equipment along the Alaska Highway and so-called Northwest Staging Route; wartime weather stations in northeastern Canada; surplus United States Army movable property, and certain naval and air equipment provided originally for Britain in Canada, but returned to American account.

The United States also agreed to sell up to $7,000,000 worth of surplus equipment for training programs of Canadian armed forces up to April 1, 1947.

Admirals' Pension Bill Is Signed By Truman

Washington, April 8 (AP)—President Truman today signed a bill providing the same retirement pay and other benefits for rear admirals recalled from inactive duty as are received by rear admirals who have remained continuously on active duty.

The measure, introduced by Senator Brewster (R., Maine), was designed to benefit a few rear admirals—among them the explorer, Richard E. Byrd—who would have failed to benefit from their rear admiral rank despite their willingness to return to active duty for special service during the war.

Indianapolis Ex-Skipper Assigned to Active Duty

Capt. McVay Gets First Post Since Trial for Negligence

WASHINGTON, April 8 (UP).—Captain Charles B. McVay 3d, ex-skipper of the torpedoed cruiser Indianapolis, was reassigned to active duty today for the first time since his conviction for negligence in the loss of his ship during the closing days of the Pacific war.

The Navy Bureau of Personnel said Captain McVay has been ordered to report later this month to his new post as chief of staff and aide to Rear Admiral Aaron S. Merrill, commandant of the 8th Naval District, at New Orleans.

Captain McVay, who is undergoing medical treatment here for a leg injury, was found guilty by a naval trial board on Feb. 23 for failing to keep the Indianapolis on a zigzag course just before the cruiser was sunk by a Japanese submarine last July 30.

Bikini Project Takes Two Lives

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 8 (AP)—The two fliers killed in a dive-bomber crash Saturday in the Palos Verdis hills near Los Angeles were engaged in operations in connection with the Bikini atomic bomb experiment, the Eleventh Naval District disclosed today. Those killed were Ensign Thomas H. Meadows, 22, of Union City, Tenn., and Radioman 3/c Duane D. Widgren, 21, of Hazel Park, Mich., and records here indicated that these were possibly the first deaths in the joint Army-Navy "crossroads" mission.

BAN ON WHEAT LIFTED

Washington State Official Removes Shipping Embargo

OLYMPIA, Wash., April 8 (AP)—The embargo on the shipment of wheat from the State of Washington was rescinded today by Director of Agriculture Fred Martin, who said the Federal Government had promised the State adequate grain supplies.

Mr. Martin said he lifted the embargo, clamped on Thursday, at the request of United States Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson.

The ban had been ordered to save grain for the State's $200,000,000 poultry and livestock industry. The Federal Commodity Credit Corporation had given notice it would ignore the State ban on exports.

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Close to 11,000 returning service personnel are due to arrive at two U. S. ports aboard nine vessels today.

San Francisco expects four ships carrying 4,413 men while at New York 6,471 returnees aboard five vessels are awaited.

Ships, Units Arriving Today At New York

Sea Witch from Le Havre, 1,233 troops, including 16th Armored Engineer Combat battalion; 67th Field hospital.

Waterbury Victory from Antwerp (due originally yesterday), 696 troops, including 218th Engineer battalion.

Gen. John R. Brooke from Le Havre, 3,297 troops, including 47th Armored Medical battalion less Company D; 1514th Engineer Water Supply company; 481st Engineer Light Pontoon company; 253rd Engineer Combat Battalion less Company D; 709th Tank Battalion Less Company D.

Waycross Victory from Antwerp, 913 troops, including 3353rd and 3354th Quartermaster Truck companies; 137th, 914th and 3407th Ordnance Heavy Automotive Maintenance companies; 141st Anti-Aircraft Artillery Gun battalion; Medical detachment of 454th Medical Collecting company; 659th Field Artillery battalion.

Abraham Baldwin from Antwerp, nine miscellaneous troops.

The Pittston Victory from Bremerhaven, due originally today is now due to dock Wednesday.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following vessels: Gen. Robert E. Callan from Samar, 97 Navy, 3,230 Army; Cape Johnson from Manus, 769 Navy, 166 Marines; LST 727, 98 Navy; Thompson, 53 Navy.

Ships Which Arrived Yesterday At New York

Florence Nightingale from Le Havre, 1,821 troops, including 400th Military Police battalion; First Armored Division Combat Command battalion.

Hood Victory from Le Havre, 1,313 troops, including Second Battalion of 66th Infantry regiment.

Mahonoy City Victory from Antwerp, 968 troops, including Medical detachment, 956th Motor Ambulance company; 518th Military Police company; Headquarters and Headquarters detachment of 55th Ordnance group; Headquarters and Service company of 1001st Engineer Forestry battalion; 454th Medical Collecting company.

Pomona Victory from Le Havre (due originally Sunday), 1,267 troops, including 208th Field Artillery Battalion less Headquarters battery; 516th Field Artillery battalion.

Rockhill Victory from Bremerhaven, 968 troops, including 1390th Engineer Forestry company; 3891st Quartermaster Truck company.

Willard A. Holbrook from Southampton, 553 war brides and children.

Thomas Barry from Alexandria and Casablanca, 348 war brides and children.

Charles Carroll from Le Havre, 20 miscellaneous troops.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Monadnock from Pearl Harbor, 91 Navy; Vanderburgh from Pearl Harbor, 36 Navy.

9,103 TROOPS SAIL

FRANKFURT, April 8—(AP) Some 9,103 American troops sailed for home from European ports over the weekend, the U. S. Army said today. In the group was 497 WACS and nurses.

Units sailing included Headquarters and Headquarters company, the Medical Weapons battalion; D battery of the 197th Antiaircraft battalion; Headquarters and Headquarters battery, Medical detachment, and A.M. and C batteries of the 969th field Artillery battalion; C battery of the 467th Antiaircraft battalion; and Company I of the 306th regiment.

Others units leaving for home were the Headquarters and Headquarters company, the Third battalion, Companies I and M of the 309th regiment; Headquarters and Headquarters battery, Medical detachment and Batteries A, B and C of the 309th Field Artillery battalion; the 436th, 450th and 452nd Medical Collection companies; the 17th Field Artillery battalion; the 877th Ordance Maintenance company; the 319th Engineer Base Depot company; the 976th and 147th Engineer Maintenance companies; and the 3,517th, the 3,863rd and 3,869th Quartermaster Truck companies.

LONDON, APRIL 8--(AP)--A UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE SET OUT TODAY TO DECIDE THE FUTURE OF 1,000,000 OR MORE REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS. DELEGATES OF 19 NATIONS, ELECTED HECTOR MCNEIL, BRITISH UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY THE U.N.'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL TO INVESTIGATE THE REFUGEE PROBLEM AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS--ALMOST CERTAIN OF ACCEPTANCE. DR. GEORGE WARREN OF THE UNITED STATES NOMINATED MCNEIL. THE COMMITTEE'S MAIN PROBLEM WAS WHETHER ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE FUTURE SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED BY AN AGENCY OF THE UNITED NATIONS OR BY SOME SPECIALIZED AGENCY. JS1250PES

LONDON, APRIL 8--(AP)--MISS ANNE LAUGHLIN, 1514 PEMBROKE AVE., TOPEKA, KANS., WAS NAMED CHIEF OF THE BELGIAN UNRRA MISSION TODAY.

APR 9 1946

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THE FIRST WOMAN TO HEAD A NATIONAL MISSION OF THE RELIEF AGENCY.

SHE SUCCEEDED W.P.WRATHAL, WHO RESIGNED, AND WILL CARRY OUT LIAISON BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN OFFICE AND BELGIAN AUTHORITIES. SHE WILL SUPERVISE MORE THAN 1,000 BELGIAN EMPLOYES.

MISS LAUGHLIN FORMERLY HEADED THE DRAMATICS DEPARTMENT AT ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. AT ONE TIME SHE WAS NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATO FOR MISSOURI, KANSAS, ARKANSAS AND OKLAHOMA.

MJ151PES APR 9 1946

POSITION AND AGREE TO THE PROPOSAL TO DROP THE CASE.

MEANWHILE, THE POLISH DELEGATE, DR.OSCAR LANGE, DECIDED NOT TO PRESENT HIS CASE AGAINST THE FRANCO REGIME IN SPAIN FOR A FEW DAYS. A SPOKESMAN FOR THE POLISH DELEGATION SAID THE CASE WOULD BE FILED "IN TWO OR THREE DAYS."

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE POLISH DECISION WAS INFLUENCED BY RUSSIA'S MOVE TO RE-OPEN THE IRANIAN QUESTION.

JS428PES

ADD NEW YORK (DL UN) XXX problems (Gromyko) POLAND COULD GET IMMEDIATE ATTENTION FOR THE SPANISH QUESTION BY DECLARING IT URGENT -- THAT IT THREATENS WORLD PEACE -- AND COULD GET IT PLACED ON THE AGENDA WITH SEVEN OF THE ELEVEN VOTES. UNLESS IT IS LABELLED URGENT UPON PRESENTATION TO THE SECRETARIAT, THE QUESTION WOULD NOT COME UP UNTIL LATER IN THE WEEK, LEAVING PROCEDURE FOR NEXT CONSIDERATION WITH THE PROSPECT THAT THE NEW RUSSIAN DEMAND MIGHT GET AN OVER-RIDING PRIORITY IN OPEN OR CLOSED SESSION.

JR318AES

(Advance) London, april 8--(AP)--Lord Wright, chairman of the United Nations war crimes commission, left by air today enroute to Tokyo to attend the trial of accused Japanese war criminals. He planned to stop in Washington for conferences with United States officials.

ADD NUERNBERG (DL WAR CRIMES) XXX Authority (NORGAARD) HE TESTIFIED AFTER FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL. THE BRITISH PROSECUTION SUBMITTED NEW DOCUMENTS WHICH LINKED THE CHIEF OF THE GERMAN ARMY DIRECTLY WITH A 1944 PLAN TO GIVE CAPTURED ALLIED FLIERS "SPECIAL TREATMENT."

WARSAW, APRIL 8--(AP)-POLAND'S GENERAL ELECTIONS APPEARED TODAY TO BE DEFINITELY SHELVED UNTIL NEXT FALL WITH THE SUMMONING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE HOMELAND TO RATIFY A NATIONAL REFERENDUM ON POLICIES OF THE PRESENT REGIME.

THE COUNCIL, WHICH CONVENES APRIL 25, I EXPECTED TO APPROVE WITHOUT DELAY AN AGREEMENT OF THE NATION'

WHEN PRAVDA DID APPEAR IT WAS FULL OF THE IRANIAN QUESTION, INCLUDING A MAP SHOWING THE AREA IN NORTHERN IRAN COVERED IN THE PROPOSED IRANIAN-SOVIET JOINT STOCK OIL COMPANY.

THE MAP SHOWED THAT THE TERRITORY AFFECTED EXTENDS FROM APOINT IN THE EAST WHERE THE IRANIAN, AFGHANISTAN AND SOVIET TURKMEN FRONTIERS MEET NORTH OF MESHED TO A POINT IN THE WEST WHERE THE BORDERS OF THE SOVIET UNION, TURKEY AND IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN CONVERGE.

THE CLOSEST THE LINE COMES TO TEHRAN IS ABOUT 75 MILES ON THE NORTH. THE CITY OF KAZVIN REMAINS OUTSIDE THE OIL ZONE, BUT THE CASPIAN SEAPORTS OF RESHT AND BANDAR SHAH ARE INCLUDED.

G241PES

ADD MOSCOW (NL-RUSSIAN-IRANIAN) XXX STREETS (GILMORE)

AG ADD NEW YORK (DL UN) XXX question not (HARTZELSON) A SPOKESMAN INDICA[TED], HOWEVER, THAT THE AMERICAN DELEGATION'S IMMEDIATE CONCERN WAS [WITH] THE QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.

"UNTIL WE KNOW IN WHAT WAY THE SECURITY COUNCIL WILL HANDLE THE MATTER WE DO NOT ANTICIPATE THERE WILL BE ANY COMMENT FROM THIS OFFICE," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

THE BRITISH ALSO WERE STUDYING THE PROCEDURAL QUESTION. BRITISH SOURCES EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THE RUSSIANS WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO MAKE OUT A CONVINCING CASE OF URGENCY, WHICH IS REQUIRED TO PLACE THE CASE BEFORE THE COUNCIL FOR IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION.

HUSSEIN ALA, IRANIAN REPRESENTATIVE, WHO LAST WEEK REQUESTED THAT THE COUNCIL KEEP THE IRANIAN QUESTION ON THE AGENDA UNTIL MAY 6, SAID TODAY HE HAD NO COMMENT ON THE RUSSIAN MOVE.

DISPATCHES FROM MOSCOW QUOTED THE SOVIET PRESS AS PREDICTING IRANIAN PREMIER AHMED QAVAM MIGHT INSTRUCT ALA TO REVERSE HIS

COUNCIL, WHICH CONVENES APRIL 25, IS EXPECTED TO APPROVE WITHOUT DELAY AN AGREEMENT OF THE NATION'S SIX POLITICAL PARTIES THAT THE SYSTEM OF "NATIONAL VOTING" BE HELD SOME TIME IN JUNE.

THREE MAJOR QUESTIONS ARE SLATED FOR SUBMISSION TO THE PEOPLE IN A PRELUDE TO THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

THE QUESTIONS INCLUDE WHETHER THE POLES WANT A ONE OR TWO HOUSE PARLIAMENT; WHETHER THEY APPROVE OF NATIONALIZATION OF BASIC INDUSTRIES AND LAND REFORMS, AND WHETHER THEY ARE SATISFIED WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRESENT WESTERN BORDERS.

RQ1011AES

MADRID, TUESDAY, APRIL 9-(AP)-PHILLIP WILSON BONSAL, U.S. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, WILL DISCUSS WITH THE SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTRY ITS ACTION IN DEPRIVING SIDNEY WISE, AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT, OF HIS ACCREDITATION, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

WISE, WHO REPRESENTS THE OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY AND THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, WAS COMPELLED BY LUIS ANDRES, FOREIGN PRESS CHIEF, TO SURRENDER HIS ACCREDITATION APRIL 7 ON 15 MINUTES NOTICE UNDER THREAT OF A SEARCH OF HIS APARTMENT BY SPANISH POLICE AND EXPULSION FROM SPAIN.

WISE SAID THE GOVERNMENT OBJECTED TO WHAT IT TERMED HIS "CONTINUED PERSISTENT HOSTILITY" TO THE REGIME OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCO.

SN1155PES APR 9 1946

EDITORS:

GENEVA--NIGHT LEAD LEAGUE (A199-DAY) INSERT AFTER THIRD GRAF END X X X THE EIGHT POSTS.

(IN BUENOS AIRES, FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES DECLINED TONIGHT TO COMMENT ON THE RETIREMENT OF THE ARGENTINE DELEGATES.)

THE SESSION X X X FOURTH GRAF

FIRST LEAD ELECTIONS (130)

ROME, TUESDAY, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE SOCIALISTS WON THE CITY ELECTION HELD LAST SUNDAY IN MILAN BY A PLURALITY OF NEARLY 60,000 VOTES ON THE BASIS OF UNOFFICIAL RETURNS FROM 874 OF THE CITY'S 903 WARDS, THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA SAID TODAY.

THE NEWS AGENCY REPORTED THAT WITH 29 WARDS STILL TO REPORT, THE SOCIALISTS POLLED 220,534 VOTES; THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAS, 163,486, AND THE COMMUNISTS, 157,343.

ELSEWHERE, EARLY RETURNS GAVE THE EDGE TO ITALY'S LEFTIST PARTIES IN THE FIFTH ROUND OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS HELD SUNDAY IN 1,186 COMMUNES. THE INTERIOR MINISTRY SAID THE LEFTISTS WON 45 TOWNS AND VILLAGES COMPARED WITH 37 FOR RIGHTIST AND CENTERIST PARTIES.

A DISPATCH FROM VENICE REPORTED THAT THE COMMUNAL COUNCIL ELECTED THERE TWO WEEKS AGO HAD NAMED A COMMUNIST, GIANBATTISTA GIAQUINTO, MAYOR. THE NEW MAYOR SPENT THREE YEARS IN A FASCIST PRISON.

(NO PICKUP)

FH1034PES

ROME, APRIL 8-(AP)-EARLY RETURNS TONIGHT GAVE ITALY'S LEFTIST PARTIES THE EDGE IN THE FIFTH ROUND OF LOCAL ELECTIONS HELD SUNDAY IN 1,186 COMMUNES. THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR SAID THE LEFTISTS WON IN 45 TOWNS AND VILLAGES AS AGAINST 37 TAKEN BY RIGHTIST AND CENTERIST PARTIES.

TABULATION OF THE BALLOTING AT MILAN STILL WAS INCOMPLETE, BUT REPORTS FROM A FEW WARDS GAVE THE SOCIALISTS THE LEAD, FOLLOWED BY THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS.

EJ830PES

ROME, APRIL 8-(AP)-THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA QUOTED PROF.HAROLD LASKI, CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY EXECUTIVE (COMMITTEE), AS TELLING ITALIANS IN A SPEECH AT MILAN TONIGHT THAT "NEXT MONTH WE WILL HOLD A PEACE CONFERENCE AND YOU WILL BE WITH US AT THE DISCUSSION TABLE."

THE AGENCY SAID LASKI CARRIED A MESSAGE FROM BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, DECLARING:

"IT WAS A SOURCE OF GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT AND SATISFACTION FOR ME TO SEE THAT MY TRUST IN ITALY AND ITALIANS WAS UPHELD BY THE ORDERLY AND ENTHUSIASTIC MANNER IN WHICH THE RECENT LOCAL ELECTIONS WERE CONDUCTED."

LASKI IS EN ROUTE TO FLORENCE TO ADDRESS THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

SN1151PES

copenhagen, april 8 - (ap) - the newspaper berlingske tidende said today that german terrorists raided a danish cemetery at flensburg containing the graves of 500 danish soldiers of the danish-prussian war of 1848-50. the report said scores of marble grave markers were overturned and broken.

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ADD PRAGUE (NL FRANK) XXX TOWN

THE SESSION ENDED ON A TENSE NOTE WHEN RETIRED CONSTABLE ANTONIN HYKA TESTIFIED HE SAW FRANK DURING A DEMONSTRATION IN PRAGUE STRIKE A WOMAN IN THE FACE WITH A RIDING CROP AS SHE WAS WALKING HAND-IN-HAND WITH A CHILD.

UPON FRANK'S DENIAL, THE JUDGE ASKED HYKA IF HE WOULD REPEAT HIS TESTIMONY TO FRANK'S FACE.

THE ELDERLY BUT SPRY WITNESS WALKED TO WITHIN TWO FEET OF THE GRIM-VISAGED FRANK AND SAID: "FRANK, I SAW YOU STRIKE A WOMAN IN THE FACE WITH A RIDING CROP UNTIL SHE FELL TO THE GROUND. THEN YOU KICKED HER."

FRANK ONLY GLARED.

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SN1122PES

IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THESE REPRESENTATIVES WOULD INCLUDE FOLLOWERS OF "PREMIER" JAFAR PISHEVARI OF THE AZERBAIJAN REGIME, QAVAM SAID THAT "DISCUSSIONS WILL BE CARRIED OUT WITH THE PEOPLE OF AZERBAIJAN, AND NATURALLY THEY ARE INCLUDED."

IRANIAN TROOPS HAVE BEEN PREVENTED IN THE PAST FROM ENTERING AZERBAIJAN BY THE RED ARMY. THE COMMUNIQUE FRIDAY, HOWEVER, RECOGNIZED THE AZERBAIJAN PROBLEM AS AN "INTERNAL" ONE FOR IRAN TO HANDLE, AND SAID THAT ALL RUSSIAN TROOPS WOULD BE EVACUATED FROM IRAN BY MAY 6.

QAVAM TOLD NEWSMEN THAT ELECTIONS FOR A NEW PARLIAMENT WOULD BE HELD IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL.

A8 INSERT AFTER 10TH GRAPH XXX FOCO-DAY LEAD TEHRAN (GOODWIN)

INFORMED OF RUMORS CIRCULATED HERE THAT ARMS AND AMMUNITION HAD BEEN SENT INTO THE CASPIAN COASTAL PROVINCE OF MAZANDARAN, RECENTLY EVACUATED BY THE RUSSIANS, QAVAM SAID:

"I HAVE GIVEN URGENT INSTRUCTIONS TO PRESERVE ORDER IN THE EVACUATED TERRITORIES. THE PERSIAN (IRANIAN) ARMY HAS BEEN SENT TO THE EVACUATED AREAS AND WILL BE SENT AGAIN."

WITH TEHRAN

LONDON, APRIL 8-(AP)-SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV AND IRANIAN PREMIER AHMED QAVAM HAVE EXCHANGED CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS ON THE RECENTLY-CONCLUDED OIL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THEIR TWO COUNTRIES, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT.

THE TELEGRAMS WERE SIMILAR TO THOSE ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY AS EXCHANGED BETWEEN PRIME MINISTER STALIN AND QAVAM.

EJ828PES

APR 9 1946

ADD SAIGON (NL EXPLOSIONS) XXX PEOPLE

A HEAVY PALL OF BLACK SMOKE REEKING OF GUNPOWDER HUNG OVER THE CITY AS FRENCH SOLDIERS THREW UP BARRICADES AROUND THE DANGER ZONE AND BEGAN EVACUATION OF CIVILIANS FROM THE AREA. THE MILITARY REFUSED ALL ADMITTANCE TO THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CITY, WARNING THAT A NUMBER OF 1,200-POUND BOMBS STORED IN THE DUMP STILL WERE UNEXPLODED.

HENRI CEDILLE, COMMISSIONER FOR COCHIN CHINA, ISSUED A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID THE EXPLOSION WAS ACCIDENTAL AND REQUESTED THE PUBLIC TO REMAIN CALM. (SWINTON)

JSA08PES

BATAVIA, APRIL 8-(AP)-A DUTCH OFFICER WAS KILLED AND SIX DUTCH SOLDIERS WERE WOUNDED TODAY WHEN THEIR PATROL WAS ATTACKED IN THE BATAVIA AREA, AN ALLIED COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE ATTACKERS USED MORTARS AND AN ANTI-TANK GUN, BUT FINALLY WERE REPULSED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED.

PATROLS WERE ACTIVE OVER THE WEEKEND IN THE BANDOENG DISTRICT, 75 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BATAVIA.

(AN ANETA CORRESPONDENT IN BANDOENG REPORTED TWO LARGE FIRES, PUNCTUATED BY EXPLOSIONS, IN AN AREA SOUTH OF BANDOENG WHERE A JAPANESE AMMUNITION DUMP IS SITUATED.)

CLASHES WERE REPORTED IN THE PATRIORITI AREA OF THE ISLAND OF BALI, AND PATROL ACTIVITY CONTINUED AGAINST SOME OPPOSITION ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF BORNEO.

RQ1016AES

CHUNGKING, APRIL 8-(AP)-P.Z.KING, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE CHINESE NATIONAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, SAID TODAY THE GOVERNMENT WAS ASSEMBLING "HUNDREDS" OF SPECIALISTS AND HAD MADE AVAILABLE $30,000,000 CHINESE (ABOUT $15,000 U.S.) TO COMBAT PLAGUES WHICH HAVE SPREAD WIDELY OVER CHINA.

THE ATTACK WILL BE AIMED BOTH AT THE PNEUMONIC EPIDEMIC OF THE NORTH AND THE BUBONIC PLAGUE OF SOUTHERN AND WESTERN PROVINCES, HE SAID.

THE PNEUMONIC PLAGUE HAS STRUCK HARDEST IN MANCHURIA, AND IN SUIYUAN AND NORTHERN SHENSI PROVINCES, HE SAID. THE BUBONIC PLAGUE HAS CENTERED IN FUKIEN PROVINCE, "RUNNING INTO MANY THOUSAND CASES WITH SEVERAL HUNDRED DEAD."

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NN1048ACS NM

CHUNGKING, APRIL 8-(AP)-A PEACE-TIME PROBLEM FOR THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT:

THE NEW YORK ZOO HAS REQUESTED A MATE FOR ITS WHITE PANDA TO REPLACE ONE THAT DIED. A SIMILAR REQUEST HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE LONDON ZOO.

MINISTER OF INFORMATION K.C. WU SAID THE REQUESTS HAVE BEEN RELAYED TO HUNTERS IN WESTERN SZECHWAN PROVINCE AND HE EXPECTS DELIVERY AS SOON AS AIR TRANSPORTATION IS AVAILABLE.

UM626APS

PEIPING, APRIL 8-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.CHANG TING YANG, CHIEF OF THE MILITARY COURT OF THE 11TH WAR ZONE, SAID TODAY THAT THE FIRST WAR CRIME TRIALS OF THE PEIPING-TIENTSIN AREA WOULD BEGIN WEDNESDAY.

CHANG SAID THE CASES WOULD BE TRIED ACCORDING TO MILITARY LAW, BUT THAT THE INTENTION OF HIS COURT WAS TO DISPENSE JUSTICE, NOT REVENGE.

SIX CASES HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR INITIAL TRIAL OUT OF 167 JAPANESE AND KOREANS BEING HELD IN THE DETENTION CAMP ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES.

UM724APS

HONOLULU, APRIL 8-(AP)-THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS' TIDAL WAVE DEATH TOLL CLIMBED TO 115 LAST NIGHT AS THE SEA YIELDED SIX MORE BODIES. MORE THAN 50 PERSONS STILL ARE MISSING AS A RESULT OF LAST MONDAY'S DISASTER.

FIVE OF THE BODIES WERE FOUND AT HILO, BRINGING THE ISLAND OF HAWAII'S TOLL OF DEAD TO 83. THE OTHER WAS FOUND ON MAUI. SOME OF THE BODIES WERE SO BADLY DECOMPOSED THAT IDENTIFICATION WAS FEARED IMPOSSIBLE.

FJ617ACS

HONOLULU, APRIL 8-(AP)-MR. AND MRS.GUNTHER H.WALTHER, GERMAN-BORN AMERICAN CITIZENS, TODAY FILED SUIT AGAINST FIVE U.S. GENERALS, ASKING $130,000 DAMAGES FOR AN ASSERTED 20 MONTHS' INTERNMENT AFTER THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK. THEY CONTENDED THEIR CONFINEMENT WAS ILLEGAL.

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THE SUIT, BROUGHT IN FEDERAL COURT, NAMED AS DEFENDANTS LT.G.WALTER C.SHORT, ARMY COMMANDANT HERE WHEN THE WAR BEGAN; LT.GEN.DELOS EMMONS AND LT.GEN. ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, LATER COMMANDANTS; MAJ.GEN.THOMAS H.GREEN, JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL; AND BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM R.C.MORRISON, FORMER AIDE TO RICHARDSON.

30.24-2169

THE WALTHERS ASSERTED IN THEIR SUIT THAT THEY WERE UNLAWFULLY INTERNED AFTER A HEARING BEFORE THE ENEMY ALIEN BOARD ON THEIR LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES; THAT THEY HAD BEEN GIVEN NO TRIAL, BUT WERE CONFINED "WOUT LEGAL RIGHT OR AUTHORITY OR JUDICIAL PROCESS OF ANY KING, ALTHOUGH THEY WERE BOTH NATURALIZED CITIZENS OF THE INITED STATES."

GM1113PCS NM

UNRRA AND CNRRA HAVE SHIPPED SOME 10,000 LONG TONS OF FOODSTUFFS INLAND BY SHIP, RAIL AND TRUCK, IN ADDITION TO QUANTITIES OF VACCINES AND OTHER MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO COMBAT BUBONIC PLAGUE AND CHOLERA OUTBREAKS IN CRITICAL AREAS. ADD SHANGHAI (FOOD) X 2ND DIFF, CUT

IN ADDITION, RICE KITCHENS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED BY UNRRA IN HUNAN IN AN EFFORT TO ALLEVIATE THE HUNGER OF 32,000,000 RESIDENTS OF THE PROVINCE AND COUNTLESS REFUGEES PASSING THROUGH. (Cutting)

UNRRA FOOD ARRIVES REGULARLY IN SHANGHAI AND IS MOVED OUT AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT OFFICIALS SAID ONLY A PART OF CHINA'S FOOD NEEDS CAN BE MET BY THE ORGANIZATION. UNRRA REQUESTS TO THE COMBINED FOOD BOARD AT WASHINGTON HAVE BEEN TRIMMED BECAUSE OF THE WORLD-WIDE FOOD SHORTAGE.

MD132APS.

BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, MONDAY, APRIL 8-(AP)-SISTER ELIZABETH KENNY, WHO OPENED HER FIRST PARALYSIS CLINIC HERE, SAID TODAY SHE WANTED THE FIVE GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED SISTER KENNY CLINICS IN QUEENSLAND CLOSED BECAUSE THEY "ARE NOT CARRYING ON MY WORK."

THOMAS FOLLEY, QUEENSLAND HEALTH MINISTER, SAYING THERE WERE ONLY SIX APPLICANTS FOR KENNY PARALYSIS TREATMENT DURING THE LAST PARALYSIS EPIDEMIC, DECLARED:

"WE HAVE MADE EVERY FACILITY AVAILABLE TO SISTER KENNY. IF SHE HA ANYTHING SHE CAN GIVE THAT WILL HELP INFANTILE PARALYSIS SUFFERERS, THE GOVERNMENT WILL HELP HER."

SISTER KENNY SAID SHE PLANNED TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES AFTER A BRIEF VISIT IN AUSTRALIA, ADDING THAT SHE NOW REGARDED MINNEAPOLIS AS HER HOME.

RW142AES NM CLEAR

SEOUL, APRIL 8-(AP)-THE U.S.-SOVIET COMMISSION ON KOREA ISSUED ITS FOURTH COMMUNIQUE TODAY AGAIN SAYING MERELY THAT DISCUSSIONS WOULD CONTINUE "ON SUBJECTS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCEDM"

THE COMMISSION'S TASK IS TO CHART THE COUNTRY'S REHABILITATION AND ARRANGE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STABLE GOVERNMENT. THE DISCUSSIONS BEGAN IN MID-MARCH.

COMPLETE LIAISON BETWEEN LT. GEN. JOHN R. HODGE, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN SOUTH KOREA, AND COL. GEN. I. M. CHISTIAKOV, COMMANDER OF SOVIET TROOPS IN NORTH KOREA, WAS ESTABLISHED WITHE ARRIVAL IN SEOUL OF TWO RUSSIAN MAJORS, U. A. TORBIN AND E. P. INVANOFF. A THIRD RUSSIAN LIAISON OFFICER, CAPT. M. A. LEBEDEV, WILL ARRIVE NEXT WEEKAM AMERICAN

LIASON MEN ARE ALREADY AT THE RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS AT PYENGKANG.

LT. HAROLD I. WILLIAMSON, JR. OF BEDFORD HILLS, N.Y., SAID THE REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE HAD STEPPED UP BY 400 PER CENT WITH THE ARRIVAL OF SPRING WEATHER.

GENERAL HODGE LEFT YESTERDAY BY PLANE FOR TOKYO TO CONFER WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR. THE SUBJECT OF THE CONVERSATIONS WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.

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MD444APS NM ASKT

SEOUL APRIL 8-(AP)-REPATRIATION OF KOREANS IS NEARLY COMPLETE WITH 1,500,000 RETURNED TO KOREA FROM JAPAN, CHINA AND THE PACIFIC ISLANDS, LT.COL.GORDON B.ENDERS OF LAFAYETTE, IND., MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

UM628APS

TOKYO APRIL 8-(AP)-STOCKS OF SILK FABRICS FROZEN IN THE HANDS OF RETAILERS WERE ORDERED RELEASED FOR SALE TO THE JAPANESE PUBLIC BY A SUPREME HEADQUARTERS DIRECTIVE TODAY.

THE ORDER AFFECTS ONLY STOCK ACTUALLY IN STORES AND NOT THAT STORED IN WAREHOUSES. IT DOES NOT AFFECT EXPORTS. THE PURPOSE, HEADQUARTERS SAID, WAS TO ENABLE SMALL RETAILERS TO CONTINUE IN BUSINESS.

UM721

TOKYO APRIL 8-(AP)-MORE THAN 1,000 JAPANESE FARMERS GATHERED BEFORE THE NATURAL RESOURCES OFFICE OF SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY TO EXPRESS THEIR GRATITUDE TO OCCUPATION OFFICERS FOR AGRARIAN REFORMS WHICH HAVE BEEN INSTITUTED.

LT.COL.C.J.BODNER, MEETING WITH THE FARMER'S REPRESENTATIVES, THANKED THEM FOR THE DEMONSTRATION AND SUGGESTED THAT THE BEST WAY OF SHOWING THEIR GRATITUDE WOULD BE BY RAISING MORE FOOD FOR JAPAN.

UM630APS

WITH JAPANESE BUDGET

TOKYO APRIL 8-(AP)-NO LONGER MUST JAPAN BE A MAN'S PARADISE AND A WOMAN'S HELL, THE WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF JAPAN DECLARED TODAY IN A MESSAGE TO THE FEMININE VOTERS OF AMERICA.

JAPANESE WOMEN WHO WILL VOTE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN WEDNESDAY'S ELECTIONS "HAVE BEGUN TO TASTE THE JOY OF BEING FREED FROM FEUDALISTIC FETTERS", THE MESSAGE SAID. "FOR JAPAN TO BE BORN AGAIN AS A DEMOCRATIC AND PEACE-LOVING NATION, THE COMPLETE LIBERATION OF WOMEN FROM FEUDALISTIC BONDS IS THE FOUNDATION."

SEVEN JAPANESE WOMEN'S GROUPS HAVE SENT STATEMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS IN REPLY TO A MESSAGE FROM ITS NATIONAL PRESIDENT, ANNA LORD STRAUSS.

MD610APS

TOKYO, APRIL 8-(AP)-SATORU ONO, FORMER JAPANESE ARMY CAPTAIN, WAS CHARGED BY THE SUPREME HEADQUARTERS LEGAL SECTION TODAY WITH ORDERING THE BAYONETING AND BEHEADING OF TWO UNIDENTIFIED AMERICANAVIATORS AT SARMI, NEW GUINEA, IN OCTOBER, 1944.

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PROSECUTORS IN THE CASE WILL BE CAPT.CLAYTON L.NELSON, NEW PRAGUE, MINN., AND LT.COL. PRIMITIVO I.RAMIREZ OF THE PHILIPPINE ARMY.

THE CHARGE ASSERTED THE EXECUTIONS WERE ORDERED "IN REVENGE FOR CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON CAPTAIN ONO'S UNIT BY AMERICAN PLANES."

THE CHARGES WERE FORWARDED TO THE AMERICAN COMMANDER IN MANILA FOR PROTESCUTION. -rr-

TOKYO, APRIL 8-(AP)-HOW WELL THE JAPANESE EAT DURING THE COMING YEAR WILL DEPEND ON HOW WISELY THEY USE THEIR SCANT FERTILIZER SUPPLY IN PUTTING IN THEIR CROPS DURING THE NEXT FOUR MONTHS, COL. H.G.SCHENCK, CHIEF OF HEADQUARTERS NATURAL RESOURCES SECTION, SAID TODAY.

"THEY MUST WASTE NOTHING THAT CAN BE USED," HE ASSERTED.

UM629APS

ADD TOKYO (Treasure) XXX INGOTS

THE TWO BILLION DOLLAR FIGURE WAS BASED ON A CONVERSATION WHICH NIELSEN'S JAPANESE LABORER INFORMANT OVERHEARD AS TWO JAPANESE OFFICERS SUPERVISED THE DUMPING. THE INGOT RECOVERED WAS ESTIMATED TO BE WORTH BETWEEN $4,000 AND $5,000.

THE HIDDEN TREASURE--PLATINUM, GOLD AND SILVER--THE LABORER OVERHEARD, WAS TO BE USED FOR RESTORING JAPAN'S POWER "AFTER THINGS SETTLED DOWN." THE LABORER SAID HE HAD BECOME FRIGHTENED AFTER LEARNING THE VALUE OF THE BLACK-PAINTED BARS BEING DUMPED, AND HAD BEEN HIDING IN THE COUNTRY.

MD238APS.

OSAKA, JAPAN, APRIL 8-(AP)-JAPANESE TEAMS UNDER AMERICAN SUPERVISION HAVE NEARLY COMPLETED THEIR TASK OF DUSTING THE 1,400,000 OSAKA CIVILIANS WITH DDT TO STAMP OUT THE TYPHUS EPIDEMIC.

DAILY INCIDENCE OF TYPHUS CASES IN THE OSAKA AREA HAS DROPPED FROM A PEAK OF 277 TO 45, SAID CAPT. MCLEMORE BOUCHELLE, MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE 94TH MILITARY GOVERNMENT GROUP.

UM628APS

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, APRIL 8-(AP)- THE BRITISH CRUISERS BIRMINGHAM, BELLONA AND DIADEM ARRIVED HERE TODAY FOR A TWO-DAY VISIT [redacted] ON THEIR FIRST PEACETIME CRUISE [redacted] TO THE WEST INDIES AND BERMUDA.

WB/555P CHALK

APR 9 1946

MANILA, APRIL 8-(AP)-ARMY FORCES, WESTERN PACIFIC, TRAINED TO INVADE JAPAN, ARE HELPING TO RECONSTRUCT THE PHILIPPINES.

IN ADDITION TO SUPPORTING "OPERATION BLACKLIST", OCCUPATION OF THE DEFEATED EMPIRE; TO ACCEPTING THE SURRENDER OF 110,000 ENEMY TROOPS, INTERNING 20,000 JAPANESE CIVILIANS, AND TRYING WAR CRIMINALS, AFWESPAC HAS FURNISHED LARGE SCALE ASSISTANCE TO THE FILIPINOS, A REPORT BY LT.GEN.WILHELM STYER SHOWED TODAY.

AT THE PEAK OF ENGINEERING ACTIVITY, 40,000 MEN WERE AT WORK REBUILDING ROADS AND BRIDGES AND CLEARING WRECKAGE. AFWESPAC'S SIGNAL SECTION SPREAD THOUSANDS OF MILES OF TELEPHONE LINES AND SET UP AN EXTENSIVE RADIO NETWORK. THE TRANSPORTATION SECTION, IN ADDITION TO SHIPPING 570,000 TROOPS HOME, REHABILITATED THE LUZON RAILWAY AND OPERATED SCORES OF SMALL WATER CRAFT LOADED WITH INTER-ISLAND FREIGHT.

UM623APS

30.24-2171

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 8-(AP)-THE BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID TONIGHT IT HAD PROPOSED CONVENING THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO OPEN ON MAY 1.

THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ORIGINALLY WAS TO HAVE OPENED SOME TIME AFTER APRIL 15, BUT WAS POSTPONED INDEFINITELY AT THE REQUEST OF THE UNITED STATES, PENDING INSTALLATION OF THE NEW ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT HEADED BY JUAN D.PERON.

SN1156PES

BUENOS AIRES--FIRST ADD ELECTION RETURNS X X X TAMBORINI'S 72. WHILE PERON'S POPULAR VOTE MAJORITY WAS ONLY 9.94 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL VOTE CAST, HIS ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL WAS THE HIGHEST EVER RECEIVED BY AN ARGENTINE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

OBSERVERS EXPLAINED THAT PERON HAD AN EVEN STRENGTH THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AND WON IN MOST PROVINCES BY SMALL MAJORITIES.

EJ732PES

ATOMIC

WASHINGTON, APRIL 8-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. LESLIE R.GROVES CONCURRED TODAY IN PROPOSED REVISIONS OF DOMESTIC CONTROL LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD PERMIT THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL TO AUDIT A PROJECTED ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION'S ACCOUNTS.

TESTIFYING BEFORE A SPECIAL SENATE COMMITTEE, THE HEAD OF THE ARMY'S MANHATTAN PROJECT RAISED NO OBJECTION TO CHANGES IN THE LEGISLATION SUGGESTED BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL LINDSAY WARREN.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS WOULD PERMIT THE COMMISSION TO LET CONTRACTS WITHOUT COMPETITIVE BIDDING, IN EXCEPTIONAL INSTANCES, BUT WOULD REQUIRE THAT AN EXPLANATION BE GIVEN THE ACCOUNTING OFFICES.

WITNESSES ALSO SUGGESTED THAT THE COMMISSION MIGHT BE GIVEN A SPECIAL FUND, SUCH AS THEY SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION NOW HAVE, TO CARRY ON SECRET WORK.

PREVIOUSLY SOME COMMITTEE MEMBERS HAD CONTENDED THAT AS THE LEGISLATION STOOD, IT RESTRICTED GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE AUDITS TO A POINT WHERE THEY WOULD BE LITTLE CHECK ON COMMISSION EXPENDITURES.

FRGW1232PES

WASHINGTON, APRIL 8-(AP)-PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS DEVELOPED DURING THE WAR TO SELECT SECRET AGENTS WILL BE USED TO HELP VETERANS REGAIN NORMAL REACTIONS AND BEHAVIOR.

THE WORK WILL BE DIRECTED BY DR.JAMES G.MILLER, 29, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., PSYCHIATRIST. HIS APPOINTMENT AS HEAD OF THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION'S NEW DIVISION OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DR.MILLER WAS ASSIGNED TO THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES DURING THE WAR. HE SAID TECHNIQUES USED TO SELECT OSS AGENTS WILL BE ADAPTED TO HELP VETERANS THREATENED WITH MENTAL CRACK-UPS.

AS AN EXAMPLE HE CITED THE "SITUATION TEST" GIVEN PROSPECTIVE AGENTS. IN THESE TESTS MEN WERE PUT INTO DIFFICULT SITUATIONS SO PSYCHOLOGISTS COULD WATCH THEIR REACTIONS.

DR.MILLER SAID THAT IN A PEACETIME ADAPTION OF THIS TEST A MAN MAY BE ASKED TO RECONSTRUCT A SITUATION SUCH AS AN INTERVIEW WITH HIS EMPLOYER OR AN INCIDENT WITH HIS FAMILY. THEN THE PSYCHOLOGIST CAN ADVISE THE VETERAN WHAT TO DO TO PREVENT THE SITUATION FROM DEVELOPING UNFAVORABLY.

INK BLOTS ARE USED IN ONE OF THE PROJECTION TESTS TO UNCOVER INFORMATION A PATIENT MAY NOT KNOW ABOUT HIMSELF AND WHICH MAY HELP THE DOCTOR IN HIS DIAGNOSIS. A PATIENT IS SHOWN A SERIES OF INK BLOTS AND ASKED TO TELL WHAT THEY REMIND HIM OF, OR WHAT HE ASSOCIATES WITH EACH.

LT943PES

BONDS (150)

WASHINGTON, APRIL 8-(AP)-BETTER TAKE A LOOK AROUND THE HOUSE--YOU MIGHT COME IN TO SOME MONEY.

SOMEWHERE, TREASURY RECORDS SHOWED TODAY, THERE ARE $23,000,000 WORTH OF GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BONDS WHICH MATURED--AND THUS QUIT DRAWING INTEREST--FOUR MONTHS TO MORE THAN A YEAR AGO.

THE SAME IS TRUE FOR APPROXIMATELY $13,300,000 WORTH OF LIBERTY BONDS AND VICTORY NOTES BOUGHT DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR BUT, YEARS AFTER MATURITY, NEVER HAVE BEEN PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.

THE $23,000,000 WORTH ARE SERIES A BONDS--ANCESTORS OF THE DEFENSE AND WAR BONDS--WHICH WERE SOLD THROUGHOUT 1935. THE LAST OF THEM REACHED MATURITY DEC. 1 (CQ), 1945.

THE GOVERNMENT'S READY TO PAY OFF ANY TIME, AND IT'S PATIENT ABOUT WAITING. FOR INSTANCE, SOME $1,094,000 WORTH OF THE OLD LIBERTY BONDS AND VICTORY NOTES HAVE BEEN CASHED IN THE PERIOD SINCE LAST JUNE 30.

GG656AES

Iran Bids U. N. Keep Case Open; New Note, Unread, Stirs Council; Gromyko Attends, Set to Oppose

LETTER FROM ALA OPPOSES DEMAND PRESSED BY SOVIET

Action by Tehran Envoy Bolsters Stand of U.S., Britain

APR 10 1946

GROMYKO AT SESSION

Meeting Adjourns, Subject to Call of Secretary-General.

(CARPENTER)

NEW YORK, April 9—(AP) Iran tonight asked the United Nations Security council to reject Russia's demand that the Iranian question be stricken from its agenda.

The Iranian position was set forth in a letter to Secretary General Trygve Lie which was circulated among the delegates of the Security council shortly after today's session which was adjourned to an indefinite date.

Receipt of the letter was disclosed by Dr. Quo Tai-Chi of China, council president, during a discussion of when the delegates should take up Russia's demand.

Letter from Ala

The letter, signed by Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala, said:

"I am instructed to state that the position of the Iranian government remains the same as stated to the Security council in the session of 4 April, 1946. It is the desire of my government that the matters referred by Iran to the Security council remain on its agenda as provided by the resolution adopted on 4 April, 1946."

Iran's move greatly strengthened the hand of the United States and Great Britain, who had indicated they would oppose the Soviet proposal to close the Iranian case without waiting until the May 6 date set by the council for reports on the status of Russian troop withdrawals from Iran.

Soviet newspapers had expressed the belief that the Tehran government would instruct Ala to agree to the closing of the case. Such a move would have posed a delicate question for members of the council who desired to keep the case before them.

Polish Proposal Received

APR 10 1946

Another question which arose at today's council session was Poland's proposal that the United Nations consider the question of breaking diplomatic relations with Franco Spain.

U. N. officials expressed belief the council would not be called into session before Monday although the possibility of a Saturday session remained.

These officials leaned to Monday

because, they said, many delegates had week-end commitments in Washington.

However, delegates disclosed tonight that a closed meeting would be held tomorrow morning in an effort to reach a decision on a site for their interim headquarters in the New York area and to decide when the next open session would be.

Amid considerable confusion, the council finally adjourned subject to the call of Secretary-General Lie. Under new rules adopted only today, that call must come within the next 14 days, but it was considered likely the council would meet next on some day next week.

The session was marked by the return to the council fold of Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, who walked to his seat shortly after 3 p.m. just as calmly and purposefully as he had walked from that same chair March 27 in protest over the discussion of Iran. There was no notice from the council that he ever had been absent.

Before the council ended its 31st session in a flurry of tense speeches, it had set up the machinery for two periodic meetings each year of the presidents, prime ministers or foreign ministers of the 11 nations making up the world peace agency. No dates for these meetings were fixed, however.

Recommendations Approved

The council session had droned through the rules report of the committee of experts until every recommendation of the committee had been approved virtually without change.

The spectators, filling the chamber almost to capacity, were stirring to depart when Dr. Quo calmly informed the council that Russia had filed a letter demanding that it dismiss the Iranian issue, which had been left in suspense last Thursday until next May 6.

Further, Dr. Quo said that Iran had filed a letter, which was made public after adjournment.

Then, piling up controversies for future sessions, Dr. Quo said Poland had notified him it intended to propose that the United Nations break off relations with Franco Spain.

In the fast remarks which flew over the question of adjournment, both Gromyko and Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., the United States delegate, said they were prepared to talk about the Russian letter tomorrow, or three days from now or at any time.

Dr. Quo first adjourned today's session until 3 p. m. tomorrow but it was pointed out that under the rules just adopted three days must elapse before the matters could be brought up.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British delegate, said he wanted to make sure the council "kept within the rules" it had just adopted.

"I consider the letters from Russia and Iran of sufficient importance that they should be taken up as soon as possible," Dr. Quo replied. "But perhaps Mr. Gromyko does not consider the matter urgent and the other members of the council may not favor meeting tomorrow."

Accepts Any Date

Gromyko said he was ready to accept any date set by the council.

"If the council wishes to consider my letter (demanding that the Iranian case be dropped) on Friday, I shall consent to that," Gromyko said. "If the council wants to consider it Saturday I shall agree to that, and if it chooses any other day that also will be agreeable to me."

Previously Stettinius had said he was prepared to speak on the matters under consideration "at any time—now, tomorrow or three days from now."

The rules adopted today, numbered from one through 33, took the place of the first 15 rules adopted by the council in London Jan. 17, 1946.

The new rule comprise about one-third of the number that will be considered eventually by the council before its house finally is in order.

The most important action taken in today's rules was provision for the two "periodic meetings" each year.

That came on the motion of Gromyko and the council unanimously went along with him for the first time.

There was confusion even among the delegates as to the meaning of "periodic meetings," but Lt.-Col. W. R. Hodgson, Australian, defined the term as meaning gatherings of the top representatives of the member nations of the council.

Article 28, Paragraph 2, of the United Nations Charter, provides:

"The Security council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative."

The council also approved unanimously Rule No. 1 which calls for regular meetings to be held at the call of the council president but specifies that the interval between meetings shall not exceed 14 days.

The other rules dealt with representation and credentials, agenda, the president and the secretariat.

Gromyko Ending His Boycott Of U.N. Sessions

HIGHTOWER

New York, April 9 (AP)—Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko, Russian member of the United Nations Security Council, said today that he would attend today's session.

Russia thus ended the boycott she began March 27 when Gromyko walked out on the Council's Iranian discussions.

Asked by reporters whether he would attend today's meeting, Gromyko said: "Yes, I shall go."

When asked if he planned to bring up the Iranian matter at today's meeting, however, he replied: "Ask the president of the Security Council. He knows what's on the agenda."

Reds Want Case Ended

Russia has filed with the Council a demand for complete dismissal of the Iranian case.

Barring one possibility, a stiff Soviet-American fight over this issue appears likely. Secretary of State Byrnes indicated that the United States is opposed to reopening the Iranian case until May 6, the date by which all Soviet troops are to be out of Iran. Some officials said the British hold a similar view.

Iran's Stand A Factor

The possibility was seen that Iran would agree with Russia's demand. Such a development would mean that the two governments most concerned in the controversy considered it closed as far as the Council goes. That might weaken any argument the United States could make for keeping it open for consideration May 6.

Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala has asked Premier Ahmed Qavam at Tehran for instructions.

Poland Raising Spanish Issue

Polish Ambassador Oscar Lange informed Trygve Lie, United Nations secretary general, that within the next few days he would ask that a "situation . . . due to international frictions resulting from the existence and activities of the Franco regime in Spain" be placed on the agenda of the Security Council.

The United Nations press office, in announcing the Polish notice, said the brief letter was received last night at Lie's headquarters. It followed previous advices from Poland that she would seek to have the United Nations take action against the Spanish Government.

The Council was scheduled to meet today to pass upon a set of permanent rules to govern its proceedings in the future. The rules were drawn up by a committee representing all eleven members, and are considered to be noncontroversial.

Gromyko's Demand

The official United Nations English translation of Gromyko's demand was released last night—the text was originally broadcast Sunday by Moscow. The letter said that Russia and Iran had agreed on a means of settling their affairs, including removal of Soviet troops from Iran. It denied that anything in the situation was a menace to international peace, and declared that in deciding last week to keep the case on the agenda until May 6 the Council took an "incorrect and illegal" action.

"For the above-mentioned reasons," the letter said, "the Soviet Government insists that the Iranian question should be removed from the agenda of the Security Council."

United States Attitude

The Russian move was unexpected and other Council members, including the American delegate, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., had to ask instructions of their Governments.

At a news conference in Washington late yesterday Secretary Byrnes indicated that while the United States would be willing to examine the Russian demand it held the view that the Iranian case should not be dropped until May 6.

He is known to have felt in the past that the Council should keep its hand on the situation until all Russian troops are out of Iran and should wind up the whole affair with formal reports from Moscow and Tehran on the settlement they made.

Brazilian Opposes Dropping

The first member of the Council to comment directly on the Russian move was Dr. Leao Velloso, of Brazil, who said he opposed it. He declared that "it is logically up to Iran and not to Russia" to ask that the case be disposed of, since Iran brought the original complaint.

There was much speculation as to why Russia made the demand, since if all went well in Iran it was generally expected that the Council's action on May 6 would be little more than a formality.

Ala's Plea to U. N. Not to Drop Issue

Here is the text of Ambassador Hussein Ala's letter asking that the Iranian matter remain on the Security Council agenda:

IRANIAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

New York, April 9, 1946.

Sir,

Permit me to thank you for your note of ' April 1946 forwarding for my information a copy of Mr. Gromyko's letter dated 6 April 1946, requesting that the questions brought to the attention of the Security Council of Iran be removed from the agenda.

I am instructed to state that the position of the Iranian government remains the same as stated to the Security Council in the session of 4 April 1946. It is the desire of my government that the matters referred by Iran to the Security Council remain on its agenda as provided by the resolution adopted on 4 April 1946.

I have the honour to be, sir,
your obedient servant,
HUSSEIN ALA

Iranian Ambassador and Representative of Iran before the Security Council.

His Excellency Mr. Trygve Lie,
Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Charter Violated By U.N., Izvestia Says

London, April 9 (AP)—The Soviet Government newspaper *Izvestia* said today that the United Nations Security Council, by retaining jurisdiction over the Russian-Iran dispute, 'broke the charter of the United Nations organization."

Izvestia, quoted by the Moscow radio in a broadcast heard here, reiterated the views expressed yesterday by the Communist organ *Pravda* and declared that a bilateral agreement between Russia and Iran vindicated the Soviet policy and would "strengthen international peace and security."

"Progressives Pleased"

Izvestia said that "progressive circles and the press" in Iran had received news of the agreement "with great satisfaction." It quoted Iranian newspapers as saying that the "agreement carries a hard blow against warmongers and reactionary elements, since it takes out of their hands their most important weapon of propaganda against the Soviet Union."

Izvestia said the Security Council had no right to consider the question, because Soviet-Iranian relations did not "contain one grain of that threat (to international peace) which is mentioned" in the United Nations Charter.

The placing of the question befor the Security Council, it said, "was actually in part called forth by a tendency of Iranian reactionaries not to allow a definite solution of Soviet-Iranian relations and to reap advantage from artificial aggravation of relations between the Soviet Union and other great powers."

Vindicated, Reds Feel

Moscow, April 9 (AP)—The new Russian-Iranian agreement remained the chief news story in the Russian press today and Russians generally seemed to feel that the outcome completely vindicated the Soviet Union's handling of the dispute with Iran.

Publication of messages exchanged between Prime Minister Stalin and Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam, and between Qavam and Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, gave the Russian public the feeling that relations with Iran were at their best in many years.

Foreign observers expressed belief the Russian Government was resolute in its stand that the Iranian question had no business remaining on the agenda of the United Nations Security Council and that it would insist that the matter be dropped. Some observers thought that further efforts to keep the issue alive might cause bad feelings in Moscow.

IRAQI TROOPS MASS NEAR IRAN, TURKEY

Kurds Say Reinforcements Are Sent to Areas Described as Scene of Tribal Risings

NEW FLARE-UP REPORTED

Minority Spokesman Pleads for United Nations Inquiry of Alleged Oppression

SULAIMANIYA, Iraq, April 9 (AP)—Kurdish sources said today they believed the Iraqi Government had ordered reinforcements to the Barzani territory in the north, where tribesmen have been reported attacking Iraqi police frontier posts near the junction of the Turkish, Iranian and Iraqi frontiers.

The oil-field town of Kirkuk, in northern Iraq, has recently been the scene of unusual military activities. There has been constant movement of troops in and out of the town, but the Government has made no announcement of the troops' destination.

Kurdish sources in Sulaimaniya, in Iraq, about sixty miles east of Kirkuk, said they had received word that followers of the Kurdish leader Mullah Mustafa el Barzani had during the last week assaulted frontier posts in Kanirash and Shirwani Mazn, near the junction of the frontiers, and that wounded Iraqi defenders had been brought to Erbil.

Mullah Mustafa was said not to have returned to Iraq. He was last reported in Iran, where he was said to be leading Kurdish tribesmen in revolt.

About 2,000 Iraqi troops have been deployed around Erbil, about fifty miles northwest of Kirkuk. Kurds here said they believed all Iraqi armed forces had been ordered to move into the Barzani territory by mid-April.

In Kirkuk, about seventy-five miles from the border area where the attacks have been reported, troops began arriving Saturday by train. They boarded buses in Kirkuk and drove in long columns toward undisclosed destinations.

It was learned that at least two brigades had been deployed near the Iranian frontier within the last few days.

At this time of the year, when snows are thawing in the rugged frontier mountain areas, officials are alert for possible tribal risings.

Authorities have seemed reluctant to discuss the matter, but there have been reports that Kurds have attacked Iranian garrisons in Sardasht, Baneh and Saqqiz, near Iraq's eastern frontier and not far from the area where the Kurds have reported attacks on Iraqi garrisons.

A prominent Kurdish spokesman said in an interview in Kirkuk that "what we need is to have a United Nations committee come out here and investigate the conditions, hear our complaints and study the problems impartially."

The spokesman, who said he would be "penalized" if his name were published, added that an organized nationalist movement in the three leading Kurdish areas—Iran, Turkey and Iraq—had been suppressed by the three nations through treaties and agreements. The Kurds in Iraq cannot appeal directly to the United Nations, he said, "since we are controlled by the Iraqi Government."

The spokesman also expressed distrust of big-power conferences and said that "until about a year ago America was the best-loved country in the world. Up to that time we knew she had no political aims abroad. But today the Kurds are just as suspicious of Americans as of other peoples regarding secret agreements."

Iraqi Troops on Move.

Kirkuk, Iraq, April 7 (Delayed)

30.24-2173

(A. P.).—This oil-field town in Northern Iraq has been the scene of unusual military activity for the last two days, with Iraqi troops arriving on special trains for undisclosed destinations. The first contingent of soldiers pulled into the station yesterday. Additional units arrived today and drove off in long columns of commercial buses.

There was no announcement as to the ultimate destination of the troops, but it was learned that at least two brigades had been deployed near the Iran frontier within the last few days.

Likewise, a possible factor may be reports that Kurds have attacked Iranian garrisons at Sardasht, Baneh and Saqqiz. These towns are directly east of the Iran-Iraq border.

IRAN GENERAL IS ARRESTED

APR 10 1946

Officer Linked With Effort To Resist Azerbaijan Rebels

Tehran, April 9 (AP)—Gen. Hassan Arfa, former Iranian chief of staff, whom rumors persistently have linked with Rightist preparations to resist the rebels in Azerbaijan province, was arrested today on charges of "subversive activities against the Gvoernment."

The announcement coincided with disclosure that the Leftist Tudeh (masses) party was preparing a request for the addition of a Senate to the single-house Iranian Parliament. The party said this would be the "fist step" in bringing the self-proclaimed autonomous Azerbaijan Government "back into the framework of the Persian state."

The Iranian newspaper *Ettlaat* said tonight that Soviet troops had begun the evacuation of Tabriz, capital of Iranian Azerbaijan, and that the camps they left were being occupied by troops of the autonomous Azerbaijan Government.

Arms Movement Reported

There have been rumors for several weeks that Arfa, who was removed as chief of staff after Ahmed Qavam became Premier, was connected with what was called a Rightist organization moving arms and supplies to tribesmen in the north to oppose Azebaijan forces.

Arfa, described here as "unsympathetic" toward the Soviet Union, recently was reported to have been in Hamadan, about 180 miles southwest of Tehran.

Qavam and other officials denied rumors of trouble in the Caspian coastal province of Mazanderan, which was said to remain completely peaceful and loyal.

Gendarmerie garrisons have taken over posts vacated by the Red Army in the province and "were received in a friendly manner," a gendarmerie commander reported. The Prime Minister said, "There has been no trouble anywhere in the evacuated areas."

Tudehs Open Campaign

[British dispatches from Iran yesterday said reports were received of an attempted Rightist coup in Mazanderan and that Qavam had ordered troops there.]

A spokesman for the Tudeh party claimed it would seat at least 60 deputies in the Majlis (Parliament) in the elections scheduled to begin immediately after May 6, deadline for Russian evacuation of the country, and phrased his demand for a Senate this way:

"It is the first step toward bringing the Azerbaijan Government back into the framework of the Persian state. Under the existing constitutional law the Parliament cannot meet the demands of the Azerbaijan leaders. The proposed upper chamber, provided for in constitutional law but never activated, could draft laws permitting the Azerbaijans to return to the union of the provinces on the basis her leaders have demanded."

Strong In North

The Tudeh party is strong in the North, and some of its former leaders in Azerbaijan now are identified with the separatist Azerbaijan democratic party which set up the autonomous Government in the Soviet-occupied province.

The Tudeh party has strong labor backing in other northern provinces. It advocates social reforms and increased power for provincial governments, which in the past have been almost completely directed by the central Government in Tehran. The party has been under attack by Rightest elements as "revolutionary" and "Soviet-sponsored."

Hamadan. Rumors have persisted here for the past few weeks that he was connected with a "rightist organization" said to be moving arms and supplies to Zolfaghari tribesmen opposing the Azerbaijan rebel troops near Zenjan.

[British dispatches yesterday said Qavam had ordered troops to the Caspian seaport province of Mazanderan, where reports told of an attempted coup d'etat.]

Rumors circulated that the Leftist Tudeh party had attempted a coup d'etat in Mazanderan province, bordering the Caspian sea, but these were scoffed at by an official of the party who said the "province is completely peaceful and loyally Iranian."

Police Deny Reports.

The Prime Minister and police officials also denied there was any trouble in the area, although national policemen this week were sent back to posts vacated by the Red army. The police said troopers have reoccupied Kazvin, Resht and Havir without incident. The last two point are in Gilan province, adjoining Mazanderan on the northwest. Havir is but 40 miles south of the Russian border, and Resht is the provincial capital. Iranian and foreign travelers passing through Mazanderan reported Russian and Tudeh party road blocks had been abandoned.

Reds Reported Quitting Tabriz

Tehran, April 9 (A. P.).—The newspaper Ettelaat reported tonight that the Russians had begun the evacuation of Tabriz, capital of Azerbaijan, and said that the camps there were being occupied by troops of the self-proclaimed autonomous Azerbaijan Government.

Gen. Hassan Arfa, former Iranian Chief of Staff who was replaced after Prime Minister Ahmed Quavam took office, was arrested here today on a charge of "subversive activities against the Government." Observers have termed him "unsympathetic" toward Russia.

Arfa recently was reported in

BRITAIN'S BUDGET IS BASED ON FUNDS

IN LOAN FROM U. S.

LONDON, April 9 — (AP) Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton laid before the House of Commons today a nearly-balanced budget designed to fight inflation and inspire business to boost British foreign trade back to prosperity.

The only major tax relief in it was elimination of the excess profits tax on industry. There were a few concessions to small taxpayers, but the basic income tax rate was left at its present level of 45 per cent.

Experts Approval of Loan

He said the budget was prepared on the assumption that the U. S. Congress would approve the $3,750,000,000 loan for British purchases in the United States during the next five years.

"It is right for me to emphasize how greatly we need and how greatly we should appreciate the proposed measure of assistance in order to hasten the time x x x when we shall once again pull our full weight in the expansion of world trade."

If the loan is not approved, the chancellor said, Britain would have to trim her dollar imports drastically, and perhaps seek additional revenue.

The budget calls for expenditures of $15,548,000,000 in the 1946-47 fiscal year which began April 1, and estimates revenues at $12,772,000,000. The deficit would be $2,776,000,000—or 68 per cent under last year's deficit.

"I suggest this is a pretty quick recoil towards a balanced budget," Dalton said, adding it could have been balanced completely except that the government "deliberately embarked on a great and costly program of social betterment."

German Occupation Costly

He reported $320,000,000 had been spent this year on civil administration in Germany, some of it for food, and "so far we are getting disappointingly little in return. I am quite sure the British taxpayer cannot and should not be expected much longer to go on paying on this scale what are, in effect, reparations to Germany."

Conservative Anthony Eden, following Dalton's presentation, agreed that such spending was virtually "reparations" and said he was "staggered" by the amount.

Eden criticized Dalton's decision to keep the purchase tax in operation, although with some reductions, for at least several years to help pay for socialization. He said conservatives had hoped the sales tax was only a war measure.

BRITAIN TO REDUCE DOLLAR IMPORTS IF U. S. LOAN FAILS

APR 10 1946

Dalton Presents Budget Made on Assumption of American Aid.

London, April 9 (A. P.).—Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons today that if the United States Congress does not approve the pending $3,750,000,000 loan to Great Britain, "We shall at once have to take restrictive measures to reduce imports, especially those affecting American dollars."

Presenting Britain's first full peacetime budget since 1938, Dalton said: "My budget has been prepared on the assumption that the Anglo-American agreement will be approved."

He presented a budget that was nearly balanced. His total budget called for expenditures of 3,887,000,000 pounds ($15,548,000,000), a revenue of 3,193,000,000 pounds ($12,772,000,000), leaving a deficit of 694,000,000 pounds ($2,776,000,000).

"I suggest this a pretty quick recoil towards a balanced budget," he said, adding that it could have been completely balanced except that the Government "deliberately embarked on a great and costly program of social betterment."

He disclosed that 80,000,000 pounds ($320,000,000) had been spent this year on civil administration in Germany, some of it for food, and asserted that "so far, we are getting disappointingly little in return."

War Expenditures Drop.

Dalton said Britain had piled up a deficit of $8,800,000,000 in the fiscal year ended March 31 but that this was $400,000,000 less than expected. War expenditures dropped 25 per cent below the rate of last June.

The excess profits tax on industry will be repealed at the end of this year, Dalton said, and until then will remain at the 60 per cent level to which it was cut in October from the wartime 100 per cent figure. He added that he had not decided whether to recommend the replacement of this tax with an excess dividends tax.

He decided to cut further the rates on personal income taxes which were reduced last October from a basic rate of 50 per cent to 45 per cent. He made several small concessions to the small taxpayer, however, such as increased income tax exemption for working women and increased allowances for earned income credit.

Against Purchase Taxes.

He recommended elimination entirely of some purchase taxes and cuts in other from 100 per cent figure to 33⅓ per cent.

Total expenditures were $21,936,000,000 or $324,000,000 below estimates of last April. Dalton said revenues were $13,136,000,000 and larger than previous estimates.

Taxes on beer, tobacco and entertainment set new highs. Beer yielded $1,200,000,000; tobacco $1,600,000,000, and entertainment more than $200,000,000.

Personal income taxes accounted for near 40 per cent of the income, bringing in $5,444,000,000 on a basic rate of 50 per cent and a surtax which almost confiscated large incomes.

at length this morning a hold another meeting French Foreign Minister Bidault would be asked t In London a well-inform

said he believed Britain had agreed to a French suggestion that the Spanish regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco should be discussed at the four-power meeting. A Foreign office spokesman said Britain had replied to a French note on the possibility of raising the matter at that time, but no details were given.

France to Request 'Big Four' For Action on Ruhr Proposal

PARIS, April 9 — (AP) France greed today to a United States roposal for a four-power meeting f foreign ministers here April 25, nd asked in her reply that the uestion of internationalization of he Ruhr be placed on the session's genda.

The French answer to U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes' uggestion for a meeting to prepare he way for the forthcoming European peace conference was sent onight following cabinet approval. Britain and Soviet Union already have agreed.

Simultaneously, a communique announced that the cabinet had voted unanimously for continuance of British-French negotiations for an alliance. This gave rise to speculation that a compromise might be reached between French demands for complete severance of the Ruhr from Germany and a British proposal for an economic control which would leave political control in the hands of the Germans.

The French did not suggest that the issue of the Franco regime in Spain be placed before the foreign ministers, and a Foreign office spokesman said he did not think the question would arise there.

The Foreign office spokesman said that the French, in their reply to Byrnes' proposal, urged that the foreign ministers formulate a common policy on the political and economic future of Germany's industrial Ruhr and the Rhineland.

The French hope that the Paris meeting of the foreign ministers will take up their demand for internationalization of the Ruhr and severance of the Saar and Rhineland from Germany. It was announced that the Foreign Affairs commission of the Constituent Assembly conferred on the problen

Bidault announced acceptance of the proposal for the meeting Britain and Russia already have notified Byrnes of their acceptance, and it was believed France would begin issuing invitations soon.

The cabinet communique announcing continuance of the British-French talks, first official French statement that such conferences were under way, said the vote was unanimous for exploration of "all questions actually pending between the two governments so as to prepare the way for the conclusion of an alliance." Bevin recently announced Britain's readiness to conclude such an alliance.

Deputies leaving the Foreign Affairs commission meeting quoted Socialist Salomon Grumbach, commission president, as discussing the problem of the Ruhr and the Rhineland thus:

"Russia has imposed in the east certain solutions based upon her immense force. France has not the force to impose her will in the west. She is obliged to take into account the English and American points of view.

"Whatever may be the solution of the German problem, it is in the international peace organization, and consequently our relations with the great Allied states, that the essential part of it will be found. For France the great danger would be to find herself alone in occupying the west. We can find no advantage in obtaining certain solutions in accord with one — the U.S.S.R.— against the others—England and the United States."

French Accept Bid For Paris Parley

Paris, April 9 (AP)—Foreign Minister Georges Bidault of France said today that his country had accepted Secretary of State James F. Byrnes's proposal for a meeting of foreign ministers in Paris on April 25.

Leaving a Cabinet session, Bidault said the ministers had agreed to the meeting suggested by Byrnes to prepare for the forthcoming Paris peace conference.

A communiqué said the ministers also had voted unanimously for continuance of British-French negotiations on "all questions actually pending between the two governments so as to prepare for the conclusion of an alliance."

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin recently announced Britain's readiness to negotiate such an alliance.

The German Problem

The Foreign Affairs Commission of the Constituent Assembly held a lengthy but inconclusive meeting on the erman problem, which France hopes will also be discussed at the meeting of the foreign ministers of Britain, France, Russia and the United States.

The deputies will hold a further discussion which Bidault has requested in order to report on the status of French negotiations for internationalization of the Ruhr and detachment of the Rhineland and the Saar from Germany.

The cabinet last Friday reaffirmed France's demand for internationalization of the Ruhr after the French press had reported President Félix Gouin was taking a stand for only economic control of the industrial region, leaving it attached politically to Germany. This stand was more in accord with the British position.

Clock Hall Seen As Site

Diplomats believed the four foreign ministers would confer around the big round table in the Quai d'Orsay's famous Clock Hall, scene of many similar diplomatic meetings, when they gather April 25.

The cabinet today also approved the French-Chinese accord signed at Chungking on February 26 for Chinese withdrawal from Indo-China.

The cabinet's announcement on British-French negotiations caused immediate speculation that a compromise might be worked out between the French and British positions on the Rhur.

Socialists Stood Alone

The Socialists, headed by Gouin, are known to favor the British idea, while the Communists and Bidault's Popular Republicans have been adamant in demanding complete separation of the Ruhr from Germany.

Deputies coming from the Foreign Affairs Commission meeting said Socialist Solomon Grumbach had commented on Russia's dismemberment of Germany in the east and France's view that similar dismemberment should be carried out in the west. They quoted him as then remarking: "France has not the force to impose her will in the west. She is obliged to take into account the English and American points of view."

Leftists Retain Lead In Italian Elections

Rome, April 9 (AP)—Socialists and Communists, displaying strength in urban centers, retained the lead today in returns from Sunday's municipal elections.

Returns from 398 communes gave Leftists 3,230 council seats and 196 communes, against 2,701 council seats and 135 communes for the Rightist and Centrist parties.

Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Democrats, however, stood out as the strongest single party, capturing 2,201 seats and 125 communes.

Socialists Ahead In Milan Voting

Rome, April 9 (AP)—Ansa, Italian news agency, said today the Socialists won Milan in Sunday's election by almost 60,000 votes, with the rightist Christian Democratic party running second and the Communists third.

Ansa said that with 29 wards still to report the Socialists had 220,534 votes to 163,486 for the Christian Democrats and 137,343 for the Communists. Leftist parties also gained an edge in other municipal elections held in 1,186 communes, winning 45 towns to 37 for right and center parties in early returns.

Gianbattista Giaquinto, a Communist, was reported to have been elected the new mayor of Venice by the communal council elected two weeks ago.

Meanwhile the High Court of Justice completed its purge of Benito Mussolini's senate with the ousting today of Senators Piero Puricelli, Eucenio Morelli and Angelo Abisso, raising to 263 the number of those removed for complicity with the fascist regime. Of the remaining ninety-seven members of the senate, eighty-one have been cleared by the court while no charges were filed against sixteen.

U. S. Checks on Case Of Reporter in Spain

Madrid, April 9 (A. P.)—Phillip Wilson Bonsal, United States Charge d'Affaires, will discuss with the Spanish Foreign Ministry its action in depriving Sidney Wise, an American correspondent, of his accreditation, it was learned today.

Wise, who represents the Overseas News Agency and the Columbia Broadcasting System, was compelled by Luis Andres, foreign press chief, to surrender his accreditation April 7 on fifteen minutes' notice under threat of a search of his apartment by Spanish police and expulsion from Spain. Wise said the Government objected to what it termed his "continued persistent hostility" to the regime of Generalissimo Franco.

Brussels, April 9 (A. P.).—Belgium's monthly ration of potatoes will be reduced immediately from 19 to 13 pounds per person, Paul Kronaeker, Minister of Supplies, said today. Kronicker is expected to fly to Washington to negotiate the purchase of meat and potatoes.

HOOVER IN HOLLAND

Amsterdam, April 9 (A. P.).—Herbert Hoover came to Holland today on his European food survey.

"We all hope Holland will soon regain her prosperity," he told a welcoming party, including United States Ambassador Stanley K. Hornbeck. Hoover is to return to Brussels later today and fly to Copenhagen tomorrow.

British Envoy Praises Java Settlement Plan

The Hague, April 9 (AP)—Lord Inverchapel, the former Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, told a news conference today that the proposal of Hubertus J. van Mook for settlement of the Indonesian problem was a "very good plan" and expressed the hope it would be accepted.

The British diplomat did not comment on the specific proposals brought home by van Mook, the acting governor general of the Netherlands East Indies.

He said 17,000 Japanese troops are to be evacuated from Java.

He spoke at a press conference held simultaneously with the beginnings of talks by Netherlands Government leaders with Indonesian representatives and Acting Governor General Hubertus J. Van Mook of The Netherlands East Indies.

The British diplomat expressed hope that the proposal brought home by Van Mook would be accepted and commented: "I think it is a very good plan." However, he did not comment on its specific features.

Lord Inverchapel, who participated in the preliminary discussions in Batavia, emphasized that he would play no part in the negotiations now beginning at St. Hubertus' hunting lodge in Holland's national park.

Meat Boxes Filled, Danes Can't Export

Copenhagen, April 9 (AP)—While famine threatens many parts of the world, Denmark's cold-storage warehouses are filled with meat which she is unable to export, Jacob Tvedegaard, chairman of the Danish Agriculture Ministry's cattle meat committee, said today.

Tvedegaard characterized the situation as "sheer madness."

"The Danish Foreign Office and various agricultural organizations are doing everything to make it possible to sell the meat surplus, but with no luck," he declared. "Several European countries would like to buy, but, according to the UNRRA's allocation lists, they are not able or allowed to do so."

He asserted that Danish representatives at a food congress now being held in Switzerland would make a new attempt to obtain UNRRA permission to sell surplus meat to the European countries concerned.

Danes Hold Memorial

Honor Comrades Who Died During German Occupation

COPENHAGEN, April 9 (AP).—Thousands of Danes stood in silence in Town Hall Square for two minutes at noon today in memory of comrades who died during the German occupation of their country. Flags flown at half-staff during the morning were raised after the ceremony and the singing of the national anthem.

The Germans invaded Denmark six years ago today. The anniversary has been marked every year, even during the occupation.

Jackson Avers Nazis Use Trial To Assail Jews

Shows Anti-Semitic Papers Printed by Court Presses for Rosenberg's Defense

NUERNBERG, April 9 (AP).—Chief American Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson today accused defense counsel of Nazi leaders on trial for war crimes of using the International Military Tribunal as a sounding board for "violent anti-Semitism," and proposed that the court deny further printing facilities to the defense.

Mr. Jackson's attack, charging the defense with a "flagrant case of contempt of court," was leveled at an exhibit of documentary evidence which the tribunal's presses had printed for the former Nazi philosopher, Alfred Rosenberg.

Mr. Jackson read excerpts from the documents, which characterized Jews as a "bastard population" and as "arrogant, shrewd and crooked."

"The United States cannot print and disseminate to the press this violent anti-Semitism," Mr. Jackson said. "The defense believes we are here to try the issue of the causes of anti-Semitism with this tribunal as a sounding board. That is wrong. The issue is not Rosenberg's philosophy, but we are charging the murder of four to five million Jews."

Rosenberg's counsel, Dr. Rudolf Dix, contended that the anti-Semitic passages were quotations from a French philosopher which were included in the printing order "by mistake."

The tribunal accepted Mr. Jackson's suggestion that a special master be named to rule on the relevance of material submitted for printing, taking the burden from the prosecutors and the tribunal itself.

Nazis Using Trial For Propaganda, Jackson Says

Nuernberg, April 9 (AP)—Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor, charged before the international military tribunal today that the defense was attempting to "disseminate anti-Semitic propaganda" through the war-crimes trial and had committed a "flagrant case of contempt of court."

Jackson based his charges on an exhibit of documentary evidence which the tribunal's presses had printed for defendant Alfred Rosenberg. Jackson contended the material, which he described as "violently anti-Semite and irrelevant rubbish" had been submitted to the printers by Rosenberg's counsel after it had been rejected by the tribunal.

Defense Replies

Jackson's charges brought an immediate and sharp reaction from defense counsel, whose spokesman, Dr. Rudolf Dix, replied with a suggestion that Jackson retract.

"I stand on the facts," Jackson rejoined, and exhibited to the tribunal stenciled copies of the rejected material.

Jackson read to the tribunal excerpts from Rosenberg's book of documentary evidence which characterized Jews as a "bastard population . . ., arrogant, shrewd and crooked."

Philosophy Not An Issue

"The United States cannot print and disseminate to the press this violent anti-Semitism," Jackson declared. "The defense believes we are here to try the issue of the causes of anti-Semitism, with this tribunal as the sounding board. That is wrong. The issue is not Rosenberg's philosophy, but we are charging the murder of four to five million Jews."

The United States prosecutor proposed shutting off printing facilities to the defense.

Rosenberg's counsel contended that the anti-Semitic passages read by Jackson were quotations from a French philosopher and were included in the printing order "by mistake."

90-Minute Argument

Jackson's blast, delivered at the opening of the day's session, provoked a 90-minute argument over the rules on submitting, processing and printing documentary evidence. There have been frequent differences between the prosecution and the defense relative to material of questionable relevance.

To alleviate these differences the tribunal accepted Jackson's suggestion that a special master be appointed to rule on the relevance of material submitted for printing, thus relieving the prosecutors and the tribunal of this problem.

Jewish Orphans Leave Reich For Palestine

Hamburg, March 9 (AP)—The first group of Jewish orphans from Nazi concentration camps to receive immigration permits for Palestine left Hamburg for the Middle East today.

The group was composed of 115 children from 6 to 16 years old, who were liberated from Belsen concentration camp a year ago. Their parents were killed in various Nazi execution camps.

SURVEYS URGED IN MANDATE AREAS

GENEVA April 9 — (AP) China proposed today that powers holding mandates under the League of Nations and those administering former enemy-mandated territories be required to submit to periodic inspection by the United Nations until the new world organization sets up its trusteeship system.

The United States represented at this 21st and final session of the League of Nations asembly, although not a member, was expected to make vigorous behind the scenes opposition to the proposal. The British delegates privately expressed objections. Discussion of the plan was deferred.

The proposal, advanced by Dr. Lone Liang as a means of providing for the time lag between the death of the league and the constitution of the trusteeship system, also would call upon powers administering mandated territories to submit annual reports to the United Nations until the trusteeship system was ready to take over.

Earlier, Viscount Cecil told the delegates that Britain would continue to retain Palestine and three African territories (Tanganyika, Togoland and the Cameroons) under mandates until "fresh arrangements" were made.

Lord Cecil, who said he spoke for the British government, said "the future of Palestine cannot be decided until the Anglo-American committee of inquiry have rendered their report.

The Argentine delegation, which walked out of the session when it failed to gain one of the eight posts of vice president, remained away from the session, awaiting instructions from their government.

The delegates approved, meantime a resolution dissolving the International Court of Justice.

Hyka walked within two feet of Frank and said: "Frank, I saw you strike a woman in the face with a riding crop until she fell to the ground. Then you kicked her."

Witness Discusses Lidice Massacre

Prague, April 9 (AP)—Karl Herman Frank, Nazi ruler of Czechoslovakia, was accused by a former Gestapo official yesterday of having been in Lidice "during the last of the executions there or shortly thereafter."

Frank is on trial in a People's Court on charges of having ordered the Lidice massacre and of committing other war crimes.

Harold Wiesman, former Gestapo chief of Kladno, said that all of Lidice's males more than 16 years old—about 178—were shot June 10, 1942. The women were sent to concentration camps and the children to scattered homes, he added.

Face-To-Face Accusation

Another witness, Constable Antonin Hyka, testified that Frank beat a woman in the face with a riding crop during a demonstration in Prague. When Frank denied this charge, the judge asked the elderly constable to repeat the testimony to the defendant's face.

30.24-2175

Greek Regent Said To Reject Plea

Athens, April 9 (A. P.)—A reliable informant said today that Archbishop Damaskinos had declined to reconsider his resignation as Regent. Foreign Minister Constantin Tsaldaris, leader of the predominantly royalist Populist party, said last night the Cabinet had asked the Archbishop to continue to serve as Regent temporarily in conformity with a request by King George II.

Hungarian Premier Visiting Moscow

Moscow, April 9 (A. P.).—Premier Ferenc Nagy of Hungary arrived by plane in Moscow today.

MOSCOW, April 9 (AP)—Moscow newspapers today carried accounts of President Truman's Army Day speech in Chicago but gave about twice as much space to the speech of Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, in the Senate concerning foreign troops in various countries. The Tass version of the Truman speech did not carry his reference to the Orient or Middle East.

[The President said that "we recognize that the Soviet Union, the British Commonwealth and other nations have important interests in the Far East. In return we expect recognition by them that we also have an interest in maintaining peace and security in that area." On April 4, Senator Pepper told the Senate that "Britain ought to withdraw her troops from Iraq, Trans-Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Palestine."]

MISSOURI SAILS FOR GREEK PORT

ABOARD U.S.S. MISSOURI, April 9—(AP) After four days of tumultuous welcome by Turks, the U. S. battleship Missouri left its anchorage today at Istanbul and headed down the Dardanelles toward the Greek harbor of Piraeus.

The crew was loaded down with souvenirs from Turkish bazaars and were glad to get back to sea to rest from the round of receptions, parties and balls which were almost continuous throughout the visit. The battleship brought home the body of the Turkish ambassador to Washington.

An estimated 8,000 to 10,000 persons visited the battleship.

Pleads for Jews Held on Ship

JERUSALEM, April 9 (AP).—Isaac Ben Zvi, president of the National Council for Palestine Jews, appealed by cable to President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee today for the release of 1,200 Jewish refugees aboard the ship Fede at La Spezia harbor, Italy. He said the Jews are being detained there and are prevented from entering Palestine.

Spirit of Democracy Turns Koreans' Heads

SEOUL, April 9 (AP).—The spirit of democracy is bursting so loudly in Korean schoolrooms that both teachers and students frequently confuse it with their devotion to partisan politics, an American military government official said today.

Keyed-up teachers have made stump speeches in their classrooms, have committer whole classes and schools to political action and have mobilized school parades for parties.

Military government officials are attempting to teach the teachers that the schools belong to the whole community, and that in a democracy the classroom may not be used to influence opinion in favor of a political party.

30 DEAD AT SAIGON

SAIGON, French Indo-China, April 9 — (AP) A military spokesman estimated today that 30 persons died yesterday in explosions of a large French ammunition dump at the outskirts of Saigon. The blasts continued for almost 24 hours ending in mid-afternoon. The dead were French military personnel and civilian guards.

GENERALS TO JOIN CHINA TRUCE MOVE

Three Scheduled To Go To Manchuria In Final Effort

Chungking, April 9 (AP)—Three generals—two Chinese and one American—head for Manchuria tomorrow in a supreme effort to end a crisis threatening to plunge China once more into civil war.

An official announcement that they would leave for Manchuria came as a source close to China's truce committee said General Marshall would hurry back from Washington within a few days to again take personal charge of the unification program."

Substitutes For Committee

The three generals are substitutes for that powerful committee which, since early this year, has been toiling to bring the Government and Communist factions together for a united China.

They are Lieut. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., for Marshall; Communist General Chen Chin-chu for Gen. Chou En-lai, and Government General Chin Teh-chun for Gen. Chen Cheng, War Minister who is ill.

The announcement said their first stop would be executive headquarters set up at Peiping to enforce the truce agreement of January 10.

Presumably their next stop will be Mukden, operational base for truce teams which so far have been unable to ease the tension between Government armies moving north and Communist forces holding positions near key Manchurian cities.

Called Last-Ditch Effort

The flying trip of the generals was described reliably here as a last-ditch effort to prevent civil warfare over the territory now being evacuated by the Russians.

The committee source said the dispute lay much deeper than that involving China proper. Other informed observers said the Communists might be using their 300,000 troops in Manchuria as a lever to get more concessions in a new coalition Government.

"If the committee fails to bring about a settlement of the occupation problem during its Manchurian visit, which probably will last one week," the committee source added, "Only one hope is left for pace in China.

"That is the powerful, personal influence of General Marshall, who is expected to hurry back to China with a few days to again take personal charge of the unification program."

U.S. Plane, China Reds Missing

Chungking, April 9 (AP)—Communist headquarters reported today that a United States Army transport plane carrying General Yehting, former commander of the Communist 4th Army, and other party leaders to Yenan is missing. The plane left Chungking yesterday for Yenan, Communist headquarters, with fourteen passengers.

Deng Fa, Chinese delegate to the recent International Labor Conference in Paris, was one of the passengers.

Others besides Yeh were Delegates Wang Ju-Pei and Chin Po-ku, members of the recent political consultation conference steering committee, and members of their families.

No Trace Found

Search planes are seeking the transport, which last was reported in the vicinity of Sian. Names of the missing plane's crew were not announced.

The search planes found no trace of the missing transport.

Yeh was returning to Yenan after his recent release from five years' imprisonment in a Government concentration camp.

Report Russians Quitting Harbin

Chungking, April 9 (A. P.).—A semi-official Central News Agency dispatch from Harbin reported today that Soviet forces are evacuating the city. It gave no indication whether Chinese forces were moving in.

Jap Hailed Cross as Way to Die

Says He Told Yanks Before They Were Shot That Their Death Was Like Christ's.

Shanghai, April 9 (A. P.).—Capt. Sotojiro Tatsuta, commander of the firing squad which executed three Doolittle airmen here in 1942, described today how he strapped the Americans to crosses and then urged them to take heart as they were dying "as Christ did."

"I told them," Tatsuta testified at his war crimes trial before an American military commission, "Christ died on the cross and they must die on the cross. When you die on the cross you will be honored as gods."

[Earlier evidence showed that the Doolittle flyers were compelled to kneel on mats before shallow graves, their hands were strapped to low white crosses and two riflemen fired bullets into the head of each.]

Tatsuta said the Americans made no final statement, other than a request that their families be told they died bravely.

Earlier, Lieut.-Gen. Shigeru Sawada, former commander of the Thirteenth Japanese Army and top ranking officer among the four trial defendants, repeated his contention that responsibility for the executions lay in Tokyo and he was powerless to reduce the punishments.

40-Point North China Marines To Go Home

Tientsin, April 9 (AP)—All Marine Corps officers and enlisted men in North China with 40 points or more will be out by April 15, Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey announced today. He said he hopes to have those with 32 points out by mid-May if shipping is available.

No specialist in these groups is being retained, the General added, unless he volunteers to stay six months longer.

CHINESE MURDER MARINE

Bandits Strike as the Victim Is Aiding Boy With a Horse

TIENTSIN, China, April 9 (AP)—A United States marine was ambushed and killed on Sunday by Chinese assassins, who riddled his body as he approached a village southwest of the port of Chinwangtao to help a Chinese boy with a sick horse, Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey said today.

The marine, whose name was not announced, had been hunting. When the Chinese boy asked his help with the horse, he returned to his billet to recruit another enlisted man. As the two marines and the boy approached the villages of Fengling and Poukuchuang they were met by a burst of gunfire from Chinese bandits.

One marine fell. The other, uninjured, reported the shooting.

General Rockey also announced that marines had rescued uninjured William B. Christian of Richmond, Va., official of the British-American Tobacco Company, from a Chinese mob in Tientsin.

Chinese Puppet Sentenced

SOOCHOW, China, April 9 (AP)—Miao Ping, former vice president of the Legislative Council of the puppet Nanking Government, was convicted of treason by the Kiangsu High Court today and sentenced to death. All of his properties with the exception of a small portion for is family were confiscated.

MACARTHUR ADDS TO FINANCE CURBS

New Regulations Limit Credit, Affect Zaibatsee Funds

Tokyo, April 9 (AP)—General MacArthur took new steps to regulate Japanese finances today as heavily guarded truck convoys added another 1,100 bars of silver bullion to an uncounted hoard of gold, silver, platinum and precious stones heaped in the vaults of the Bank of Japan.

Still awaited at the bank were two truckloads of gold, silver and platinum ingots discovered last week in the mud of Tokyo Bay as experts worked at the job of recovering it from the bay bottom.

Two new measures were taken by General MacArthur to regulate the country's shaky finances.

Puts Curb On Loan Guarantees

He abolished the unlimited extension of national credit through Government loan guarantees, and borrowing by Government instrumentalities, and approved a project whereby Japan's *Zaibatsu* (family monopolies) will be forced to sell all of their holdings for Government bonds not negotiable for at least ten years.

A supreme headquarters official today estimated the securities holdings of the four principal *Zaibatsu* at 2,200,000,000 yen (about $146,000,000). He said, however, that the stock in these industries was valued at 30,000,000,000 yen ($2,000,000,000) and explained that the *Zaibatsu* controlled many firms in which they held only a minor interest.

Displays Hoard In Vaults

Col. Roy T. Rouse, of Paducah, Ky., custodian of the bank's vaults for the 8th Army, led the way into huge underground storage rooms, twirled the knobs of massive steel doors and entered first a vault set aside for gold and jewels—a brightly lighted white-walled chamber 100 feet long, 50 feet wide and full of stacked ingots and boxes.

On one side of a small, cleared passage were stacks and piles of gold bars, some boxed and bunched in lots, others stacked like piles of brick. Each bar, the colonel said, is valued at approximately $150,000.

Ingots Stacked 6 Feet High

Then Rouse turned to the other side of the passageway, most of it divided off in grilled sections. Pulling aside cloth curtains he revealed shelved stacks of gold ingots, which ran as high as six feet from the floor. Each of these sections, he said, contained gold earmarked as to ownership—property of the Bank of Siam, Bank of Indo-China, and others.

Rouse then led the way into three other great vaults, even larger than the first, in which were stacked silver bars weighing about 75 pounds each, most of them bearing mint stamp marks indicating they were 99 per cent pure silver.

Rouse said it likely would take two weeks or more to check through the records just to get the weights of bullion stored there.

U.S. Acts To Bar Manipulations In Jap Vote

Tokyo, April 9 (AP)—Allied headquarters moved today to block any possible manipulation of the Japanese election Wednesday, ordering occupation troops to watch for "coercive practices."

Troops were told to be alert for police interference, efforts of landlords, employers and other groups to exert economic power to influence voters, efforts of political machines to buy votes, interference with access to the polls or with free and secret voting, and dishonest tabulation or reporting of results.

"Assurance of a free and unrammeled election is the major responsibility of the occupation forces," headquarters declared. "The charge that this election was conducted under the threat of Yankee bayonets must not be permitted to arise."

Rightists Held In Lead

Japanese political observers predicted a substantial conservative victory as the voters elect 468 members to the House of Representatives from among more than 2,800 candidates. Most candidates are political neophytes who entered the campaign after the majority of old line politicians were disqualified by General MacArthur's purge order.

Two major parties, both conservative—the Liberals and Progressives—together may win a majority in the House but no single party is expected to dominate. The Social Democrats generally are ranked third in strength. The Communists—a fourth major party—are conceded only a few sets.

Women In Races

The newspaper *Asahi* said only nine of the 81 women candidates appeared probable winners. Observers say that bewilderment and preoccupation with other matters may keep three fourths of the 21,000,000 women from the polls.

The day will be a holiday to encourage voting. Polls will be open from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., but first returns are not expected before Thursday in the cities and Friday in rural areas.

Despite constant exhortation by the press and officials that the

world is watching Japan's reaction to "this great opportunity" for free politics, some observers expect a rather light vote. Public apathy is attributed principally to pressing food and other livelihood problems, intermingled with cynicism regarding the candidates.

Lieut. Gen. Hodge Awarded Air Medal

Tokyo, April 9 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of the 24th Army Corps and of American forces in Korea, today was awarded the Air Medal by General MacArthur for flights he made over Leyte during the Winter of 1944-45.

The citation said Hodge, of Carbondale, Ill., visited widely separated elements of his corps "while frequently piloting his unarmored liaison plane at dangerously low altitudes."

Typhus Outbreaks In Japan Curbed

Tokyo, April 9 (AP)—The typhus outbreak in Osaka and Tokyo have been brought under control, Col. Crawford F. Sams, chief of the Allied headquarters public health and welfare section, said today.

Capt. McLemore Bouchelle, of Birmingham, Ala., medical officer of the 94th Military Government group, who co-ordinated the Osaka campaign, said the daily rate of incidence there had dropped from 277 on March 7 to 39 now.

Capt. John Fogarty, of St. Paul, Minn., 4th Infantry operations officer, said more than 150,000 persons were inoculated in Osaka by staffs working under the direction of Lieut. Julian Williams, Dallas, and Second Lieutenant Harris M. Findlay, Jr., Richmond, Va.

IS JAP EMPEROR 'THAT GUY'?

Tokyo, April 9 (A. P.).—Japanese judiciary, which has been pussyfooting carefully through interpretations of civilian rights in occupied Japan, has been brought up short with the questions: May the Emperor be referred to as "That guy." May the Empress be called "that guy's wife" and the Crown Prince a "brat."

Kyodo News Agency reported the royal family had been so termed by Kenichi Ito, Communist candidate for the Diet, in a campaign speech. A shocked police official heard the references, Kyodo said, and asked the public prosecutor for a ruling. The prosecutor asked the Supreme Court, and the court, with no one to ask, is pondering.

Japs Must Give Up Island Defense Plans

Tokyo, April 9 (AP)—Allied headquarters announced today that the Japanese Government had been instructed to turn over to the international prosecution section all orders and plans for the defense and fortification of Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific.

The islands were fortified in violation of the League of Nations covenant placing the islands under Japanese control.

Honolulu Nisei Gets New Award

Tokyo, April 9 (AP)—Lieut. Richard Hamasaki, Honolulu Nisei, today was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry to add to the four Purple Hearts, Bronze Star and unit citation with cluster he had received for action with the famous 100th Battalion in Italy. He now is with the Allied Headquarters counter-intelligence section.

Empress Visits Jap Orphans

Hayama, Japan, April 9 (AP)—The Empress visited the Seishin orphanage at Fuisawa today on a two-hour trip from the detached palace here.

Two Dud Bombs "Sunk"

Osaka, Japan, April 9 (AP)—Two dud bombs weighing 2,000 pounds each and capable of shaking this city have been dumped into the ocean by a bomb-disposal team here. The bombs, which were moved out by rail, were dropped last June from B-29's.

Yokohama, April 9 (A. P.).—The beheading of Lieut. Darwin T. Emry of Denver, a B-29 bombardier, after his plane crashed near Tokyo last May was re-enacted — with a Samurai sword—before an Eighth Army military tribunal today.

Sgt. Masami Yamamoto, who witnessed the execution, put on the demonstration as part of his testimony in the case of Capt. Masaaki Maruoka and Lieut. Jutaro Kikuchi, both charged with complicity in Emry's death. A Sgt.-Major Msakaino, who still is sought, is charged with the actual execution.

3,000 In 8th Army Due For Discharge

Yokohama, April 9 (AP)—Enlisted men with 26 months of service, as of June 30, have been ordered to replacement depots on April 12 for shipment home and discharge, the 8th Army announced today.

Officers with 45 months of service as of June 30 have been ordered to replacement depots on April 13. The orders affect 3,000 men.

SUE 5 GENERALS IN HAWAII

German-Born Couple, Citizens, Ask $130,000 for Internment

HONOLULU, April 9 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Gunther H. Walther, German-born American citizens, have filed suit against five generals, asking $130,000 damages for an asserted twenty months' internment after the Pearl Harbor attack. They contended that their confinement was illegal.

The suit, brought yesterday in Federal Court, named as defendants Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, Army commandant here when the war began; Lieut. Gen. Delos Emmons and Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, later commandants; Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Green, judge advocate general; and Brig. Gen. William R. C. Morrison, former aide to General Richardson.

The Walthers asserted in their suit that they were unlawfully interned after a hearing before the enemy alien board on their loyalty to the United States; that they had no trial, but were confined "without legal right or authority or judicial process of any kind, although they were both naturalized citizens of the United States."

Blamey Insists Australia Keep Manus Island

Calls It a Dagger Pointing at Australia, and of No Use to U. S. as a Base

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 9 (AP).—General Sir Thomas Blamey said in an interview tonight that Australia must retain control at all costs of Manus Island, where the United States established a $250,000,000 naval base during the war.

Blemey, who formerly commanded ground forces under General Douglas MacArthur, said of the Admiralty isuand site: "One glance at the map will show that Manus Island is of no use to America as a base against any Asiatic enemy. It is 2,000 miles south of a line drawn from San Francisco to Tokyo. America controls islands for bases against attacks from Japan or Asia, and Manus Island would be suitable only for a base to stop an attack from Australia, or, in the other direction, as a base for an attack on Australia. Geographically, Manus stands as a dagger threatening Australia and New Guinea."

Blamey said his comments should not be construed as unfriendly toward the United States. "A brief study of history shows how, within say fifty years, friendships between nations could change," he said. "Possession of a strategic base close to Australia by a powerful America might some day be reason for unfriendliness."

Rocket Expert Visits Australia

Sydney, Australia, April 9 (AP)—Maj. Gen. J. Evetts, head of a British rocket bomb mission which arrived here tonight, said he would investigate the possibility of establishing a rocket experimental station in Australia. He said he hoped to return to London and report next month.

Bataan's Unconquerable Faith Of 1942 Recalled

Bataan Peninsula, April 9 (AP)—A small caf flying a white flag carried American officers to the Japanese lines four years ago today to surrender this fog-shrouded peninsula—where General MacArthur's stand with outnumbered, outgunned forces upset the whole timetable of Japanese conquest.

To thousands of Filipinos huddling fearfully by forbidden radios, and to the rest of the world, came these words on April 9, 1942:

"Unconquerable Faith"

". . . With heads bloody but unbowed, they have yielded to superior force and numbers. . . . The world will long remember the epic struggle that Filipino and American forces put up in the jungle fastnesses and along the rugged coast of Bataan.

"For what sustained them . . . was a force more than physical. It was the force of unconquerable faith.

"Bataan has fallen, but the spirit that made it stand—a beacon to all the liberty-loving people of the world—cannot fail."

The words came from "The Voice of Freedom," the radio on still-embattled Corregidor. They were written by Capt. Salvador P. Lopez, former executive officer on Gen. Jonathan Wainwright's staff.

Back At His Old Job

Lopez is back at his old job with the Manila *Post*, whose pages recently heralded the death before an American firing squad of Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma, conqueror of both Bataan and Corregidor. A convicted war criminal, Homma was condemned for the cruelties of his troops as they crushed the last formal resistance in the Philippines.

Manila papers today reprinted Lopez's historic 1942 radio announcement, although there were no formal commemoration ceremonies.

"That 'spirit that cannot fail' did not fail," he observed. "Even as the Filipino veteran is living today in dire need . . . he remembers the sentiment that was Bataan."

Filipinos Await Aid

The years of Japanese occupation left little wealth and less food in the Philippines; and the living Filipino fighters of Bataan, Lopez said, were hard hit. They are awaiting United States congressional action which may give them benefits similar to those received by American ex-service men.

Of the dead, many, both Americans and Filipinos, still lie in jungle graves on this densely wooded peninsula.

Lieut. Col. L. V. Greene reported that the United States Army has located the graves of many buried early in the Bataan campaign, identifying them through diaries and interviews with survivors. Many of the bodies have been reinterred in the military cemetery in Manila.

How They Fell

Greene said that the best information showed 1,600 American soldiers and 13,000 Filipinos were killed in the withdrawal to Bataan and in the holding action there.

Six hundred Americans and 5,000 Filipinos were killed in the massacre which immediately followed the fall of Bataan. An additional 600 Americans and 11,000 Filipinos died on the death march which Homma ordered.

After the defeated troops had reached Cabanatuan prison camp an estimated 30,000 Filipinos and 2,000 Americans died, Greene added.

41 Japanese Yield Off Manila

MANILA, April 9 (AP)—Sullen and suspicious, forty-one Japanese soldiers have surrendered to American-led Filipino forces on Lubang Island, the Army announced today. The surrender to officers of the United States Eighty-sixth Division virtually ends a seven-week campaign to clear the island, off Manila Bay, of Japanese renegades who had been terrorizing the countryside. The renegades, although ragged and long-haired, seemed well fed. They said they were unaware of Japan's surrender.

ARGENTINA BIDS U.S. WITHDRAW CHARGES

BUENOS AIRES, April 9 (AP)—Argentina formally took the stand today that it was up to the United States to withdraw its charge that this country did not fulfill its international commitments signed at the Inter-American Conference at Mexico City.

Foreign Minister Juan I. Cooke said Argentina would not have taken any additional steps to comply with her promise to take action against the Axis because all necessary measures already had been taken.

At a press conference Señor Cooke discussed Argentina's stand regarding United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes' statement yesterday that Argentina would have a chance to show her good faith before the question of signing a mutual defense pact was brought up.

Señor Cooke said he hoped the United States would see fit to "rectify" its charges of non-compliance with the Mexico City agreement.

The Foreign Minister also told reporters that President Edelmiro J. Farrell had instructed Lucio Quintana Moreno, Argentine delegate to the final League of Nations meeting at Geneva, to end his boycott of the session. Dr. Moreno left when the League failed to elect an Argentine to one of the eight vice presidencies.

MARSHALL, STARK TELL PROBE GROUP THEY GOT NO CALL

WASHINGTON, April 9. — (AP) President Roosevelt's top military commanders of 1941 testified today that he gave them no inkling of any feeling on the night before Pearl Harbor that an intercepted Japanese message "means war."

The testimony came from Admiral Harold R. Stark and General George C. Marshall. They appeared at the resumption of hearings by the Senate-House committee investigating the December 7, 1941 attack that threw Americia into war.

Stark Now Retired

Stark, now retired, was chief of naval operations at the time. Marshall, now [illegible] to China, was Army [illegible]. Each received a measure of blame in Army and Navy findings on responsibility for the success of the surprise attack.

The two officers were recalled to the stand largely because of testimony given by Commander Lester R. Schulz. Schulz had said that he handed Mr. Roosevelt intercepted Japanese communications the evening of December 6, 1941, that Mr. Roosevelt looked them over and told his close adviser, Harry L. Hopkins, in substance, that "this means war."

The Japanese document, other testimony has shown, was the first 13 parts of a 14-part message by which the Japanese intended to break off "peace negotiations" at the hour of attack.

Were Not Called

Both Stark and Marshall were positive that Mr. Roosevelt did not call them that night. (Schulz said the President started to put in a call for Stark but dropped it when told the admiral was at a National theater performance of "The Student Prince.")

"I would have taken action," Stark said precisely. "I would have gone to my office that night, seen my advisers and taken action. After any such expression by the President, I think I would not have rested until I had seen that dispatch."

"I am quite certain he did not call me," said Marshall. "There is no question about it."

Marshall said, however, he would not have been greatly impressed by the 13 parts of the message had he seen them the night of December 6. It was the next day, when he had seen the final part and instructions for delivery of the whole at 1 p. m. EST, that he dispatched a warning to Pacific commanders. This warning was delayed and was useless.

Marshall Ends Testimony

The committee finished with Marshall, who wants to get back to his China post, and adjourned until Thursday when it will question Stark further. Before quitting, however, it had gone over a number of other points. These included:

1. A disclosure through freshly-released documents that as early as February 15, 1941, Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain urged Mr. Roosevelt to "instill in Japan anxiety" that a move toward Singapore would mean war with the United States.

2. Disclosure by similar means that the British were consulted about movement of some Pacific fleet units from the Pacific to the Atlantic in the spring of 1941. The British encouraged the movement. It was shown.

3. Testimony by Marshall that diplomatic rather than military means were considered at a White House meeting November 25, 1941, where there was talk of how to maneuver the Japanese into firing the first shot.

4. Disclosure of a proposed British warning to Japan, to be sent after President Roosevelt had delivered a similar warning to Tokyo.

5. A statement by Marshall that the Japanese "misjudged us very severely" in feeling that the United States had little strength beyond its fleet. He said that the Japanese were more concerned about the Russian army than they were about all of America, terming this "a humiliating admission to make."

"6. Agreement by Marshall with Senator Brewster that a stop-gap truce with Japan, discussed then dropped in late 1941, might have altered the course of history.

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Eve Of Jap Blow Rehashed By War Probe

Washington, April 9 (AP)—Admiral Harold R. Stark said today he would have acted immediately if he had known that President Roosevelt felt that a Japanese diplomatic message received the night of December 6, 1941, meant war.

If there was a war conference in the White House that night, the eve of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Stark told a Senate-House inquiry committee that he knew nothing about it.

Stark, former chief of naval operations, was the first witness as the committee resumed hearings it recessed about a month ago.

Documents Put Into Record

Before he began testifying, Seth Richardson, committee counsel, put into the record several documents. These indicated that Winston Churchill pressed Mr. Roosevelt as early as February, 1941, to "instill in Japan anxiety" that a move toward Singapore would mean war with the United States.

Stark and Gen. George C. Marshall, former army chief of staff and now envoy to China, were recalled in an effort to learn their whereabouts the night before the Sunday attack on Pearl Harbor.

Despite testimony by other witnesses that President Roosevelt had tried to locate the chief of naval operations that night and had been informed that he was attending a musical comedy at a local theater, Stark said again he could not remember where he was.

Schulz Testimony Recalled

Richardson recalled previous testimony by Commander Lester R. Schulz, on duty at the White House that night, that President Roosevelt had exclaimed: "This means war" when he read a thirteen-part Japanese diplomatic message.

Stark testified that he knew nothing about receipt of the message until he went to his office in a routine way the next morning.

"To the best of my knowledge and belief," Stark said, "the President did not call me that night."

"Would Have Taken Action"

What would Stark have done if he had known of the President's attitude, Richardson asked.

"I would have taken action," the retired Admiral replied firmly. "I would have gone to my office that night, seen my advisers and taken action.

"After any such expression by the President," he added, "I think I would not have rested until I had seen that dispatch."

The documents telling of Churchill's actions in 1941 were obtained by Richardson from White House and State Department files.

Cites "Japan's Present Mood"

One document was a message from the then British Prime Minister to Mr. Roosevelt dated February 15, 1941, expressing concern that "the Japanese mean to make war on us, or to do something which would compel us to make war on them, during the next few weeks or months."

"There are some," Churchill added, "who consider that in Japan's present mood she would have no hesitation to entertain an attempt to make war against both your country and mine. Although it is my personal belief that the odds are definitely against such an event, one cannot tell.

"Whatever you are able to do to instill in Japan anxiety as to a double war may succeed in averting this danger. Nevertheless, should we alone be attacked, it would be difficult to overstate the grave character of the consequences."

Received Bitter News

Five days later another message came from Churchill which said:

"Have received better news concerning Japan. It seems Jap foreign minister is shortly going to Moscow, Berlin and Rome for the purpose of covering the failure of action against us. The fear of the United States appears to have postponed attack which seemed imminent. While completely understanding your situation pending enactment of bill on which our hopes depend, the more these fears can be aroused the better."

Presumably, the bill to which he referred was the Lend-Lease Act, enacted in the spring of 1941.

Included among the documents was an appraisal of the situation by the British chiefs of staff who suggested that American naval forces be sent to Singapore.

Delivered By Halifax

Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, delivered it to the State Department on February 11 with a note saying:

"I need not emphasize how greatly my government hope that the United States Government will feel able to take some effective action in the very near future to deter the Japanese."

Other documents disclosed that the British were consulted about, and encouraged, movement of some Pacific fleet units to the Atlantic. The committee has heard contentions that transfer of those units made the Pacific fleet weaker than Japan's naval forces.

Senator Brewster (R., Maine) raised the question earlier whether it did not encourage Japan to attack.

Carrier, Five Destroyers Moved

Rear Admiral R. K. Turner, then assistant chief of naval operations, advised British Rear Admiral V. H. Danckwerts, attached to the embassy here, on April 25 that an aircraft carrier and five destroyers were being moved from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

He asked:

"With due regard to the existing political situation in the Far East, and to the present strength of the United States Atlantic fleet, would it be advisable, at this time, for the United States to transfer from the Pacific to the Atlantic three battleships, four light cruisers and two destroyer squadrons? (Note that this force is nearly equal to the force to be transferred after the United States enters the war.)"

[United States military men had discussed with British military and naval authorities what dispositions of forces should be made in event the United States became involved in the war.]

Advised By British

A British *aide memorie* of May 8 gave this reply:

"Our opinion which is concurred in in general by both Australia and New Zealand is that any marked advance by the United States Navy in or into the Atlantic would be on the whole more likely to deter Japan from going to war than the maintenance of the present very large United States fleet at Hawaii, and further that it might exercise a profound influence on the present critical situation in Spain, Turkey and Vichy, France. You should therefore strongly encourage American action in this sense.

"The problem for the United States authorities is so nicely to judge the degree of the transfer that while still retaining the deterrent effect of a strong United States fleet in the Pacific, there will also be the deterrent effect of an increased United States fleet in the Atlantic."

SOVIET PLEA FAILS TO HALT SPY TRIAL

Russia Informed Grand Jury Will Decide on Weight of Charges.

WASHINGTON, April 9. — (AP) The United States today rejected a Soviet Russian request that espionage charges be dropped in the case of Lt. Nicolai G. Redin, Soviet naval officer arrested at Portland, Oregon.

A State department spokesman released an official statement saying that the Soviet embassy had made the request on April 6 on the ground that Redin was innocent.

Will Press Charges

The department replied that the question was one for the Justice department and a grand jury to decide. Attorney General Tom Clark told a reporter that the charges would be pressed.

He said the allegations resulted from an intensive investigation and that "the evidence is sufficiently strong for the case to be prosecuted."

The text of the State department spokesman's statement:

"The Soviet Embassy on April 6 inquired of the Department of State regarding the arrest of Lt. Nicolai G. Redin at Portland, Ore., on March 26, 1946. The Soviet embassy indicated that according to its information there is no foundation for the charges brought against Lt. Redin.

"It therefore asked that the case be dropped since Lt. Redin was innocent of the charges brought against him.

"The Soviet embassy was informed by the Department of State today that under United States juridical procedure, the decision as to whether any prosecution should be brought rests with the Department of Justice and the appropriate grand jury and not with the Department of State.

Has Protection of Law

"The embassy was also assured that Lt. Redin would be afforded full protection under American law that any trial would be just and fair."

The statement was issued several hours after other government officials had revealed the Soviet effort to halt the prosecution of the youthful officer, who was accused of inducing an unnamed person to give him data on the destroyer tender U.S.S. Yellowstone.

State department officials explained that under no circumstances could they intervene with the Justice department in such an affair. Secretary Byrnes and Undersecretary Dean Acheson both have emphasized in news conferences that the department never has asked the FBI to refrain from arresting officials of another government.

APR 10 1946

Grand Jury Indicts Red Spy Suspect

SEATTLE, April 9. — (AP) A Federal grand jury today returned a five-count indictment against Soviet Naval Lt. Nicolai G. Redin, who was arrested recently at Portland, Ore., by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on charges of espionage.

The Soviet Purchasing commission representative is at liberty under $10,000 bond. Federal Judge John C. Bowen, in whose court the indictment was opened, ordered all indicted persons out on bail—which would include Redin—to appear in court here at 2 p. m. Monday for arraignment.

Three counts of the indictment charged Redin with obtaining information concerning national defense. One count accused him of inducing another to obtain plans in connection with national defense and the other with conspiring to obtain and transmit to a foreign government plans dealing with national defense.

The plans were connected with the U.S.S. Yellowstone, a new type destroyer-tender. The identity of the other person mentioned in the case has never been made public.

4 DIPLOMATIC NOMINATIONS

Truman Names Messersmith Ambassador To Argentina

APR 10 1946

Washington, April 9 (AP)—President Truman today nominated four diplomatic representatives, including George S. Messersmith as Ambassador to Argentina, in a move foreshadowing an extensive shift of ambassadors abroad.

The transfer of Messersmith from Mexico to Buenos Aires was announced a day after the United States revamped its policy toward Argentina, expressing a willingness to negotiate a defense treaty if she fulfilled her inter-American agreements.

Brazil, Bolivia, Saudi Arabia

The other appointments included:

WILLIAM D. PAWLEY, of Florida, to be Ambassador to Brazil.

JOSEPH FLACK, of Pennsylvania, a foreign service officer, to be Ambassador to Bolivia.

J. RIVES CHILDS, of Virginia, also a career diplomat, to be Minister to Saudi Arabia.

Messersmith's nomination fills the five months' vacancy created by the transfer of Spruille Braden from Buenos Aires to Washington to become Assistant Secretary of State.

Messersmith, 62-year-old native of Pennsylvania noted for his reports on the rise of nazism, has served in a number of Latin American and European capitals including Berlin and Vienna during the early days of Hitler.

Now Ambassador To Peru

Pawley, a business man once associated with the Flying Tigers, is now Ambassador to Peru, his first diplomatic assignment.

Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) recently revealed that Prentice Cooper, former Governor of Tennessee, has been invited to take Pawley's spot in Lima.

Flack is now a division chief in the State Department's Latin-American section and more recently served in Venezuela and Spain.

Walter Thurston is currently Ambassador to Bolivia and is reported in line for the Mexico City post which Messersmith is vacating.

Another shift reported in the making is the transfer of Ambassador William Dawson from Uruguay to the State Department as chief of protocol. The job is now held by George Summerlin, who is in ill-health.

Speedy Accords On 2 Fronts Aim Of U.S.

Washington, April 9 (AP)—The United States threw its diplomatic weight today behind a double-barreled drive to speed peace for much of Europe and harmony for the Americas.

This is the situation:

EUROPE—Barring unexpected developments, Secretary of State Byrnes will meet in Paris April 25 with Foreign Ministers Molotov of Russia, Bevin of Britain and Bidault of France in a critical session that may determine when the 21-nation European peace conference can begin.

At stake are final treaties that will permit full restoration of sovereignty to the European countries once allied with Nazi Germany—Italy, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Finland.

Olive Branch To Peron

AMERICAS—This country, in effect, is extending the olive branch to Col. Juan D. Perón, Argentina's "strong man" and President-elect. The gesture is a bid to end two years of intermittent bickering and restore hemisphere solidarity, backed up by a Pan-American defense treaty.

Byrnes disclosed these new developments at a news conference late yesterday.

He announced that Molotov and Bevin had accepted his suggestion that the Big Four Foreign Ministers meet in Paris some two weeks hence in an effort to break the present deadlock over drafts of proposed peace treaties. Bidault today announced his acceptance also, in Paris.

Proviso On Argentina

Then Byrnes issued a statement which said the United States would "welcome" Argentina's participation in the Pan-American defense treaty if the Perón Government would fulfill its hemisphere commitments, including its pledge to eliminate "Axis influences."

Persons close to Byrnes said he considers the approaching Paris trip one of the most important missions he has ever undertaken. He has said repeatedly that he regards peace treaties with the former Axis satellites and removal of occupation troops as a critically urgent matter.

May Postpone Main Parley

That is why he has opposed postponing the general European peace conference, scheduled to start in Paris no later than May 1. Yesterday, however, he indicated that postponement might be inevitable. He said the Foreign Ministers would have to set the date for its opening.

Meanwhile, the Deputy Foreign Ministers, who have been working on treaty drafts in London for two months, appeared stalemated on such touchy issues as the Italian-Yugoslav boundary dispute and disposition of the former Italian colonies.

Those matters apparently will have to be disposed of at the Big Four Paris meeting if they are to be settled at all.

[Well-informed sources in London said they believed Britain had agreed to a French suggestion that the Foreign Ministers should also discuss the Franco regime in Spain. A Foreign Office spokesman said Britain had answered the French note but would not say what the answer was.]

The statement on Argentina provided the second concrete indication within a week that the United States is relaxing its tough policy toward that Government in the wake of Perón's smashing victory in the presidential election.

The first came April 1, when Byrnes disclosed that this country was about to appoint a new ambassador to Argentina, a post that had been vacant six months.

Hungry Europe Can Get Denmark's Meat Surplus

APR 10 1946

U. N. R. R. A. Says It Lacks Means of Transportation

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Cold storage warehouses in Den-

mark are well stocked with meat that hungry Europeans would like to buy, but the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration said today that other commodities have a higher priority on available shipping space.

Jacob Tvedegaard, chairman of the Danish Agriculture Ministry's cattle meat committee, had called the situation in Copenhagen "sheer madness." He said Denmark is unable to export its meat surplus because of U. N. R. R. A. allocation rules.

U. N. R. R. A. officials here told reporters that one of the difficulties is the shortage of shipping and rail transport in Europe, particularly of refrigerated transportation. The relief agency is buying cattle on the hoof, horses and cheese from Denmark, however, they said, and such meat as the Danes have available is being allocated "through other channels," that is, other than U. N. R. R. A.

Senators Draft Plan to Merge Armed Forces

Bill Would Centralize All Agencies Concerned with Defense.

SETS UP COUNCIL

Proposes Coordination of Foreign Policy, Military Planning.

By WILLIAM R. SPEAR

WASHINGTON, April 9 — (AP) Concrete legislation to unify not only the armed forces but all government activities concerned with defense, under "clear" civilian control, was unwrapped today.

It would centralize agencies which dealt separately during the war with such things as manpower, materials, and production. And it would set up a single intelligence agency.

A Senate Military sub-committee which drafted the bill, designed to carry out President Truman's proposals for unifying the services, submitted it to the full committee and to the public.

Department of Defense

It would create a single "Department of Common Defense" instead of the present War and Navy Departments and establish under it, as "separate and coordinate arms," the Army, the Navy and "the United States Air Force"—all as the President recommended.

But going even farther, it would create a "council of common defense," composed of the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the chairman of a new "National Security Resources board." The council would have a regular staff headed by a $12,000 a year "executive secretary" as sort of general manager.

It would coordinate foreign policy and military planning—in the language of the bill, "assess and appraise the objectives, commitments and risks of the United States in relation to our actual and potential military power."

It also would "bring into common action" all government bureaus dealing with defense with the aim of avoiding in the future what the sub-committee called "conflicts, duplications, delays and waste which marred an otherwise outstanding war record."

Report To Congress

The council would report yearly to the President and Congress "in such detail as is not inconsistent with national security."

Under the council would be two new independent government agencies:

1. A "central intelligence agency." It would "correlate and evaluate" foreign intelligence gathered by the Army, Navy, State department or any other government agency and disseminate it to the government. It also could gather intelligence on its own. The bill specifies, however, that it "shall have no police, subpoena, law enforcement or internal security powers or functions." It would be headed by a $12,000 a year director, either a civilian or a military man.

2. A "National Security Resources board." It would fix policies on manpower and resources, maintain inventories and draft programs. It would be composed of a $12,000 a year civilian chairman and the heads of various government agencies, and would have a $10,000 a year executive secretary.

Have Cabinet Rank

The new defense department itself would be headed by a $15,000 a year secretary of cabinet rank, with a $12,000 a year undersecretary.

Under the Secretary of Defense would be a separate "Secretary for the Army," a "Secretary for the Navy" and a "Secretary for the Air Force." They would not be cabinet members, however, and would get $12,000. Each would be charged with administration of his respective service.

There also would be four assistant secretaries of defense at $10,000 a year. They would deal respectively with scientific research and development; procurement of supplies, logistics, industrial mobilization and medical care; intelligence; and education and training.

The officials of the department, the defense council and the intelligence and resources agencies would be appointed by the President, subject to Senate confirmation.

The top military man would be a "chief of staff of common defense" appointed by the President for three years. The President might rotate the post among officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force, but this would not be required.

The officer holding this post would have the five-star rank and title of General of the Army or Fleet Admiral. In case a Marine officer is named, the bill would create the five-star rank of "General of the Marines" for this purpose only. There is no such rank in the Marines at present.

In addition to the chief of staff of common defense, there would be an officer of five-star rank heading each of the three services. In place of the single post of Army Chief of staff held now by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the bill would create the posts of "Commanding General, United States Army," and "Commanding General, United States Air Force." The top Navy Commander would continue to be known as the Chief of Naval Operations.

These three officers and the Chief of Staff of Common Defense would constitute a "joint staff of the armed forces." The joint staff would handle all matters of "military policy, strategy, and budgetary requirements of the armed forces," making recommendations to the President through the Secretary of Defense. On other matters, the head of an individual service could deal directly with the secretary.

DRAFT EXTENSION FOR NINE MONTHS BACKED IN HOUSE

Military Committee Rejects Proposals for Ban on Inductions.

AMENDMENTS LOOM

Plan to Boost Pay Will Be Offered When Bill Comes Up Friday.

WASHINGTON, April 9—(AP) The House Military committee today approved an extension of the draft for nine months instead of the full year which the Army and Navy asked.

Various proposals to suspend inductions temporarily to see how recruiting works out were rejected in the committee. But the committee members who sponsored them reserved the right to offer them as amendments when the bill comes up in the House, probably on Friday.

Senators Delay Action

Meanwhile the Senate Military committee, which had scheduled its final decision on the draft today, put off action on the knotty election-year question for two more days.

The House committee acted in closed session by a vote announced as 15 to 8.

The bill which it recommended would ban the induction of fathers and limit the service of new inductees to 18 months. These provisions were approved in advance by the Army and Navy.

It also would lower the maximum draft age from 44 to 30, while retaining the minimum at 18. However, no men over 26 are being drafted now.

Another provision would limit inductions to only such numbers as would be necessary, with enlistments, to provide an Army of 1,070,000, a Navy of 558,000 and a Marine corps of 108,000 on July 1, 1947.

Pay Proposals Studied

The committee considered a variety of proposals for raising the pay of soldiers and sailors as a means of promoting enlistments. It decided not to tie up any pay increase with the draft legislation, however, and deferred action on the pay question.

The Senate committee voted down various alternatives to the flat one-year extension which the Army and Navy have requested but delayed a final decision until Thursday.

A proposal by Senator Johnson (D-Colo.) to continue the draft only until July 1 was defeated, 7 to 4. Proposals by Senator Revercomb (R-W.Va.) to halt inductions after May 15, and after July 1, were rejected, both by 8 to 3.

Supersonic Aviation Research Center Is Proposed in Army Air Force Plans

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP) Some of the secrecy surrounding a proposed half billion dollar supersonic research center was lifted today when Senator Mitchell (D-Wash.) disclosed Army Air forces plans for a "dream city" on a 100-square mile tract.

The plan first announced ten days ago by Senator Cordon (R-Ore.) was to construct an airplane research center, probably in the Grand Coulee region of Washington where conditions of the stratosphere would be reproduced in large wind tunnels.

The project is estimated to require 1,000,000 horsepower of electricity. Government power projects on the Columbia river in Washington and Oregon were said to be the only ones in the country where enough power could be obtained.

The National Advisory Council on Aeronautics is working with the air forces in darwing plans for the research center and five of the huge wind tunnels in which a full-sized Army airplane could be flown against conditions found in the stratosphere. The council has five engineers in the Pacific northwest surveying sites.

Mitchell said he was informed of the plans by Assistant Secretary of War Symington in charge of Army aeronautics. The senators explained that ordinarily the NACA would conduct experiments first. But Germany had been experimenting with supersonic airplane flights—faster than the speed of sound, 741 miles an hour—and data from those experiments is available. This, he said, makes it advisable for the Army to proceed with the research center.

Mitchell said that while the plans were drawn up by the air forces they have not yet been approved by the War department and must also be approved by the Budget bureau and Congress before a start on the project could be made.

The present output of Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams, Cordon said, would not be sufficient to meet commercial demands and the additional power needed in the supersonic research.

This led the Senate recently to increase an appropriation in the War department civil functions bill to $5,000,000 to start construction of MvNary dam across the Columbia river between Washington and Oregon. It also led to demand for construction of another dam across the river at Foster creek in Washington. McNary dam would add about 500,000 kilowatts of power to that of Bonneville and Grand Coulee, and the Foster creek dam another 650,000 kilowatts.

The House Rivers and Harbors committee will start hearings next week on the feasibility of the Foster creek dam.

Tests are Desirable

The tests are desirable, he stated, "to learn what happens to ships, of all types, at various distances, from atomic bomb detonations occurring over, on and under the sea." With such knowledge, he explained, it will be possible to know "what redesigning of weapons may be necessary and what degree of dispersal is needed to minimize the effects."

"We will have what we did not have on the other occasion—an elaborate and well-instrumented system of observations, which is expected to record a great deal of basic scientific data which, at this stage of the world's development, certainly needs to be known."

"The crux of the entire situation is that the Navy wants to know. It has a right to know. I hold that there should be neither cancellation or further delay."

Navy Needs Data on A-Bomb Says Hart, Backing Bikini Tests

WASHINGTON, April 9 — (AP) The Navy "wants to know" the effect of atomic bombings on ships, Senator Hart (R.-Conn.) declared tonight in urging that there "be neither cancellation nor further delay" in tests planned at Bikini.

The former admiral conceded there may be some justification to charges that "the Navy never learns anything between wars," but with the advent of the atomic bomb "the Navy quite properly took the stand that it simply must know what will happen to ships on the sea under atomic bomb attack."

"It was crystal clear," Hart said in a radio speech "that available data did not begin to show the needed information, and that only a full experiment could supply that knowledge."

Hart and Senator Huffman (R.-Ohio) had planned to have a joint discussion of the atomic bomb tests, but Huffman was unable to attend dute to the death of his father-in-law.

Following the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Hart said, the Navy began to take stock and to try to calculate how the new weapon had left things.

Lacking instrumentation necessary to obtain basic scientific data in these explosions, Hart declared, "The Navy soon saw that, at least as far as its own field was concerned, there was extremely little to go upon."

Extent Of Bomb Secrecy Considered

Washington, April 9 (AP)—Eleven senators buckled down today to the task of erecting a legal fence around atomic-energy secrets without raising a barrier to discussions of domestic-control policies and administration.

Chairman McMahon (D., Conn.) described this as the "most difficult job" his special Atomic Energy Committee has had to tackle.

The committee is working on the draft of a domestic-control bill which would permit a proposed commission to prescribe "such regulations governing the dissemination, publication, transmission and communication of, and the unauthorized acquisition of, information relating to atomic energy as the commission deems necessary...." Presidential approval would be required to put the regulations into effect.

Seeks Clear Rule

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), a committee member, said an effort will be made to revise this and other sections of the bill to chart as clearly as possible the

exact area in which the dissemination of information would be barred.

As the measure stands, "willful" violations of the commission's regulations would be punishable by a maximum $10,000 fine and five years in prison. Violations made with intent to injure the United States or aid a foreign nation would have maximum penalties of $20,000 fine and twenty years.

"Dealing With Imponderables"

'Nobody likes having an administrative bureau write criminal law," Vandenberg said, "but we are dealing with imponderables here. We don't know what developments the future may bring."

He said he does not interpret the information-control sections of the bill as barring legitimate criticism of operations or policies of the proposed commission.

McMahon said there is a wide divergence of opinion about how much information can be made public about atomic-energy developments.

"It goes all the way from the viewpoint of the scientists, who want 'everything free as air,' to those who don't believe anything at all should be divulged," the chairman said.

He hastened to add, however, that "responsible scientists have not wanted to give away any of the secrets of the manufacture of the bomb to anybody until effective international safeguards are obtained."

The pending bill says the dissemination of scientific and technical informtaion "should be permitted and encouraged so as to provide that free interchange of ideas and criticisms which is essential to scientific progress."

It proposes that information on the use of atomic energy for industrial purposes "be shared with other nations on a reciprocal basis as soon as effective and enforceable interntaional safeguards against the use of such energy for destructive purposes have been established."

Atom Destruction Of Globe Scouted

Washington, April 9 (AP)—The task force thinks the professor worries overmuch about the earth-convulsing possibilities of the atom bomb.

Two experts of the atom-test force were asked today about a statement by H. S. Uhler, professor emeritus of physics at Yale University, that the selection of Bikini atoll as the place for the test was "ill-advised" because a chain of disastrous earthquakes might be set off. Dr. Uhler expressed his fears in a letter to the New York *Times*.

Uhler's Theory

He suggested that the bomb explosion might crack the floor of the Pacific, letting in sea water which, coming in contact with volcanic heat, could start a chain of earthquakes sufficient to upset the stability of the earth on its axis and distort its shape. Such a chain of quakes could generate a tidal wave a mile or more high, the professor theorized.

Rear Admiral W. S. Parsons, a deputy director of the joint Army-Navy task force, and Commander Roger Revelle, oceanographer and adviser to the force, were asked about Uhler's theory. They produced records and figures on earthquakes, submarine geography and big explosions to show why they believe there is no ground for worry.

GETS A-BOMB MEDAL

WASHINGTON, April 9—(AP) Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky, a member of the Harvard university chemistry department, has been awarded the Medal for Merit for outstanding service in the development of the atomic bomb, the War department announced today.

The Atomic Longshot

Los Angeles, April 9 (AP)—The chances that an atomic bomb explosion would set off a world-destroying chain reaction might be termed infinitesmal, if Dr. Harold C. Urey's estimate is correct.

The University of Chicago physicist and Nobel prize winner, who helped create the atom bomb, put the chances at one in 100 septillion. That's a 1 followed by 26 zeros. Written out, it looks like this: 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.

Commenting on recent disclosures that the explosive "teeth" could be removed from atomic energy ingredients for distribution to foreign powers, Dr. Urey said those countries could reinstate the "bite" and produce bombs.

"But," he added, "the process would be so costly that these countries would find it cheaper to manufacture their own bombs without using our denatured plutonium."

Truman Ponders Manila Trip; Not To See A Test

Washington, April 9 (AP)—The White House said today that President Truman is considering a visit to the Philippines July 4 for the independence celebration, but that he will not view the atom-bomb tests in Bikini lagoon.

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross told a news conference that Mr. Truman has "never considered the possibility" of viewing the Pacific army-navy maneuvers.

Ross gave his comments in response to questions from reporters who mentioned stories that preparations were being made at Kwajalein to receive the President to witness the tests.

Ross also asserted that there has been no further postponement of the Bikini lagoon tests, now scheduled for about July 1.

He said the President has no plans for a trip to the site of the bomb tests.

The President is, however, considering going to Manila for the inauguration of the independent Philippine Government, Ross added. The trip is not certain, he added, but the President would like to go.

War Department Speeding Up Prison Camp Brutality Trials

Washington, April 9 (AP)—The War Department acted today to speed the trial of officers as well as enlisted men charged with mistreating American soldiers at the Lichfield Detention Camp in England.

Responding to charges heard at the court-martial in London that efforts were being made to protect higher-ups, Under Secretary Kenneth C. Royall announced that the first of eight accused officers would go on trial probably next week.

To permit as many as four simultaneous courts-martial, Royall told a news conference, the War Department soon will send fifteen or sixteen lawyers to London. They will be available for either the prosecution or defense.

The Under Secretary declared that an inquiry he made last week in Paris into the conduct of the trials convinced him "there never was any intention other than to see there was a vigorous prosecution."

Two enlisted men were tried first, he explained, so that they could be compelled if need be to testify later at trials of officers. Otherwise they might have refused to testify on plea of self-incrimination, he said.

As for charges made by Capt. Earl J. Carroll, in resigning as an assistant prosecutor, that a deliberate attempt was being made by army legal authorities to whitewash higher officers, Royall observed that "it is the nature of lawyers to make noise for the sake of their clients."

Royall said the War Department could no more interfere with the actual conduct of the trials than the President could interfere with the Supreme Court.

ORDER IS DRAFTED TO RATION FLOUR TO RETAIL STORES

Supply Available to Bakers Also Would Be Reduced.

25 PCT. SAVING SOUGHT

Agriculture Secretary Will Decide Today on Issuing New Regulation.

WASHINGTON, April 9—(AP) Officials drafted an order tonight which would ration flour to bakers and grocers—but not to housewives—designed to cut consumption by one-fourth in order to send more abroad.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, telling a news conference that the order is in preparation, said he would decide tomorrow whether to issue it. Bakers and millers protested it vigorously.

25 Per Cent Cut

Agriculture department officials told a conference of millers and bakers that a 25 percent reduction in the distribution of flour for domestic consumption must be made during the next 60 to 75 days to help meet foreign commitments.

They said wheat and flour supplies will be replenished as soon as this year's crop starts moving to market in June.

They suggested a government order which would make it unlawful for millers to distribute domestically more than 75 percent of the quantity of flour distributed in a base period. Officials suggested that the base period of either the corresponding month last year or January of this year.

The proposal brought sharp protest from milling and banking industry spokesmen.

Opposed by G.O.P.

It also was opposed by Rep. Jenkins (R-Ohio), chairman of the Republican Food Study committee, who said in a letter to Secretary Anderson that it would "further interfere with our already seriously disrupted channels of food distribution."

The only alternative to such an order, officials said, is a condition under which millers, bakers and retailers would be left to struggle for what wheat and flour they could get, with resulting "maldistribution of short supplies."

Officials said the limitation on flour distribution, if put into effect, would not extend to consumers buying bread, bakery products and flour because consumer rationing machinery could not be established in time to help.

Meanwhile President Truman held a 40-minute conference with government stabilization officials to discuss the possible effects of grain exports on the domestic economy. Those attending the conference—Stabilization Director Bowles, Price Administrator Porter, Secretary of Commerce Wallace and Reconversion Director Snyder—would not elaborate further.

Price Increase Hinted

There was speculation in farm circles, however, that the White House conference may have discussed a possible increase in wheat ceiling prices.

The meeting on the proposed flour rationing program brought from Carl D. McKenzie, president of the Millers National federation, the prediction that Americans may be without flour before long because of a market shortage of wheat.

He said this shortage reflects either a serious shortage of wheat on farms, or a refusal of farmers to sell at present prices, or a combination of these two factors.

"We are fast approaching the point," said McKenzie, "where we can't supply bakers with flour because we can't get wheat."

Spokesmen for both millers and bakers declared that a price increase of upward of 35 cents a bushel would pull wheat off farms. They said many farmers can make money feeding wheat to livestock under present price regulation than by selling the grain.

SENATE RESTORES HOUSING SUBSIDIES

53 to 30 Vote Adopts Truman Measure Rejected in House.

WASHINGTON, April 9 — (AP) The Administration won a major round in the housing battle late today when the Senate voted, 53 to 20, to restore a $600,000,000 subsidy fund to the bill designed to provide 2,700,000 homes in the next two years.

The House had knocked the subsidy out of the measure. Intended to encourage production of scarce building materials, the provision is viewed by President Truman as the heart of the bill.

Capehart Move Fails

Senator Capehart (R.-Ind.) made an unsuccessful attempt to keep such a fund out of the bill. Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) likewise was defeated, 38 to 35, in an effort to delete a provision under which the government could guarantee a market for pre-fabricated houses.

As the Senate approached a vote on the whole bill, it fell into an argument over whether price ceilings should be set on both old and new houses.

Mr. Truman has dubbed ceilings an essential part of the bill which is largely for veterans who can't find homes.

Senator Taft, usually a critic of Administration bills, defended the idea of subsidies in debate. "Wisely used," he said, "premium payments can be used to break bottlenecks and increase production."

Senator Knowland (R.-Calif.) endorsed the bill as badly needed to offset the housing shortage, but in calling for a "more realistic" attitude by OPA in holding down prices, he declared:

"OPA too often has made a fetish of holding the line, when the other end of the line is around the neck of American business, strangling it to death."

Senator Mead (D.-N. Y.) made a major plea for the legislation, saying that the plight of returning veterans makes it especially urgent.

Differences between the bill as it leaves the Senate must be reconciled with the House version before it can go to the President. This job will be assigned a joint Senate-House committee.

Before the Senate quit for the day, Senator Revercomb (R.-W. Va.) moved to strike out of the bill sections which would establish the first sale price after passage of the act as the ceiling on old homes.

In a brief debate with Democratic Leader Barkley, Revercomb said that if this section of the bill is killed he will seek to strike out a provision under which ceiling prices could be set on new homes.

A vote on this question was delayed until tomorrow.

New Pay-Price Ruling Made

Washington, April 9 (AP)—The Administration underscored its "bulge, not a break" description of the new wage-price policy today by holding that only part of a recent pay increase justifies a price rise.

The ruling came from the National Wage Stabilization Board in a case involving an 18-cent-an-hour raise granted March 2 by fourteen Detroit milk dealers.

The board declared that only 10 cents of the increase could be used by the dealers in applying to OPA for price relief. The wage settlement ended a ten-day strike of approximately 1,200 CIO United Dairy Workers.

First Ruling Of Its Kind

As a result of yesterday's ruling—first of its kind—the dealers will be required either to absorb the 8-cent difference or apply to the board for permission to reduce their pay scale 8 cents an hour.

Board Chairman W. Willard Wirtz pointed to the decision to dispel what he described as a general feeling that the Government would approve for pricing purposes any pay increase paralleling the recent increases given in the steel, automobile and oil industries.

These approved increases all have been about 18 cents an hour.

The dairy companies had argued that their 18-cent figure was consistent with the general pattern of postwar pay adjustments in the Detroit area, specifically in the automobile and steel industries. But the wage board held, with labor members dissenting, that the situations were not comparable.

The cutback in hours worked and in take-home pay in other industries went "substantially beyond" anything similar in the dairy industry, the majority held.

In approving the 10-cent amount for a price increase request, the board held that this sum "coincides with the increase agreed upon recently in another substantial food industry in Detroit" and is in line with "adjustments granted in the dairy industry in other metropolitan areas."

Labor Members' Argument

The labor members contended

there was a relationship between automotive and dairy industry pay in Detroit and that a 17-cent increase had been approved for the Detroit bakery industry, which, like dairying, is a food-processing industry.

Under the wage-price policy, pay increases, to win Stabilization Board approval, must either follow a general pattern in a "related industry" or correct a gross inequity between related industries. The board held neither situation applied in the dairy case.

Industry Periled By Black Mart, Packers Say

Washington, April 9 (AP)—Representatives of major meat packers asserted today the black market in meat is out of control, the price system in the industry has broken down and the "only remedy" is removal of price controls.

Wesley Hardenbergh, president of the American Meat Institute, led off the attack on OPA policies before the Senate Agriculture Committee and was backed up by other packers from Illinois, Montana and California.

Consumer Held Safe

Senator Connally (D., Texas) asked Herdenbergh whether he though "the consumers would get a fair shake" if Congress removed subsidies and abolished price control in the industry. Hardenbergh said he certainly did.

"This industry's very existence is threatened by the wasteful, scandalous, widespread and flagrant black market which has been made possible by the Price Control Act." Hardenbergh asserted.

Cites Sharp Jump

Hardenbergh said the number of meat packing establishments had leaped from 1,492 in 1939 to 26,665 last July. Of these, he said only 12,168 had filed claims for subsidy payments up to last February.

"Apparently 14,500 slaughterers were able to survive without applying for subsidies even though the subsidy averages about $22.50 per head on cattle and $4.25 on hogs," he said. "The conclusion is obvious."

Waste Is Charged

Hardenbergh said all it took to become a black-market slaughterer was "a tree, a rope, a knife and a truck." He declared that such slaughterers wasted hides, bones, tallow, greases and other items which a legitimate packer would save.

"Certainly," he said, "the farmer currently is receiving little of the tremendous black-market profit represented by the $1,250,000,000 overcharge paid for meat by consumers."

GI Families To Sail

APR 10 19

Washington, April 9 (AP)—The first families to join American Army troops in Europe will sail from New York aboard the army transport Thomas H. Barry, on April 18.

Announcing this today, the War Department said the vessel will be followed at four-day intervals by the Henry Gibbins and the George W. Goethals.

A total of 1,446 women and children are scheduled to leave in this first consignment. Among them will be the wives of Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military commander in Germany, and Gen. Mark W. Clark, head of military government in Austria. Only 24 enlisted men applied for transportation for their wives to go over in April.

All three ships are bound for Bremerhaven, Germany.

War Gas Offers Hope Against Leukemia

Atlantic City, April 9 (AP)—Human leukemia, dread cancerous condition of the blood which causes excessive multiplication of the white corpuscles, is the next target of a war-developed poison gas that has been used successfully in animal experiments.

Maj. Gen. Alden H. Waitt, of the Chemical Warfare Service, disclosed this yesterday during the meeting of the American Chemical Society.

Earlier Secretary of War Patterson revealed that war research on chemical and bacteriological weapons had opened up new lines of attack upon certain forms of cancer, ptomaine poisoning, a serious eye disease and other ills.

"Knocked It Out In Mice"

Waitt, describing the development of a class of war gases known as "nitrogen mustards," asserted:

"It was found that one of the nitrogen mustard compounds which we were going to use in war, if called upon, would also knock out leukemia in mice."

He said the experimental researches upon blood cancer, carried on by Dr. Cornelius Rhoades of New York Memorial Hospital, were sufficiently encouraging to warrant further investigation of the possibility of employing the compound against the disease in humans.

Powerful New Chemicals

Elaborating on a speech in which he declared the United States had knowledge of chemicals "thousands of times more toxic" than mustard gas and other described war gases, Waitt said this nation had already developed "to the point of utility" a chemical several hundred times more effective than the substances known as war gases.

He said this chemical was "diffusible as a cloud."

Survivors of Bataan and Corregidor Elect Chaplain as First Commander

BOSTON, April 9—(AP) It was a parade of pride today for the survivors of the death march of Bataan.

Thousands lined Boston streets to watch about 500 soldiers, sailors and marines who survived the "death march" early in 1942 parade behind the man who, four years ago today, laid down American arms to the Japanese—Major General Edward King.

It was misty when the first parade of the newly-formed "American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor" started, but the sun shone brightly as it finished.

Supplanting the tatters that marked that trek four years ago were smart, new uniforms adorned with ribbons and stripes galore.

It was, however, a serious crowd of young men that stepped out behind the bands, or rode in automobiles.

To the onlookers, it was obvious that many of them had their minds on April 9, 1942.

The Bataan and Corregidor men were escorted by Army, Navy and Marine corps detachments, together with numerous veterans' organizations.

Prior to the parade, the unit unanimously elected as its first national commander, Major Albert D. Talbot of Fall River, the man who personally buried or officiated at the burials of several hundred of their buddies on Bataan and later in the Japanese prison camps to which he was sent.

Now stationed at Fort Devens, the chaplain called on the members to keep in mind that they were "not the heroes of Bataan. The real heroes of Bataan will not return."

Other officers chosen were: vice commander, Chief Machinists Mate James A. McEvoy of Lawrence who was aboard one of the PT boats that took off General Douglas MacArthur and his party and was taken prisoner upon his return to the Philippines; secretary, Mrs. Helen Nestor, formerly 1st Lt. Helen Cassini of the Army Nurse corps; treasurer, Marine Technical Sergeant John Ray of Somerville and co-secretary, Army nurse Captain Alice Swicker, of Brownville, Me.

The convention received a telegram from President Truman lauding "the brave men and women who fought so valiantly in the defense of the Philippines, and adding that "I consider it an honor to join in this tribute to them."

Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, who commanded the Bataan and Corregidor divisions at the time of their capture, did not attend and the War department said he had been deterred by a current military mission.

The convention closed tonight with a dinner and dance.

Redeployment Schedule

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Three U. S. ports await arrival of 3,831 returning service personnel aboard 11 vessels today. Two west coast points expect debarkation of 970 men from eight ships while at New York three vessels carrying 2,861 troops, are due.

Ships, Units Arriving Today

At New York

Pittston Victory from Bremerhaven (due originally yesterday), 936 troops, including 1511 Engineer Water Supply company; 1392 Engineer Forestry company.

Wheaton Victory from Antwerp, 931 troops, including 465th and 958th Quartermaster companies.

Colby Victory from LeHavre, 994 miscellaneous troops.

At San Diego

Miscellaneous troops on following vessels: Thurston from Samar, 714 Navy; Mercy from Pearl Harbor, 104 Navy, four Army; LST 727 from Pearl Harbor (due originally yesterday), 88 Navy; Dorchester from Pearl Harbor, 24 Navy; Quick from Pearl Harbor, 10 Navy; Moctobi from Pearl Harbor, one Navy officer.

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At San Francisco

Destroyers Wake and Laffey, 15 Navy personnel.

Ships Which Arrived Yesterday

At New York

Sea Witch from LeHavre, 1,283 troops, including 16th Armored Engineer Combat battalion; 67th Field hospital.

Waterbury Victory from Antwerp (due originally Monday), 969 troops, including 218th Engineer battalion.

Gen. John A. Brooke from Le Havre, 3,297 troops, including 47th Armored Medical Battalion less Company D; 1514th Engineer Water Supply company; 481st Engineer Light Pontoon company; 253rd Engineer Combat Battalion less Company D; 709th Tank battalion less Company D.

Waycross Victory from Antwerp, 913 troops, including 3353rd and 3354th Quartermaster Truck companies; 137th 914th and 3407th Ordnance Heavy Automotive Maintenance companies; 141st Anti-Aircraft Artillery Gun battalion; Medical detachment of 454th Medical Collecting company; 659th Field Artillery battalion.

Abraham Baldwin from Antwerp, nine miscellaneous troops.

At Seattle

Columbia from Alaska, 110 miscellaneous troops.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following vessels: Gen. Robert E. Callan from Samar, 97 Navy, 3,230 Army; Cape Johnson from Manus, 769 Navy, 166 Marines; Thompson, 53 Navy.

ADLON GILBERT CULL (AP) NEWSFEATURES

BRITAIN'S EXCESS PROFITS TAX WAS REDUCED LAST OCTOBER FROM 100 PER CENT TO 60 PER CENT.

THE CONCESSIONS TO THE AVERAGE TAXPAYER WERE: INCREASED ALLOWANCES FOR EARNED INCOME CREDIT; INCREASED INCOME TAX EXEMPTION FOR WORKING WOMEN FROM THE PRESENT $320 A YEAR TO $440; AND ELIMINATION OF THE PURCHASE TAX FROM SOME HOUSEHOLD GOODS, WITH REDUCTIONS ON OTHERS.

THE LAST FULL PEACETIME BUDGET--1938-39--CALLED FOR EXPENDITURES OF $4,272,196,000 WITH REVENUES OF $3,709,140,000. DALTON SAID EXPENDITURES IN THE FISCAL YEAR JUST ENDED WERE $21,936,000,000--$324,000,000 LESS THAN ANTICIPATED--WITH REVENUES TOTALLING $13,136,000,000, OR $76,000,000 MORE THAN EXPECTED.

RQ&SW507PES

LONDON, APRIL 9--(AP)--WELL INFORMED SOURCES SAID TODAY THEY BELIEVED GREAT BRITAIN HAD AGREED TOIW FRENCH SUGGESTION THAT THE FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS WHO ARE TO MEET IN PARIS APRIL 25 SHOULD DISCUSS THE FRANCO REGIME IN SPAIN.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID BRITAIN HAD ANSWERED THE FRENCH NOTE, BUT WOULD NOT SAY WHAT THE ANSWER WAS.

RQ1035AES

APR 10 1946

London, April 9 - (ap) - The madrid radio declared tonight that russia was trying to dominate the western mediterranean by impeding a quisling government on spain.

SHIP?

APR 10 1946

30.24-2181

the broadcast said rumania and poland had made themselves "impersonators of russian aims" by breaking relations with spain, and, in the case of poland, by seeking united nations action against the government of generalissimo francisco franco.

London, April 9-(AP)-A racing car rebuilt from scrap after a German rocket bomb demolished it is getting final tests this week as one of England's two entries in the 500-mile Indianapolis race May 30.

R. M. W. Arbuthnot, garage owner and racing driver, said he had members salvaged only the 12 cylinder Lagonda engine. He said he expected to drive the rebuilt machine at Indianapolis and estimated its top speed at 140 miles an hour.

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Arbuthnot has received British sanction to enter a second car, an eight cylinder Alfa-Romeo, which has an estimated top speed of 160 miles an hour. He said he hoped to get shipping space within a week or two.

Hewett 01332 apra Pm 0858

BY ROBERT C.WILSON

GENEVA, APRIL 9-(AP)-VISCOUNT CECIL TOLD THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TODAY THAT GREAT BRITAIN WOULD CONTINUE TO RETAIN HER MANDATES OVER PALESTINE AND HER AFRICAN TERRITORIES UNTIL "FRESH ARRANGEMENTS" HAVE BEEN MADE.

SPEAKING "ON THE PART OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT," LORD CECIL, ONE OF THE LEAGUE'S FOUNDERS, WHO EMERGED FROM SEMI-RETIREMENT TO ATTEND ITS FINAL SESSIONS, RECALLED THAT TWO OF BRITAIN'S ORIGINAL SIX MANDATES--IRAQ AND TRANS-JORDAN--HAVE BECOME INDEPENDENT STATES.

IN ADDITION, HE SAID, BRITAIN HAS AGREED TO PLACE TANGANYIKA, TOGOLAND AND THE CAMEROONS UNDER UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP, "SUBJECT TO THE NEGOTIATION OF SATISFACTORY TERMS OF TRUSTEESHIP."

"THE FUTURE OF PALESTINE CANNOT BE DECIDED UNTIL THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY HAVE RENDERED THEIR REPORT," HE ADDED, "BUT UNTIL THE THREE AFRICAN TERRITORIES HAVE ACTUALLY BEEN PLACED UNDER TRUSTEESHIP AND UNTIL ANY FRESH ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN REACHED IN REGARD TO PALESTINE X X X "IT IS BRITAIN'S INTENTION "TO CONTINUE TO ADMINISTER THOSE TERRITORIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE EXISTING MANDATES."

CHAIRMAN LUIS MORENO QUINTANA OF THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION AND HIS COLLEAGUES WERE ABSENT FROM THE MORNING SESSION, AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS FROM THEIR GOVERNMENT FOLLOWING THE ARGENTINE WALKOUT YESTERDAY AFTER THEIR FAILURE TO OBTAIN A VICE-PRESIDENCY IN THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

JP712AES

PARIS, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE PARIS EVENING PRESS SAID TONIGHT LILY PONS, THE FRENCH-BORN AMERICAN OPERA STAR, HAD BEEN HELD AT THE SUBURBAN LE VESINET POLICE STATION FOR NEARLY AN HOUR YESTERDAY FOR VERTIFICATION OF HER IDENTITY PAPERS.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID MISS PONS WAS LUNCHING WITH FRIENDS, INCLUDING THE WELL-KNOWN ARTIST MAURICE UTRILLO, AND HIS WIFE. THE NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES IN FRONT ATTRACTED THE POLICE WHO TOOK THE WHOLE PARTY TO HEADQUARTERS FOR IDENTIFICATION CHECKS. ALL WERE RELEASED AFTERWARDS.

RQ233PES

the hague, april 9 (ap) -- holland plans to ask dutch occupation of a triangular sector of western germany lying between aachen, neuss and emmerich, it was learned today from trustworthy sources.

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the proposals, contingent on eventual settlement of the indonesian question and release of dutch troops from that area, are to be advanced by netherlands representatives at forthcoming conferences with british diplomatic and military authorities in london, probably this week, the sources added.

vienna, april 9 (ap) -- two sad and undernourished elephants and a giraffe in the vienna zoo were all mixed up in the french-german war reparations today.

the animals were brought here in 1944 after being bombed out in munich. new proprietors of a french circus have appeared here with the claim that the animals were taken from by the germans from a french circus in paris.

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allied austrian occupation officials now must determine if the elephants and giraffe actually are those removed from paris.

hainzerlings 01830 pa 1617

THE 52ND MEDICAL PORT HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY; AND THE 1057TH ENGINEER PORT COMPANY.

TU243PES

Berlin, April 9-(AP)-Henry Parkaman, former CPA director for Massachusetts, was appointed chief of the civil administration of internal affairs and communications in the U.S. office of military government.

He succeeds Brig. Gen. Charles Gailey of Conyers, Ga. Gailey has taken over the post of director of public relations.

Parkman, of 30 W. Cedar St., Boston, was a brigadier general during the war.

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Ready 01730 apra pa 0 1253

ADD NUERNBERG NIGHT (NOLBOARD) 1 xx ITSELF

WHEN THE TRIAL WAS RESUMED THE TRIBUNAL, IN AN UNPRECEDENTED MOVE, ORDERED TWO WITNESSES PRODUCED FOR QUESTIONING AFTER THE DEFENSE INDICATED IT NO LONGER WAS INTERESTED IN THEIR TESTIMONY RELATIVE TO THE MASSACRE OF 50 CAPTURED RAF FLIERS IN 1944.

THE ATTORNEY FOR FORMER NAZI CHIEF OF STAFF WILHELM KEITEL SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE THE TESTIMONY WAS NEEDED BECAUSE THE "BRITISH PROSECUTOR HAS WITHDRAWN THE CHARGES THAT KEITEL TRANSMITTED ORDERS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE AIRMEN."

THE BRITISH PROSECUTOR, SIR DAVID MAXWELL FYFE, PROMPTLY DENIED ANY INTENTION OF WITHDRAWING THOSE CHARGES AGAINST KEITEL.

DY811PES

FRANKFURT, APRIL 9-(AP)-TRANSPORTS LEAVING EUROPEAN PORTS IN THE LAST 24 HOURS CARRIED ANOTHER 8,512 TROOPS HOMEWARD.

UNITS SAILING INCLUDED THE 796TH ANTIAIRCRAFT AUTOMATIC WEAPONS BATTALION; THE 1104TH ENGINEER COMBAT GROUP; THE 658TH ORDNANCE AMMUNITION COMPANY; THE 87TH ORDNANCE COMPANY (FIELD ARTILLERY); THE 195TH QUARTERMASTER GAS SUPPLY COMPANY; THE FIRST ARMORED DIVISION ARTILLERY; THE 260TH, 133RD AND 1263RD ENGINEER COMBAT BATTALIONS; THE 3151ST SIGNAL COMPANY; THE 283RD PORT COMPANY;

ADD SCOW ARMORED xxx Palestine)

TASS SAID "PRESIDENT TRUMAN EMPHASIZED THAT 'THE UNITED STATES IS NOW A STRONG COUNTRY. WE MUST REMAIN STRONG IN ORDER TO UPHOLD OUR LEADING ROLE WITH THE AID OF ALL OUR RESOURCES AND TO CARRY OUT THIS LEADING ROLE IN THE NAME OF UNIVERSAL PEACE AND FOR AGREEMENT BETWEEN ALL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES.'"

THE REPORT CONCLUDED BY QUOTING THE PRESIDENT AS SAYING, "I DO NOT REGARD THE FUTURE WITH PESSIMISM. I AM CONVINCED THERE IS NO SUCH INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM THAT CANNOT BE SETTLED IF WILL AND STRENGTH ARE SHOWN IN EFFORTS TO SETTLE THEM THROUGH THE AID OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION CREATED BY US."

RQ121PES

BY GEORGE PALMER

SULAIMANYA, APRIL 9-(AP)-KURDISH SOURCES REPORTED TODAY THAT BARZANI TRIBESMEN OF MULLAH MUSTAFA LAST WEEK ATTACKED TWO IRAQI POLICE FRONTIER POSTS NEAR THE JUNCTION OF THE BORDERS OF TURKEY, IRAN AND IRAQ.

THE KURDS SAID THEY HAD RECEIVED WORD THAT THE ATTACKS ON KANIRASH AND SHIRWANI MAZN NEAR GIRDI BEGAN ABOUT A WEEK AGO AND THAT WOUNDED IRAQI SOLDIERS HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO ERBIL.

MULLAH MUSTAFA, WHO HAS BEEN REPORTED THE LEADER OF A KURDISH REVOLT IN IRAN, WAS SAID NOT TO HAVE RETURNED TO IRAQ, HOWEVER.

ABOUT 2,000 IRAQI TROOPS HAVE BEEN DEPLOYED AROUND ERBIL FROM THE SOUTH, AND THE KURDS SAID THEY BELIEVED AN ORDER HAD BEEN GIVEN FOR ALL IRAQI ARMED FORCES TO BE MOVED NORTH INTO BARZANI TERRITORY BY MID-APRIL.

SULAIMANIYA (CORRECT) IS IN THE HILLS ABOUT 60 MILES EAST OF KIRKUK.

MT1252PES

30.24-2183

ADD KIRKUK (Palmer) xxx border

MEANWHILE, A PROMINENT KURDISH SPOKESMAN SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT "WHAT WE NEED IS TO HAVE A UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE COME OOUT HERE AND INVESTIGATE THE CONDITIONS, HEAR OUR COMPLAINTS AND STUDY KURDISH PROBLEMS IMPARTIALLY."

THE SPOKESMAN, WHO SAID THAT IF HIS NAME WERE USED HE WOULD BE PENALIZED AND DISCRIMINATED AGAINST, ASSERTED THAT AN ORGANIZED NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN THREE LEADING KURDISH AREAS--IRAQ, IRAN AND TURKEY--HAD BEEN SUPPRESSED AND DISCOURAGED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS OF THOSE NATIONS THROUGH TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS.

HE SAID THAT THE KURDS IN IRAQ COULD NOT APPEAL DIRECTLY FOR A UNITED NATIONS INQUIRY SINCE "WE ARE CONTROLLED BY THE IRAQI GOVERNMENT." HE ADDED THAT "KURDS OF THE NORTH HOLDING CERTAIN TYPES OF POSITIONS IN THE COMMUNITY WHO HAVE OPENLY EXPRESSED THEIR FEELINGS IN THE PAST HAVE BEEN QUICKLY TRANSFERRED TO POSTS IN THE SOUTH."

THE SPOKESMAN ALSO EXPRESSED DISTRUST OF BIG-POWER CONFERENCES AND SAID THAT "UNTIL ABOUT A YEA

AGO AMERICA WAS THE BEST-LOVED COUNTRY IN THE WORLD. UP TO THAT TIME WE KNEW SHE HAD NO POLITICAL AIMS ABROAD. BUT TODAY THE KURDS ARE JUST AS SUSPICIOUS OF AMERICANS AS OF OTHER PEOPLES REGARDING SECRET AGREEMENTS."

JP722AES

ADD TEHRAN AREA xxx Soviet Sponsored

A NATIONAL POLICE OFFICIAL IN THE CAPITAL, MEANWHILE, SAID TODAY THAT GENDARMERIE TROOPERS REOCCUPIED WITHOUT INCIDENT POSTS AT KAZVIN, 80 MILES NORTHWEST OF HERE, AND AT HAVIR AND RESHT ON THE CASPIAN COAST. THE LATTER TWO POINTS ARE IN GILAN PROVINCE, AND HAVIR IS ONLY 40 MILES FROM THE SOVIET FRONTIER.

THE TUDEH AND JANGALI (RURAL WORKERS) PARTIES ALSO CLAIM STRENGTH IN GILAN AND TUDEH LEADERS THERE ARE REPORTED PREPARING FOR THE COMING ELECTIONS. GILAN ADJOINS MAZANDERAN PROVINCE.

FOREIGN AND IRANIAN TRAVELLERS PASSING THROUGH MAZANDERAN IN THE PAST FEW DAYS REPORTED THAT ROAD CHECK POSTS ONCE MAINTAINED BY RUSSIAN TROOPS AND CIVILIANS WEARING TUDEH PARTY ARMBANDS HAD BEEN ABANDONED, AND THAT "ANYONE MAY TRAVEL FREELY" THROUGH THE PROVINCE.

RQ357PES

Still Khrianlay xx abandoned

TUDEH, SOME OF WHOSE LEADERS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH THE REBEL AZERBAIJAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY, WAS PREPARING A REQUEST TODAY FOR THE ADDITION OF A SENATE TO THE PRESENT SINGLE-HOUSE PARLIAMENT.

"IT IS THE FIRST STEP TOWARD BRINGING THE AZERBAIJAN GOVERNMENT BACK INTO THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PERSIAN STATE," A PARTY OFFICIAL SAID.

"THE PROPOSED UPPER CHAMBER PROVIDED FOR IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW BUT NEVER ACTIVATED, COULD DRAFT LAWS PERMITTING AZERBAIJAN'S RETURN TO THE UNION OF PROVINCES ON THE BASIS HER LEADERS HAVE DEMANDED."

TU221PES

HYDERABAD CITY, APRIL 9-(AP)-MIRZA MEHDI BAIG, BROTHER-IN-LAW OF THE NIZAM OF THE SOUTH CENTRAL INDIAN STATE OF HYDERABAD, WAS STABBED TO DEATH TODAY IN CHADAGHAT, FASHIONABLE SUBURB HERE. BAIG HAD STEPPED DOWN FROM HIS CAR AND WAS ABOUT TO ENTER HIS HOUSE WHEN THREE MEN SET UPON AND STABBED HIM. HE DIED ON THE WAY TO A HOSPITAL.

ONE MAN IDENTIFIED AS AN ARAB WAS ARRESTED. THE OTHER TWO ASSAILANTS STILL ARE AT LARGE.

(THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD, Moslems HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB, SULTAN UL MULK, IS RULER OF 15,000,000 ~~ARABS~~. HIS WEALTH OF $2,000,000,000 WAS SAID 10 YEARS AGO TO MAKE HIM THE WORLD'S RICHEST MAN. HE ASCENDED TO THE HYDERABAD THRONE IN 1911.)

SW540PES

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BATAVIA, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS INDIES ARMY INFORMATION SERVICE SAID TODAY THAT DUTCH TROOPS HAD SURPRISED SEVERAL HUNDRED INDONESIANS PREPARING AN AMBUSH ALONG A RAILWAY AT NEARBY KLENDER AND KILLED 50 IN A SHARP SKIRMISH.

ONE DUTCH NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER WAS KILLED IN THE ENGAGEMENT, THE INFORMATION SERVICE SAID.

THE SAME SOURCE REPORTED THAT FIVE INDONESIANS WERE KILLED AND SEVERAL CAPTURED AT TJAKOENG, EAST OF BATAVIA, AFTER A DUTCH PATROL WAS FIRED UPON.

JP844AES

CHUNGKING, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE SINO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF THREE, WITH SUBSTITUTES ACTING FOR BOTH CHINESE MEMBERS, WILL LEAVE TOMORROW FOR MUKDEN TO ATTEMPT A SETTLEMENT OF SERIOUS DISPUTES BETWEEN COMMUNISTS AND GOVERNMENT FORCES OVER CONTROL OF MANCHURIA. IT WILL STOP AT PEIPING ENROUTE.

GEN.CHING TEH-CHUNG, DEPUTY CHIEF OF OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL MILITARY COUNCIL, WILL REPLACE THE ILL GOVERNMENT GENERAL, CHEN CHENG. COMMUNIST GEN.CHEN CHIH-CHU WILL REPRESENT HIS PARTY INSTEAD OF GEN. CHOU EN-LAI, WHO IS YIELDING HIS DUTIES FOR THE FIRST TIME. "CHOU MAY NOT BE ABLE TO MAKE THE FLIGHT" WAS THE ONLY REASON GIVEN FOR HIS REPLACEMENT.

LT.GEN.ALVAN C.GILLEM,JR., IS THE U.S. MEMBER.

DS708APS

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10-(AP)-WOMEN OUTNUMBERED MEN AMONG THE UNEXPECTEDLY LARGE NUMBER OF EARLY ARRIVALS AT THE POLLS FOR JAPAN'S FIRST POSTWAR GENERAL ELECTION TODAY. FIRST REPORTS CAME FROM FIVE MAJOR COMMUNITIES AROUND TOKYO.

BY 10 A.M., THREE HOURS AFTER THE POLLS OPENED TO LONG WAITING LINES, WOMEN HAD PREDOMINATED IN VOTING AT UTSONOMIYA, ASHIKAGA, TACHIKAWA KAWAGOGA AND MIYABACHI--ALL FARMING COMMUNITIES NEAR THE CAPITAL.

APPROXIMATELY 80 PERCENT OF THE EARLY VOTERS IN ASHIKAGA--THE TOTAL INCLUDING NEARLY A THIRD OF THE REGISTERED VOTERS--WERE WOMEN. UTSUNOMIYA REPORTED 40 PERCENT OF ITS ELIGIBLES HAD VOTED IN THE FIRST THREE HOURS; AND HERE AGAIN, THE MAJORITY WERE WOMEN.

IN TOKYO, MORE AND MORE WOMEN WERE APPEARING AT POLLING BOOTHS. MANY ENTERED BOOTHS WITH THEIR BABIES STRAPPED TO THEIR BACKS. SOME OF THE INFANTS WERE CRYING, BUT THE MAJORITY MERELY REGARDED THEIR MOTHERS UNUSUAL BEHAVIOR--VOTING--WITH WIDE-EYED PATIENCE.

JAPANESE POLITICAL EXPERTS WHO HAD FORECAST A MINIMUM OF FEMININE

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INTEREST IN THIS FREEST OF NIPPONESE ELECTIONS BEGAN HASTILY TO BACK-TRACK.

SAID ONE: "WE BASED OUR FORECASTS ON THE ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC MEETINGS, WHERE WOMEN SELDOM WENT. BUT APPARENTLY THAT DID NOT REVEAL THE TRUE POLITICAL FEELINGS OF THE PEOPLE."

VOTERS IN SHABBY X X X FIRST GRAF SECOND NIGHT LEAD

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10-(AP)-VOTERS IN SHABBY CLOTHING GATHERED IN THE EARLY MORNING CHILL AN HOUR BEFORE THE POLLS OPENED FOR THE FREEST ELECTION IN JAPAN'S HISTORY. THE NUMBERS LED SOME JAPANESE OBSERVERS TO BELIEVE THERE WAS MORE INTEREST IN THE NATIONWIDE ELECTION THAN HAD BEEN AT FIRST SUPPOSED.

WHETHER THE TREND IN TOKYO WOULD BE TYPICAL OF THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE REMAINS TO BE ASCERTAINED.

OBSERVERS EXPECTED 50 PERCENT OF THE VOTE IN ONE OF TOKYO'S BIGGEST LABOR WARDS--SHINAGAWA--WOULD BE CAST BY NOON.

THE FIRST MAN IN LINE THERE BEGAN WAITING AT 6:05, AND BY 9 A.M., THE CROWD AT THE POLLING BOOTH HAD GROWN SO LARGE THAT A TEMVORARY NURSERY, BEING TENDED WHILE MEMBERS VOTED, WAS FILLED WITH CHILDREN.

ONE 54-YEAR-OLD WOMAN, VOTING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HER LIFE, SAID SHE WAS VERY NERVOUS.

"I DON'T UNDERSTAND MUCH ABOUT DEMOCRACY," SHE EXPLAINED, "BUT ANYWAY, THAT PIECE OF PAPER (THE VOTING SLIP) MEANS A LOT TO MY RICE AND SWEET POTATOES. IF MY CANDIDATES DON'T GET ELECTED, IT SURELY WILL BE SAD FOR ME."

ANOTHER SMALLER DISTRICT OF LABORERS AND SMALL SHOPKEEPERS REGISTERED A 20 PERCENT VOTE BY 9 A.M. BY THEN, HOWEVER, ONLY 179 OF ITS 1,845 REGISTERED WOMEN HAD APPEARED.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF ANY TROUBLE IN FIRST REPORTS FROM THE POLLING PLACES.

FORECASTS OF A CONSERVATIVE VICTORY WERE MADE BY JAPANESE POLITICAL EXPERTS, WHO AGREED A CONSERVATIVE CURRENT WAS RUNNING STRONG IN THIS FIRST POST-WAR ELECTION AT WHICH 468 MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WILL BE PICKED FROM 2,800 CANDIDATES.

THEY PREDICTED THAT THE LIBERALS AND PROGRESSIVES--CONSERVATIVE DESPITE THEIR LABELS--WOULD WIN A MAJORITY OF SEATS BETWEEN THEM, BUT THAT NO SINGLE PARTY WAS EXPECTED TO DOMINATE THE NEXT HOUSE.

THEY LIKEWISE PREDICTED THAT LESS THAN THREE-FOURTHS OF THE 36,000,000 ELIGIBLE VOTERS WOULD CAST BALLOTS. THEY SAID THIS WAS DUE MAINLY TO THE PEOPLES' PREOCCUPATION WITH FINDING ENOUGH TO EAT.

THE GOVERNMENT, URGING THE PEOPLE TO EXERCISE THEIR FRANCHISE, DECLARED TODAY A HOLIDAY TO GIVE EVERYONE A CHANCE TO VOTE.

POLLS WERE OPEN BETWEEN 7 A.M. AND 6 P.M. FIRST RESULTS WERE EXPECTED TO BE AVAILABLE BY LATE TOMORROW, AND THE CITY VOTE SHOULD BE PRETTY WELL TABULATED BY FRIDAY.

MUCH OF THE SEEMING LACK OF ENTHUSIASM WAS BLAMED ON THE CYNICISM OF THE PEOPLE, MANY OF WHOM BELIEVE THEY ARE IN FOR THE SAME OLD RULE DESPITE THE VAST CHANGES WROUGHT BY SEVEN MONTHS OF OCCUPATION.

MOST OF THE CANDIDATES ARE NEW TO THE PEOPLE. THEY ENTERED THEIR NAMES WHEN A MAJORITY OF THE OLD-LINE POLITICIANS WERE SWEPT TO THE SIDELINES BY GENERAL MACARTHUR'S PURGE OF ULTRA-NATIONALISTS.

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF FACTORS WHICH MAKE THIS JAPAN'S FREEST ELECTION.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH MILITARY TEAMS, FOR INSTANCE, WILL PATROL THE POLLS TO MAKE SURE THE COMMON MAN WILL NOT BE COERCED OR INTIMIDATED BY THE AUTHORITIES, EMPLOYERS, LANDLORDS, OR THE POLICE AS THEY HAVE IN THE PAST.

APPROXIMATELY 21,000,000 WOMEN HAVE BEEN GRANTED THE RIGHT TO VOTE FOR THE FIRST TIME. AND NINE OF 81 WOMEN CANDIDATES WERE ACCORDED BY THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI A CHANCE TO BE ELECTED TO THE DIET.

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POLITICAL OBSERVERS SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THREE-FOURTHS OF THE WOMEN PROBABLY WOULD NOT GO TO THE POLLS AND THEIR VOTE WAS EXPECTED TO HAVE LITTLE EFFECT ON THE RESULTS.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID THEY EXPECTED LITTLE VIOLENCE, DESPITE A BRIEF FLARE-UP AT PREMIER SHIDEHARA'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE SUNDAY WHEN LEFT-WING DEMONSTRATORS CLASHED WITH POLICE WHILE DEMANDING THE RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET.

POLITICAL ANALYSTS PLACED THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS THIRD IN STRENGTH TO THE LIBERALS AND PROGRESSIVES, AND THE COMMUNISTS FOURTH. THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS SO FAR HAVE DECLINED TO UNITE WITH THE COMMUNISTS, WHO ARE EXPECTED TO WIN 12 SEATS.

THE NEXT DIET, FROM WHICH A NEW GOVERNMENT WILL BE ORGANIZED, WILL BE SADDLED WITH THE IMMENSE TASK OF ADOPTING A DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION FOR JAPAN.

P-HH346PCS

APR 10 1946

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10-(AP)-RULES BY WHICH 18,000 OFFICERS IN THE PACIFIC WILL BE ELIGIBLE FOR DISCHARGE UNDER WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS LOWERING REQUIREMENTS FROM 42 TO 24 MONTHS SERVICE WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMED FORCES IN THE PACIFIC, WHICH INDLUES ALL BUT THE CHINA THEATER.

ORDERS TO ALL MAJOR SUB-COMMANDS SAID ELIGIBLES WERE TO BE PLACED ABOARD SHIP OR DISCHARGED BETWEEN JUNE 1 AND AUG. 31, BUT ADDED:

"AVAILABILITY OF REPLACEMENTS AT PRESENT IS UNKNOWN, BUT PAST PERFORMANCES INDICATE A LAG OF SUPPLY WILL OCCUR.....CONSIDERATION MUST BE GIVEN TO EFFICIENCY OF COMMAND AND TO CONTINUED PERFORMANCE OF MISSIONS."

IMPLEMENTING THE WAR DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVE, RECOMMENDATIONS WERE MADE THAT AIR TRANSPORT BE UTILIZED WHERE POSSIBLE AND THAT SHIPMENTS FLOW SMOOTHLY, WITH APPROXIMATELY ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL GOING EACH MONTH. SHIPMENTS WILL DEPEND ON THE AVAILABILITY OF SHIPPING.

BADLY NEEDED PERSONNEL MAY BE ASSIGNED FOR A PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS BEYOND THE ELIGIBILITY DATE, THE ORDERS ADDED.

JQ1107PCS

TOKYO,APRIL 9-(AP)-PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF CHOLERA IN JAPAN BY REPATRIATES FROM CHINA WERE ORDERED TODAY BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS.

THERE IS NO CHOLERA IN JAPAN NOW, SAID COL.CRAWFORD F.SAMS, CHIEF OF THE PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION, BUT CASES HAVE BEEN REPORTED ABOARD REPATRIATION VESSELS.

"AN EPIDEMIC OF CHOLECA IS A DEFINITE POSSIBILITY SINCE THIS IS THE BEGINNING OF THE EPIDEMIC SEASON FOR INTESTINAL DISEASES," SAMS SAID. "THE SANITARY CONDITIONS IN JAPAN ARE VERY POOR AT PRESENT."

DS442APS

TOKYO,APRIL 9-(AP)-AMERICAN ARMY ENGINEERS ARE BUILDING UP TWO TOKYO BAY ISLETS TO TRANSFORM A MEDIOCRE CIVILIAN AIRFIELD INTO ONE OF THE WORLD'S MAJOR MILITARY AIRDROMES.

A BRIDGE OF RECLAIMED LAND WILL CONNECT THE TWO ISLETS. EACH ISLET WILL BE RAISED FROM TWO TO FOUR FEETS TO PERMIT ALL-YEAR OPERATIONS SAFE FROM EXCESSIVE HIGH TIDES AND PROVIDE RUNWAYS CAPABLE OF HANDLING THE LARGEST PLANES MADE.

APPROXIMATELY 2,000,000 CUBIC YARDS OF SAND IS BEING DREDGED FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE BAY FOR THE PROJECT.

SIMILARLY HUGE FIGURES OF OTHER MATERIALS WILL BE USED--17,000 FREIGHTER LOADS OF GRAVEL AND SLAG AND 13 TRAINLOADS OF CEMENT.

30.24-2185

LT.COL.RALPH C.GLOVER OF FORT WORTH,TEX., COMMANDER OF THE 808TH ENGINEER AVIATION BATTALION, IS SUPERVISING THE JOB, WHICH WILL BE COMPLETE BY MIDSUMMER AND WILL BE COMPARABLE TO NEW YORK'S LAGUARDIA FIELD. THE TWO MAIN RUNWAYS WILL BE 7,000 AND 5,500 FEET LONG.

NEARLY 2,000 MEN, MOSTLY JAPANESE, ARE WORKING AROUND THE CLOCK UNDER GLOVER'S COMMAND WHICH, BESIDES HIS OWN OUTFIT, INCLUDES THE 836TH ENGINEER AVIATION BATTALION AND, THE 217TH AND 571ST ENGINEER DUMP TRUCK COMPANIES.

TWO NEW HANGARS ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED AND THE 14 EXISTING HANGARS AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AT THE FIELD, WHICH WAS KNOWN AS HANEDA AIRPORT, ARE BEING REPAIRED.

DS426APS

TOKYO,APRIL 9-(AP)-A JAPANESE OFFICIAL TODAY CONFIRMED A REPORT THAT CHINESE SILVER COINS TOTALING "LESS THAN 900 TONS" HAD BEEN DISCOVERED IN TOKYO.

ONLY THREE DAYS AGO, AMERICAN OCCUPATION OFFICERS REPORTED THE RECOVERY OF PLATINUM INGOTS IN TOKYO BAY AND SAID THEY WERE INFORMED 30,000,000,000 YEN ($2,000,000,000) WORTH OF GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM WAS CACHED THERE. DIVERS ARE PREPARING TO RECOVER THE REMAINDER OF THAT HUGE CACHE THIS WEEK.

UNVERIFIED REPORTS SAID AN AMERICAN ARMY POST EXCHANGE OFFICER'S UNIT DISCOVERED THE CHINESE COINS WHEN IT TOOK OVER A BUILDING A FEW DAYS AGO.

QUESTIONED, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE JAPANESE FINANCE MINISTRY SAID:

"THE COINS WERE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MILITARY AUTHORITIES AT OSAKA DURING THE WAR, BUT SINCE THE SURRENDER CHARGE OF THE COINS WAS TAKEN OVER BY A FINANCE MINISTRY REPRESENTATIVE.

"ALLIED HEADQUARTERS HAS BEEN NOTIFIED. X X X AS FAR AS THE FINANCE OFFICE KNOWS, THE EXACT AMOUNT OF THE SILVER COINS ARE LESS THAN 900 TONS."

DS717APS

OSO Osaka - bombs xxx B-29's

THE TEAM, OF THE 210TH BOMB DISPOSAL GROUP ATTACHED TO THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION, INCLUDES CAPT.FRANK S.ALEXANDER,JR., WEST LAFAYETTE, IND.; T/5 ROBERT SMITH, OZARK,ALA., AND T/5 THEODORE SHIMSKEY, FAIRMONT,W.VA.

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FJ 656ACS

Add Yokohama Emry xxx execution

ACCORDING TO DOCUMENTS INTRODUCED IN THE TRIAL, EMRY'S BODY WAS RECOVERED IN A COMMON GRAVE WITH FIVE OTHER AIRMEN, ALL KILLED IN THE CRASH OF THE B-29. THEY WERE LT.SAMUEL B.HITT, LOS ANGELES, PILOT; SGT.CHARLES SANTELLI, LYONS,N.Y., RADIOMAN; AND CPLS. JAMERA R.SMITH, ROSEVILLE,GA.; PAUL SHEEHAN, BELLERICA,MASS., AND JOHN BOYD, AMITY,GA., ALL GUNNERS.

JW856ACS NM

YOKOHAMA,APRIL 9-(AP)-TWO OF THE MOST FAMOUS INSTRUCTORS IN JAPAN HAVE BEEN ENLISTED ON THE FACULTY OF THE ARMY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM SCHOOL HERE.

GAETANO COMELLI, FORMERLY OF THE MILAN CONSERVATORY AND FOR 20 YEARS INSTRUCTOR TO THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD AND CONDUCTOR OF THE IMPERIAL ORCHESTRA, WILL TEACH HARMONY AND GIVE PRIVATE MUSIC LESSONS.

DR.LOUIS H.FRANK, FOR 30 YEARS AN INSTRUCTOR IN JAPANESE COLLEGES AND BEFORE THAT AN ASSISTANT AT THE BERLIN TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, WILL TEACH PHYSICS AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

JW849ACS

NAGOYA,JAPAN,APRIL 9-(AP)-TWO MEN WHO KEPT FRESH FLOWERS ON THE GRAVES OF 11 B-29 FLIERS KILLED IN A CRASH LAST YEAR WERE DISCLOSED TODAY TO BE AN EPISCOPAL MINISTER AND A NAGOYA PICKLE MANUFACTURER.

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THE TWO HAD ENCLOSED THE PLOT AND ERECTED A WHITE WOODEN CROSS. BODIES OF THE 11 AIRMEN BURIED THERE RECENTLY WERE REINTERRED IN AN ARMY CEMETERY AT YOKOHAMA.

NINE OF THE 11 WERE IDENTIFIED AS LT.ROBERT L.GREEN,JR., MARKS, MISS.; LT.BENJAMIN HARRIS, 2157 78TH ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS,N.Y.; LT.PAUL W.SHAFFRATH, LOS ANGELES; STAFF SGT.JOHN M.RAY,JR., 1010 MARY ST., WAYCROSS,GA.; STAFF SGT.ROBERT J.SMITH, RTE.2, BOX 385, LAKELAND, FLA.; SGT.ROBERT J.SUMNER, MOUNTAIN HOME, IDAHO; SGT.ROBERT L.TRAMP, EUGENE, ORE., AND SGT.DALE D.WRIGHT, 333 ROCKFORT ST., MOUNT AIRY,N.C.

JW832ACS

HILO, HAWAII, FEB.9-(AP)-LT.DONALD FRANCIS MASON, WHO SENT THE FAMOUS MESSAGE "SIGHTED SUB, SANK SAME" AS A NAVY PETTY OFFICER IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR, WAS GIVEN A NEW BOMBING ASSIGNMENT TODAY.

WITH A CREW OF SEVEN, MASON WILL BOMB-SPRAY HILO'S TIDAL WAVE-WRECKED WATERFRONT WITH D.D.T. AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST AN OUTBREAK OF DISEASE.

JQ1014PCS

APR 10 1946

FORT SHAFTER, HAWAII, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE LAST 30 WAC'S STATIONED IN HAWAII, WHERE A YEAR AGO THERE WERE 231, LEAVE FOR THE MAINLAND TOMORROW FOR REASSIGNMENT OR DISCHARGE.

THE FIRST WAC CONTINGENT ARRIVED IN MARCH 1944.

JQ1015PCS NM

GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE GUATEMALAN CONGRESS PASSED A DECREE TODAY DECLARING ITS 1859 TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN HAD LAPSED, PAVING THE WAY FOR A FIGHT FOR THE RETURN OF BRITISH HONDURAS TO THIS COUNTRY.

UNDER THE 1859 TREATY AND TWO PREVIOUS ONES, THE BRITISH WERE CEDED APPROXIMATELY 7,500 SQUARE MILES OF LAND ON THE NORTHEAST COAST OF GUATEMALA.

GUATEMALA CONTENDS THE 1859 TREATY EXPIRED BECAUSE THE BRITISH FAILED TO COMPLY WITH A COMPENSATORY CLAUSE IN THE TREATY.

CK1041PES

BUENOS AIRES,APRIL 9-(AP)-FINAL TABULATIONS OF THE ELECTION VOTES FOR SEATS IN ARGENTINA'S CONGRESS SHOWED TONIGHT THAT PRESIDENT-ELECT JUAN PERON WILL HAVE THE LARGEST MAJORITY OF ANY PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC -- 109 OF 158 SEATS IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND AT LEAST 26 OF THE 30 SENATE SEATS.

THE OPPOSITION'S 49 DEPUTIES WILL BE LESS THAN THE ONE-THIRD NEEDED TO UPHOLD ANY POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL VETO.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 40 YEARS, NO SOCIALIST CANDIDATE WON A SEAT IN EITHER HOUSE.

CK1218AES

APR 11 1946

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT IN A STATEMENT TONIGHT SAID IT "WILL CONTINUE WITH THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA THE FRIENDLY RELATIONS THAT EXIST BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, IN APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-INTERVENTION THAT CONSTITUTES ONE OF THE NORMAL POLITICAL FUNCTIONS OF MEXICO'S FOREIGN POLICY."

THE STATEMENT WAS A REPLY TO THE UNITED STATES BLUE BOOK ON ARGENTINA ISSUED FEBRUARY 11.

IN CONNECTION WITH A PROPOSED MUTUAL DEFENSE TREATY IN ORDER TO GUARANTEE CONTINENTAL SECURITY AND PEACE THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID IT HAD BEEN ADVISED THAT THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION DIRECTIVE COUNCIL WOULD APPOINT A COMMITTEE WITHIN A FEW DAYS TO COORDINATE PROPOSALS PRESENTED BY THE VARIOUS AMERICAN REPUBLICS INTO A SINGLE INSTRUMENT.

CK1032PES

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 9-(AP)-IF PRESIDENT TRUMAN WISHES TO SEND WALTER THURSTON HERE AS AMBASSADOR, HE WILL BE ACCEPTED BY MEXICO, UNDERSECRETARY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS MANUEL TELLO SAID HERE TODAY.

TELLO DECLINED TO COMMENT ON "THE MOVEMENT OF AMBASSADORS" BUT WHEN ASKED WHETHER THURSTON WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE, REPLIED: "YES, CERTAINLY."

THURSTON, NOW AMBASSADOR TO BOLIVIA, HAS BEEN MENTIONED AS A POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR TO AMBASSADOR GEORGE S.MESSERSMITH, TRANSFERRED TO ARGENTINA.

JQ530PCS

APR 10 1946

BUENOS AIRES, APRIL 9-(AP)-COL.JUAN D.PERON RECEIVED 1,474,447 VOTES IN ARGENTINA'S PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST LAST FEB.24 COMPARED WITH 1,207,359 FOR HIS DEMOCRATIC UNION OPPONENT, DR. JOSE TAMBORINI, FINAL RETURNS INDICATED TODAY.

PERON, MILITARY LEADER SUPPORTED BY THE LABOR PARTY, AMASSED 304 ELECTORAL VOTES--LARGEST NUMBER EVER RECEIVED BY AN ARGENTINE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE--COMPARED WITH 72 FOR TAMBORINI. PERON WAS ELECTED FOR A SIX-YEAR TERM.

--DASH--

PORTLAND, ORE., APRIL 9-(AP)-IRVIN L.GOODMAN, PORTLAND ATTORNEY WILL REPRESENT LT.NICOLAI REDINN RUSSIAN OFFICER CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE, WHEN PRELIMINARY HEARING IS RESUMED TOMORROW AT 10 A.M. BEFORE U.S. COMMISSIONER ROBERT A.LEEDY.

"I HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED TO REPRESENT LIEUTENANT REDIN AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING HERE," GOODMAN SAID. ASKED IF HE WOULD CONTINUE AS DEFENSE ATTORNEY AT THE SEATTLE TRIAL, HE REPLIED ONLY, "THIS IS THE EXTENT OF MY AUTHORIZATION AT THIS TIME."

GOODMAN SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDED WALTER BAER WHEN THE PORTLAND CIVIL ENGINEER WAS THREATENED WITH DEPORTATION TO GERMANY SEVERAL MONTHS AGO. GOV.EARL SNELL PARDONED BAER FOR PRISON RECORDS ON OFFENSES COMMITTED 25 YEARS AGO, ON WHICH DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS WERE BASED.

THE ATTORNEY ALSO PARTICIPATED IN THE TOM MOONEY CASE IN SAN FRANCISCO IN 1932 AND IN 1935 OBTAINED THE ACQUITTAL OF 25 MINERS CHARGED WITH RIOTING DURING A JUNEAU, ALASKA, GOLD MINE STRIKE.

EW752PCS

APR 10 1946

SAN ANTONIO, APRIL 9-(AP)-NORTHERN-BORN AND NORTHERN-REARED GENERAL JONATHAN M.WAINWRIGHT TOMORROW MORNING WILL BECOME THE FIRST YANKEE EVER ACCORDED AN HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIP IN THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

TO CARRY PRECEDENT SHATTERING A STEP FURTHER HE WILL, AT THE SAME TIME, BECOME THE SECOND RESIDENT FROM NORTH OF THE MASON-DIXON LINE TO RECEIVE THE S.C.V. DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, THE HIGHEST DECORATION OF THE ORDER.

HE WILL ALSO BE PRESENTED A 13-STAR CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG, REPRESENTING THE 11 SECEDING AND TWO BORDER STATES, BY MAJOR EDMUND R.WILES, RETIRED, PAST COMMANDER OF THE SOCIETY, AT CEREMONIES IN THE GENERAL'S OFFICE AT FOURTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, FORT SAM HOUSTON.

THE AWARD COMES AS BELATED RECOGNITION OF GEN.WAINWRIGHT'S SERVICES TO THE SOUTH IN INSISTING UPON THE PLACING OF GENERAL ROBERT E.LEE'S PICTURE IN THE CAVALRY SCHOOL ACADEMY, FORT RILEY, KAN., IN 1935 WHILE ASSISTANT COMMANDANT OF THE POST.

JW-NN1026ACS NM

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., APRIL 9-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON, ASSERTING THAT THE ARMY'S POLICY REGARDING DOMESTIC CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY HAS BEEN "STEADILY MISUNDERSTOOD," SAYS THE MILITARY FAVORS FULL CONTROL "BY A CIVILIAN AGENCY."

DIVERTING FROM A PREPARED ADDRESS, HE TOLD THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY YESTERDAY:

"THE MAY-JOHNSON BILL DOES NOT PROVIDE THAT THE MILITARY SHALL HAVE EVEN A SINGLE PLACE (ON A PROPOSED COMMISSION) BUT (IT PROVIDES) THAT THE PRESIDENT, IF HE SAW FIT, COULD APPOINT A MILITARY MAN TO THE COMMISSION. IT IS NOT MANDATORY."

HE SAID THE ARMY'S POSITTION WAS THAT "UNTIL THE HAPPY DAY COMES" WHEN WORLD PEACE IS ASSURED, THE MILITARY "SHOULD HAVE A CONSULTING OR ADVISORY ROLE" ON ATOMIC MATTERS WITH MILITARY APPLICATIONS.

30.24-2187

BUT SUCH A ROLE, HE SAID, "WOULD NOT IN ANY WAY INTERFERE WITH THE CIVILIAN CONTROL" OF ATOMICS.

IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL, HE SAID, THE ARMY FAVORED CONTROL BY AN ORGANIZATION UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS.

JP825AES

NEW YORK, APRIL 10-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-THE HERALD TRIBUNE SAID TODAY IT HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAD ASKED LEO M.CHERNE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, TO DEVISE A TAX PROGRAM FOR JAPAN.

THE PAPER SAID THAT ASSOCIATED OF CHERNE REPORTED HE HAD RECEIVED THE INVITATION TWO WEEKS AGO AND THAT IN ACCEPTING CHERNE ASKED MACARTHUR IF IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE FOR HIM TO REMAIN IN AMERICA TO WORK OUT THE TAX PROGRAM.

CHERNE, AN ECONOMIST WHO SPECIALIZES IN INTERPRETING GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS, WAS REPORTED TO BE ON THE WEST COAST AWAITING MACARTHUR'S REPLY.

CK1252AES

ADD NY CARPENTER 1+ secretariat

EVERY DELEGATE WAS PRESENT EXCEPT DR.FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA, OF MEXICO, WHO IS IN BALTIMORE FOR A PHYSICAL CHECK-UP AT JOHNS HOPKINS. HIS PLACE WAS TAKEN BY RAFAEL DE LA COLINA, MEXICO'S RESIDENT MINISTER IN WASHINGTON.

DY825PES

NEW YORK, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ADJOURNED AT 5:47 P.M. E.S.T. TODAY SUBJECT TO CALL OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL AFTER SOVIET AMBASSADOR ANDREI GROMYKO, IN A SURPRISE MOVE, DECLINED TO INSIST ON URGENT CONSIDERATION OF RUSSIA'S DEMAND FOR DISMISSAL OF THE IRANIAN CASE.

COUNCIL PRESIDENT QUO TAI-CHI OF CHINA FORMALLY HAD NOTIFIED THE COUNCIL OF RUSSIA'S DEMAND AND ALSO OF A LETTER FROM IRAN, EVIDENTLY BEARING ON THE CASE. HE SAID HE CONSIDERED THE LETTERS OF SUFFICIENT IMPORTANCE "THAT THEY SHOULD BE TAKEN UP AS SOON AS POSSIBLE" BUT THAT PERHAPS GROMYKO DID NOT.

GROMYKO SAID HE WAS READY TO ACCEPT ANY DATE SET BY THE COUNCIL. THE FRIENDLY TONE OF HIS STATEMENT ON HIS FIRST DAY BACK IN THE COUNCIL, AFTER HIS WALKOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, STOOD IN CONTRAST TO THE SHARP TONE OF THE SOVIET LETTER, RELEASED BY MOSCOW LAST SUNDAY, WHICH ACCUSED THE COUNCIL OF ILLEGAL ACTION IN KEEPING THE IRANIAN CASE ON ITS AGENDA.

BEFORE HE SPOKE UP, QUO HAD ANNOUNCED THE COUNCIL WOULD MEET AT 3P.M. TOMORROW. AFTERWARD QUO SAID TODAY'S SESSION WOULD ADJOURN SUBJECT TO CALL BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE.

QUO SAID BOTH LETTERS X X X SECOND GRAF SECOND LEAD DAY (DELETING FIFTY GRAF: QUO THEN X X X TOMORROW)

DY613PES

QUO SAID BOTH LETTERS DEAL "WITH A MATTER ALREADY ON THE AGENDA" OF THE COUNCIL. HE ALSO NOTIFIED THE COUNCIL OF A LETTER FROM POLAND, WHICH STATED THAT POLAND INTENDS TO ASK THE COUNCIL TO TAKE SOME ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THE FRANCO REGIME IN SPAIN.

BRITAIN'S SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN SOUGHT TO STALL CONSIDERATION OF ALL THREE PROPOSITIONS, SAYING HE BELIEVED THAT UNDER COUNCIL RULES A DELAY OF THREE DAYS WOULD BE REQUIRED.

EDWARD R.STETTINIUS JR., OF THE UNITED STATES SAID HOWEVER, HE WAS PREPARED TO SPEAK ON THE QUESTIONS "AT ANY TIME--NOW, TOMORROW, OR THREE DAYS FROM NOW."

QUO THEN ORDERED THE NEXT MEETING AT 3 P.M. TOMORROW.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL PREVIOUSLY HAD APPROVED A RULE CALLING FOR MEETINGS AT LEAST X X X FIRST GRAF FIRST LEAD DAY.

BY FRANCIS W.CARPENTER

APR 10 1946

NEW YORK, APRIL 9-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL CALLED TODAY FOR MEETINGS AT LEAST TWICE A YEAR OF THE PRESIDENTS AND PRIME MINISTERS OR FOREIGN MINISTERS OF ITS 11 MEMBER NATIONS.

THE ACTION WAS TAKEN ON THE MOTION OF SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A. GROMYKO, WHO HAD JUST ENDED HIS 13-DAY BOYCOTT IN PROTEST OVER THE IRANIAN CASE.

IN A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF "PERIODIC MEETINGS," WHICH APPEARED TO CONFUSE SOME OF THE DELEGATES, LT.-COL.W.R.HODGSON, AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE, EXPLAINED THAT THEY WERE SUPPOSED TO BE GATHERINGS OF THE TOP REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

THE COUNCIL ALSO APPROVED A RECOMMENDATION OF ITS COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PROCEDURE FOR REGULAR MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL AT LEAST ONCE EVERY 14 DAYS.

THE SESSION WAS MARKED BY THE RETURN OF THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE.

GROMYKO CALMLY WALKED INTO THE COUNCIL CHAMBER ON THE 13TH DAY OF HIS BOYCOTT OF THE COUNCIL FOR ITS DISCUSSION OF THE IRANIAN CASE. IRAN WAS NOT ON TODAY'S AGENDA, ALTHOUGH GROMYKO HAS PENDING A DEMAND FOR COMPLETE DISMISSAL OF THE CASE.

DESPITE THE ROUTINE NATURE OF THE AGENDA, THE CHAMBER WAS FILLED ALMOST TO CAPACITY, PERHAPS IN THE EXPECTATION THAT THE IRANIAN CASE, OR POLAND'S ANNOUNCED INTENTION TO PUT THE SPANISH ISSUE BEFORE THE COUNCIL, WOULD BE TAKEN UP.

THE COUNCIL FIRST TOOK UP RULES ONE TO FIVE, MARKED BY THE PROPOSAL THAT SESSIONS BE HELD AT LEAST ONCE EVERY 14 DAYS.

GROMYKO, SPEAKING FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE HE LEFT THE COUNCIL ON MARCH 27, COMMENTED THAT HE HAD NO OBSERVATIONS ON THE TEXT BUT HE SUGGESTED THERE BE TWO PERIODIC MEETINGS A YEAR.

THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS HAD LEFT THE NUMBER OF MEETINGS TO THE COUNCIL. THE PERIODIC MEETINGS ARE THOSE AT WHICH THE FOREIGN MINISTERS, HEADS OF STATES, OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES MAY TAKE PART AND ARE SEPARATE FROM THE PROPOSED MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL ITSELF EVERY TWO WEEKS.

EDWARD R.STETTINIUS, JR., U.S. DELEGATE, SAID THAT TWO PERIODIC MEETINGS EACH YEAR WERE "ENTIRELY AGREEABLE" TO THE U.S.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME STETTINIUS HAD SPOKEN IN THE COUNCIL SINCE SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES REPRESENTED THE UNITED STATES AT PREVIOUS SESSIONS.

46PES

By Sayler Henry

NEW YORK, APRIL 9--(AP)--DR. HAFEZ AFIFI PASHA, WHOSE career [redacted] HAS INCLUDED [redacted] BANKING AND DIPLOMACY, baby doctorate &c

ARRIVED FROM [redacted] CAIRO TODAY TO REPRESENT EGYPT AS A PERMANENT

DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL. APR 10 1946

AFIFI PASHA SAID [redacted] HE WOULD TAKE HIS

SEAT ON THE COUNCIL TOMORROW, SUCCEEDING MAHMOUD HASSAN PASHA, EGYPTING MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES, WHO HAS BEEN ACTING FOR HIM.

APR 10 1946

AFIFI PASHA WILL BECOME PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL APRIL 17 FOR A MONTH'S TERM.

HE CONFIRMED THAT EGYPT WILL NOT BRING THE ISSUE OF BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT WHILE NEGOTIATIONS ARE CURRENTLY UNDERWAY LOOKING TOWARD REVISION OF THE 1936 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY. AFIFI PASHA HELPED NEGOTIATE THAT TREATY AND IS A MEMBER OF THE DELEGATION [redacted] FOR ITS REVISION.

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IN ADDITION TO HIS TWO DIPLOMATIC JOBS, THE 57-YEAR OLD AFIFI PASHA IS CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE MISR BANK, ONE OF THE LARGEST IN EGYPT.

HE STUDIED MEDICINE AT EGYPTIAN UNIVERSITY AND AFTER BEING GRADUATED FROM THE UNIVERITY OF LONDON BECAME A PEDIATRICIAN.

HE JOINED THE EGYPTIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN 1919, DEMANDING INDEPENDENCE FOR EGYPT AND EVACUATION OF BRITISH TROOPS.

AFIFI PASHA WAS FOREIGN MINISTER IN 1928 AND AGAIN IN 1930 DURING A PREVIOUS GOVERNMENT OF ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA THE PRESENT PRIME MINISTER. IN 1934 HE SERVED AS MINISTER TO LONDON.

APR 10 1946

AFTER NEGOTIATING THE 1936 TREATY, AFIFI PASHA TURNED FROM POLITICS TO BANKING AND BECAME CHAIRMAN OF THE MISR BANK.

HTH/MISC 1805

Bleak

30. 24-2189

U. N. Gets Spain Case; Poles Say Nazis There Plot New Means of War

COMPLAINT ASKS COUNCIL TO ACT AGAINST FRANCO

World Peace Endangered, Says Letter Revealed by Secretary General

NEXT SESSION MONDAY APR 1946

Russian Demand on Iran Case to Come Before Security Meeting.

NEW YORK, April 10 — (AP) Poland accused the Franco government of Spain before the United Nations Security council today of endangering world peace, sheltering Nazis, and aiding German scientists in "devising new means of warfare." It asked the council to crack down on the regime with the full weight of the United Nations.

The Polish charges against Generalissimo Francisco Franco were announced by the United Nations Security general and the council, in executive session, decided to meet again next Monday at 3 p. m.

Iran Case to Come Up

At that time the council will be confronted once more with the Russian-Iranian case. Russia is demanding that the whole affair be dropped from the council agenda. Iran is insisting it should be held pending until May 6 to see whether Red army troops completely evacuate Iran.

The consensus of U. N. observers tonight was that Russia would be voted down and the case would remain before the council.

Dr. Oscar Lange, Polish delegate, in his letter to the secretary general, Trygve Lie, dated April 9 and made public today, ticked off these charges against Franco and his regime:

1. The United Nations Assembly in London condemned the "fascist regime of Spain" has having been founded with Axis support. Developments since then make it clear the Franco government has "already caused international friction and endangered international peace and security."

Frontier Closed

2. The French government on Feb. 26, 1946, was compelled to close the frontiers between France and Spain and the border still is closed.

3. On Feb. 27, the Franco government ordered the concentration of troops at the border of France.

4. Franco has given haven to "the largest aggregation of Nazi assets and personnel."

5. Franco "allows and promotes scientists engaged in devising new means of warfare."

A member of the Polish delegation said he could not elaborate at the present on what particular means of warfare were being devised.

Dr. Lange invoked Paragraph 6, Article 2, of the United Nations Charter, declaring the situation in Spain "makes the application of this provision imperative."

The letter pointed out that the paragraph cited "provides that the United Nations organization shall insure that states not members of the United Nations act in accordance with the principles of the organization so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security."

United Nations observers said that if this article was followed to its logical conclusion the United Nations could bring the force of its international police body to bear against any country which the U.N. decided was a threat to world peace. It was not considered likely that the Spanish issue would be carried that far at the present time especially since the U.N. police body has not yet begun functioning.

Seek Diplomatic Break

The Polish embassy in London which announced last Saturday that Poland would file the case against Spain, set the possible tone for Dr. Lange's demand when it said that Poland favored the United Nations breaking off relations with Spain.

The official United States position thus far, as laid down in State department notes on Spain, is that the situation is an internal one for the Spanish people to handle.

While the British profess no love for the Franco regime, they have sided with the Americans in a reluctance to have the United Nations interfere in the Spanish domestic problem—that is, unless any new evidence is brought up to show that Franco is endangering world peace.

A source close to the Bhazilian delegate, Pedro Leao Velloso, said that Brazil would favor postponing discussion.

The Mexican delegate, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, has stated the Mexican position as being favorable to discussion of the case.

On the Iranian case, there were indications from various delegations that the majority would line up beside the United States and Britain in retaining the case on the agenda, especially in view of a letter from Hussein Ala, the Iranian envoy, to the council yesterday in which he asked that the council reject the Russian demand.

"I am instructed to state that the position of the Iranian government remains the same as stated to the Security council session of 4 April, 1946," Ala wrote. "It is the desire of my government that the matters referred by Iran to the Security council remain on its agenda as provided by the resolution adopted on 4 April, 1946."

No Change in Iran

In Tehran, the Iranian propaganda minister, Prince Mozaffar Firoux, said that the Iranian government had no official information as to what steps had been taken by Ala. He added that Iran did not consider it necessary, "in view of the joint Soviet-Iranian communique of last week, to give any further instructions to its representative in Washington" regarding retention of the case on the agenda.

On April 4 the council decided to take Russia's promise to evacuate Iran by May 6 and to keep the matter on the agenda until that time. On the following day Iran announced an agreement with Russia for the evacuation of the Red army troops and for formation of a Russian-Iranian oil company.

While it was indicated in Prince Firoux' statement that Ala had not received new instructions to oppose the Russian demand, it was recalled that Premier Ahmed Qavam earlier informed the council that Ala had full power to present the Iran case to the council.

Further, a spokesman for Ala said today that the ambassador was acting on instructions when he filed the latest letter. The spokesman would not say precisely when the instructions were received.

U.N. Opposition To Soviet Iran Stand Rises

New York, April 10 (AP) — The question of where the United Nations will make its home for the next five years came up for final discussion among Security Council delegates today, amid mounting opposition to Russia's demand that the Iranian issue be dropped by the Council.

Both the United States and Great Britain were known to be firmly opposed to any move to take the Iranian question off the Council agenda before May 6, the date on which Russia and Iran are to report on removal of Soviet troops from Iran.

U.S. And Britain Backed

Indications came from various delegations that the majority of other delegates would go along with the United States and Britain, especially in view of the letter from Hussein Ala, Iranian Ambassador, made public late yesterday, in which he asked that the Council reject the Soviet demand.

The delegates held a closed meeting today to discuss with Secretary General Trygve Lie whether the United Nations would remain at Hunter College in the Bronx, move to the Sperry gyroscope plant at Lake Success on Long Island, or possibly switch to some other site outside the New York area. It is up to Lie to select the interim site, but it was understood that he wanted the final opinion of the Council delegates.

Soviet Demand To Wait

A United Nations spokesman said the delegates would not take up today the Soviet demand that the Iranian question be removed from the Security Council's agenda. Nevertheless, it was understood that the delegates would take up "administrative affairs" at today's meeting, and so were likely to discuss a date for the next public meeting of the Council, at which the Iranian situation is likely to be aired.

Gromyko Attends

Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet delegate, who returned to the Council yesterday after a 13-day boycott, was present at today's secret meeting. He had no comment on the Iranian letter.

The headquarters question promised a lively discussion. In the general atmosphere of restlessness produced by the arguments over the relative merits of the Bronx and Long Island there has been some completely informal talk about taking the organization entirely away from New York. San Francisco and Geneva, Switzerland, have again entered into speculation, though not very seriously so far.

Iran's Note A Surprise

The Security Council received formal notice of the Russian demand for dismissal of the Iranian case at the tag end of its meeting yesterday when President Quo Taichi of China announced that he had a Soviet letter for the Council's consideration and also a letter from Iran. The Soviet communication had previously been made public, but the Iranian statement took delegates by surprise.

Transmitted by Ambassador Ala, it disclosed that despite the agreement on Soviet troop withdrawals, oil concessions and political questions that it has made with Moscow the Tehran Government wants the Security Council to continue to keep an eye on the situation until all Red army forces are out of the country.

Ala's Statement

"It is the desire of my Government," Ala wrote, "that the matters referred by Iran to the Security Council remain on its agenda as provided by the resolution adopted 4 April, 1946."

That resolution provided that the Council should next take up the Iranian case on May 6, the deadline by which Russian troop removals are to be complete. In his letter insisting on dismissal of the case, Soviet Ambassador Gromyko said the Council had acted incorrectly and illegally in approving this resolution.

Inquiry among various delegation leaders brought to light the widely held view that Russia's proposal as set forth by Gromyko had virtually no chance of acceptance.

Two Reasons Given

Two main reasons were given for this view:

1. By their vote on April 4 an overwhelming majority of the Council's eleven members expressed the belief that the Council should retain some jurisdiction over the situation until the main issue is settled—that is, until Russian troops are out of the country.

2. To accept the Russian proposal they would not only have to reverse this basic position but they would also have to admit—because of the way the Russian proposal is presented—that they acted illegally and incorrectly in having taken the position in the first place.

New Walkout Doubted

It is generally expected that Gromyko will press the Russian proposal to the limit in debate, but there is little evident concern that if Russia is defeated he will again walk out.

The reason for his withdrawal from the Council sessions two weeks ago—which he ended by returning to yesterday's meeting—was Russia's opposition to having the Iranian case discussed before April 10. April 10 having been reached, some United Nations experts suggested that that reason would no longer apply.

Poland's Request on Spain

Following is the text of the letter from Polish Ambassador Oscar R. Lange, dated April 9, made public yesterday by Trygve Lie, Secretary of the United Nations, which asks for Security Council action against the Franco regime in Spain:

Polish Embassy,
2640 Sixteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington 9, D. C.

The Honorable Trygve Lie,
Secretary General of the United Nations, New York.

My dear Mr. Secretary General:

On Feb. 9, 1946, the General Assembly of the United Nations, without a dissenting vote, condemned the fascist regime in Spain as having been founded "with the support of the Axis powers" and banned it from membership in the United Nations on the grounds that "it does not possess by reason of its origins, its nature, its record and its close association with aggressor states the qualifications necessary to justify admission." The Assembly also recommended that the United Nations take this resolution into account "in conducting their future relations with Spain."

Since then a series of developments has made it clear that the activities of the Franco government have already caused international friction and endangered international peace and security. As a consequence the French government was compelled on Feb. 26, 1946, to close the frontiers between France and Spain. These frontiers continue to be closed. One day later the Franco government ordered the concentration of troops at the border of France.

Moreover, the Franco regime has given haven to the largest aggregation of Nazi assets and personnel, it has given refuge to a large number of war criminals and Nazi leaders who continue their activities from Spanish territory, it allows and promotes scientific research by German scientists engaged in devising new means of warfare.

In view of the foregoing the situation in Spain must be considered not as an internal affair of that country, but as a concern of all the United Nations. Article 2 of the charter in paragraph 6 provides that the United Nations organization shall insure that states not members of the United Nations act in accordance with the principles of the organization so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security. The situation in Spain makes the application of this provision imperative.

The Polish delegation, therefore, under Articles 34 and 35 of the charter, request the Security Council to place on its agenda the situation arising from the existence and activities of the Franco regime in Spain for consideration and for adoption of such measures as are provided for in the charter. Very sincerely yours,

OSCAR LANGE,
Delegate of Poland.

APR 1946

THREE SITES OFFERED AS U.N. INTERIM HOME

NEW YORK, April 10—(AP) The United Nations secretariat disclosed tonight that three sites are under consideration for interim headquarters.

A spokesman said U. N. may remain at Hunter College where the Security Council now holds its op-

en sessions, move to the Sperry Gyroscope was plant at Lake Success, Long Island, or shift to midtown Manhattan.

If U. N. remains at Hunter or goes to Lake Success it would have to erect a new auditorium for meetings of the General Assembly next September. In event of a move into Manhattan, the Center theater would be reconsidered for use as an auditorium.

GROMYKO RELINQUISHES DUTIES AS RED ENVOY

NEW YORK, April 10—(AP) Andrei A. Gromyko relinquished tonight his post as Russian ambassador to the United States to become the Soviet Union's permanent delegate to the United Nations Security council.

The Moscow radio announced that Nikolai Vasilievich Novikov, Russian charge d'affaires in Washington, had been promoted to the ambassadorship to succeed Gromyko.

United Nations officials greeted the Russian announcement as meaning the Soviet Union believed the Security council from which Gromyko had staged a 13-day walkout on the Iranian dispute warranted full time representation.

Novikov Succeeds Gromyko As Ambassador Of U.S.S.R.

Washington, April 10 (AP)—Russia tonight appointed Nikolai V. Novikov Ambassador to the United States to succeed Andrei A. Gromyko, who in turn was named the permanent representative of the Soviet Union on the United Nations Security Council.

The Soviet appointments had been expected in Washington for some time.

For the 43-year-old Novikov, the announcement, which came from the Moscow radio, meant formally taking over a job he has held in everything but title for nearly a year.

For the 38-year-old Gromyko, it meant the actual assumption of a position for which his experiences have prepared him virtually since the Allies decided in the middle of the war to establish a United Nations organization to keep the peace.

Arrived In 1944

Novikov came to Washington in November, 1944, to be Minister Counselor of the Soviet Embassy under Gromyko. When Gromyko left Washington for San Francisco last April to attend the United Nations charter conference, Novikov became Embassy chargé d'affaires. He has held that title ever since.

During that period, he has acted in the capacity of Ambassador on all occasions and become well known in Washington diplomatic circles. He has served as Soviet representative on the Far Eastern Commission since that policy-making body was established two months ago.

Novikov was his country's spokesman during three of this country's exchanges with Moscow over Bulgarian recognition and withdrawal of Russian troops from Iran. He was Soviet spokesman here against the Franco regime in Spain.

Enjoys Cordial Relations

Novikov is a stocky man of middle height with light brown, thinning hair. He wears thick glasses with heavy, black rims. Quiet, soft-spoken and even shy on occasions, he has enjoyed cordial relations with State Department officials and other diplomats.

When Novikov formally presents his credentials to President Truman, it will not be the first time he has assumed the rank of ambassador.

While serving as Soviet Minister to Egypt in 1943-44, he also became Ambassador to the Greek and Yugoslav Governments in exile, which then were located in Cairo.

Between 1938 and 1943 he worked in the Soviet Foreign Office and served consecutively as director of the Near Eastern, Balkans and so-called "Fourth European" departments.

His wife, Lydia, is considered one of the most beautiful women in the Washington diplomatic corps. They have two sons, Yuri, 7, and Nikolai, Jr., 4.

Gromyko, who succeeded Maxim Litvinoff as Ambassador in 1943, has attended virtually every international meeting related to the organization of the United Nations.

A comparative unknown in diplomatic circles when he replaced Litvinoff, he soon became a familiar figure at important world conferences. He attended the Roosevelt-Stalin-Churchill meeting at Yalta and the Big Three session at Potsdam last year.

Discussion of Franco At Paris Is Refused

Paris, April 10 (AP)—Both the United States and Britain have refused to discuss Generalissimo Franco's Spanish regime at the four-power foreign ministers' conference here April 25, it was reported officially today at the French Foreign Office.

Washington and London have informed the French Foreign Office that any steps taken against Spain should be discussed in normal diplomatic channels, a *Quai d'Orsay* spokesman said. No reply has been received thus far from the Soviet Union.

The French had asked on March 25 that the foreign ministers of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France confer on possible joint economic and diplomatic action against the existing Spanish Government.

The spokesman said France would continue, however, to press for positive action to oust Franco.

It was believed likely the forthcoming conference, suggested by James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, to pave the way for the European peace conference, would be held in the Hotel Matigon, the prewar residence of French premiers and the present meeting place of the provisional cabinet.

NO ORDERS GIVEN TO ALA

Iranian Minister Says Case Is Up To Security Council

Tehran, April 10 (AP)—Prince Mozaffar Firouz, Propaganda Minister, said today "the Iranian Government did not consider it necessary, in view of the joint Soviet-Iranian communiqué of last week, to give any further instructions to its representative in Washington" regarding retention of Iran's case on the United Nations Security Council agenda.

His statement was made in reply to a question whether Ambassador Hussein Ala had been authorized by Premier Ahmed Qavam to ask that the Council keep the case.

"No officcial information as to what steps our representative has taken has been received," he said. "Our only information has been received from radio reports."

Instructions Reported

[In New York, a spokesman for Ala said the Ambassador had acted on instructions when he filed his letter with the Security Council yesterday. The spokesman declined to say precisely when the instructions were received.]

The joint Soviet-Iranian communiqué to which Firouz referred detailed the agreement for Soviet oil concessions in Iran.

The Propaganda Minister, asked whether he believed conditions in his country now warranted retention of Iran's case on the agenda, replied, "Conditions here remain tranquil."

He added that, so far as Russian interference in Iran's internal affairs was concerned, it was being "withdrawn as they withdraw the army."

Up To The Council

Recently Firouz said any decision on withdrawal of his nation's case was strictly a matter for the Security Council to decide.

In Azerbaijan, where separatists proclaimed an autonomous government last November, the Tabriz radio broadcast a budget which promised a program of social reform.

The speaker was believed here to be Morad Ali Teymur Bayat Makou, member of an ancient Azerbaijan family and Propaganda Minister in Premier Jafar Pishevari's provincial regime.

The broadcast said the Government had balanced its budget for the ensuing year, lowered the cost of consumer goods and cut the cost of living by "at least 40 per cent."

Economic Conditions First

The speaker quoted Pishevari as reporting to his Parliament that "the policy of the Government has been first to improve the economic condition of Azerbaijan and then to start social reforms." The report estimated that the Government had an annual income of more than 60,000,000 tomans ($20,000,000). Tabriz banks holding 3,000,000 tomans were taken over.

The speaker said that at the end of 1946, the Government estimated theer would be a surplus of 243,028 tomans. The largest item of expense in the budget was 10,000 tomans for the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Roads and Communications was allotted 8,000,000.

He said that after the Premier made his report he asked for a vote of confidence, and the deputies voted 100 per cent in favor.

No New Orders Sent To Ala, Iran Says

Tehran, April 10 (AP)—Prince Firouz, Minister of Propaganda, said today that the Iranian Government had not given "any further instructions" to Ambassador Hussein Ala in connection with its case before the United Nations Security Council.

He made this statement when asked if the request by Ala that the case remain before the Council was authorized by Premier Ahmed Qavam.

"The Iranian Government did not consider it necessary after the joint Soviet-Iranian communiqué of last week to give any further instruction to its representattive in Washington," Firouz said.

Ala's Letter

[Ala, in his letter to the United Nations secretary general in New York yesterday said: "I am instructed to state that the position of the Iranian Government remains the same as stated to the Security Council in the session of April 4, 1946. It is the desire of my Government that the matters referred by Iran to the Security Council remain on its agenda as provided by the resolution adopted on 4 April, 1946."]

Prince Firouz continued:

"No official information as to what steps our representative has taken have been received. Our only information has been received from radio rports."

"Up To Council," Prince Said

The Prince said recently that any decision as to the possible withdrawal of the case from the Security Council's agenda was "strictly a matter for the Security Council to decide."

Asked if he considered that present conditions in Iran justified retention of the case on the Council agenda, Firouz said:

"Conditions here continue tranquil."

He asserted that the Russians' interference in Iranian internal affairs was being "withdrawn as they withdraw the army."

Azerbaijan Broadcasts Premier's Annual Report

Reveals That Autonomists Have Radio Equipment

TEHRAN, April 10 (AP)—Radio Tabriz—voice of the self-proclaimed autonomous government of Azerbaijan Province—broadcast last night for the first time, presenting the annual report of Premier Mir Sayyid Jaffar Pishevari to Parliament.

The existence of broadcasting facilities in Tabriz had been unreported.

Pishevari's report, stating that the budget had been balanced for the coming year, said the cost of living had been cut by "at least 40 per cent" and that the annual income for the budget was estimated at more than 60,000,000 tomans ($20,000,000).

The report, as monitored by The Associated Press, was believed by officials here to have been in the voice of Morad Ali Teymur Bayat Makou, member of an ancient Azerbaijan family and minister of propaganda for the Pishevari regime.

"Mr. Pishevari has submitted a full report on the government's activitics in the past three months," the broadcast said. "He said that ten days before the surrender of central government forces in Tabriz on Azar 21, 1324 (Nov. 12, 1945), the government took delivery of the national bank and other banks in Tabriz. There are only 1,000,000 tomans in the national bank and 1,000,000 in other banks.

"Bank documents showed the central government sent no money to Azerbaijan during the past two months, whereas they had issued drafts on the national bank amounting to 4,000,000 tomans. The government of Azerbaijan stopped payment on these drafts temporarily in order to prevent a financial crisis."

"The Government has been able to lower the costs of many goods. The cost of living has been reduced by at least 40 per cent. Therefore salaries of Government employees also have been reduced. The policy of the Government has been, first, to improve the economic condition of Azerbaijan, and then to start social reforms."

Kurds Look to U. S. for Help

Would Call on U. N. Only if America Does Not Aid Tribes in Bid for Independence.

Sulaimaniya, Iraq, April 8 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A Kurdish spokesman declared today that Kurds in Iraq, Iran and Turkey were "looking first to America and second to the United Nations" for assistance in attaining their dream of an independent Kurdistan.

"We believe in America as a symbol of humanitarianism and still place our faith in the United States to help us in our problem of oppression by other Powers," said the spokesman. 'But failing that, we are willing to place our future in the hands of the United Nations, in which case we are hopeful of receiving just treatment from the United Nations brotherhood of the United States, Britain, Russia and France."

The spokesman voiced his views at a gathering of a dozen Kurdish tribal leaders, businesc men, merchants and political figures who assembled to issue an appeal for a united Kurdistan "under the protectorate of the United Nations."

Look to U. S. First.

The group nodded agreement when Misra Tewfiq Zazzaz, a prominent Kurdish merchant, declared:

"We, as Kurds, have lost all hope in the world but the United States. We've heard that America helps all humanity and we are waiting to see. . . . If America alone does not try to understand our problem and help us, then we are willing to fling ourselves into the hands of the U. N. and hope for the best."

He and other Kurdish leaders said they hoped for the establishment of "an independent state which would be comparable to Switzerland."

"We want to establish a neutral status much as Switzerland in which we would not have to unite militarily with any of our neighboring states," they declared.

Several asserted "We want to say good-by to Oriental life—we want westernization."

To a man the group indicated agreement with one leader who declared:

"Kurdistan today is a sea of oil and a sea of oil is like bread and water. Every one needs to eat. We would give our food to the U. N. in order to live peacefully under its protection—if not, then the spirit of revolt always will exist in Kurdish areas."

Britain Offers to Join U. S. in Bread Rationing

LONDON, April 10—(AP) Britain will ration bread if the United States agrees to do the same, or will match any measures by the United States to save wheat and flour for people facing starvation

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and death, the cabinet announced tonight.

A formal cabinet statement after a special meeting declared "the needs of the UNRRA countries are undoubtedly great largely because the supplies which the United States hope to export during the current month fall considerably below expectations."

In Washington a high official of the U. S. Department of Agriculture said "It would take 90 days to inaugurate bread rationing here, and the emergency is for the next 75 days."

He said the department was anxious to do all possible to assist in the food emergency, but emphasized that it did not consider an attempt to ration bread in the United States a solution to the problem.

The cabinet said its decision was taken in response to an appeal by Fiorello H. La Guardia, new director general of UNRRA, for more supplies to prevent famine.

The statement said that "his Majesty's government has given very sympathetic consideration to Mr. La Guardia's appeal."

With wheat the most serious shortage, "His Majesty's government have informed the Combined Food Board they are willing to ration bread in the United Kingdom if the United States are prepared to adopt the same policy," the cabinet statement declared.

"Short of this, His Majesty's government are prepared to adopt administrative measures of a comparably effective nature to those which the U. S. A. are prepared to adopt, designed to save wheat and flour so that both countries may make their fullest contribution in the interests of the peoples of the world who are faced with starvation and death."

"Willing To Sacrifice"

London, April 10 (AP)—Reporting the British Cabinet's offer to ration bread if the United States would do the same, the British News Agency Exchange Telegraph commented:

"Whatever happens, Britain cannot now be accused either in America or elsewhere of selfishly clinging to higher food standards than the world food situation can justify.

"She shows she is willing to accept any sacrifice that the United States is willing to bear."

Housewives Express Alarm

Declaring it viewed the Cabinet decision "with apprehension," the British Housewives League said:

"We would ask the Government if bread is rationed and through this our calory intake falls below the figure of 2,500 given by a scientific adviser to the Ministry of Food, how do they (the Government) propose to make it up?"

Although bread was not rationed in Britain during the war, the country began a "save bread" campaign last month and introduced a darker bread.

Britain Will Ration Bread If U. S. Will Follow Suit

Cabinet Decision Reached After Appeal by LaGuardia—Crop Report Indicates America May Not Meet Needs.

London, April 10 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Attlee's office announced tonight that the British Cabinet had reached a decision at a special meeting to ration bread if the United States would do the same.

A spokesman said that the decision would be communicated immediately to the Combined Food Board.

Britain will match any action the United States takes to alleviate the world food shortage, the Cabinet decided.

A formal Cabinet statement issued later said the decision was taken in answer to an appeal by Fiorello La Guardia, the new Director-General of UNRRA, for more supplies to "prevent hunger, starvation and death."

Silent on New Order

He would not say whether the government will issue an order designed to cut domestic consumption of flour 25 per cent until the new wheat crop is harvested.

He said yesterday he had instructed aides to draft such an order which would have the effect of rationing flour to bakers and retailers.

"I still feel that such limitations are desirable," he said, "but I don't know yet whether they would be workable."

The news conference was held after he returned from the White House where he and Stabilization Director Chester Bowles discussed the wheat and flour situation with President Truman.

Asked about a London announcement that the British cabinet had offered to ration bread if this country would do the same, Anderson said it appeared strange to him that the offer had not also been made to Canada, Australia and Argentina—other major wheat exporting countries.

Rationing More Difficult

"The circumstances that would make rationing workable in England are entirely different from conditions in the United States," he said. "It is much easier for a small nation, depending mostly on imports, to control the distribution of wheat than for a large nation like the United States which produces so much wheat over such a large area.

"Our most critical period in this country will be between now and the next harvest and it does not seem likely that we could put rationing into effect for a difficult commodity like bread in time to help in this critical period."

Anderson said that the government, nevertheless, is prepared to take any steps necessary to restrict use of wheat in this country enough to meet government export goals. He added he was confident that this could be done without rationing.

The report issued by the Crop Reporting Board of the Agriculture department predicted a record harvest of winter wheat this year, but its figures indicated supplies may be only three quarters of the amount needed for domestic and foreign commitments.

The crop report predicted 830,636,000 bushels of winter wheat will be produced compared with 823,177,000 last year and with 618,019,000 for the 1934-44 10-year average. No forecast was made on spring wheat, inasmuch as only part of this crop has been planted. Winter wheat was planted last fall.

Stocks on Farms Low

Overshadowing the production forecast was the department's estimate that stocks on farms April 1 were the lowest since 1941, totaling 203,991,000 bushels compared with 238,386,000 a year ago.

No official report on April 1 stocks of wheat off farms will be made until April 25, but department grain experts said it was safe to assume that such stocks were no greater than the 10-year average of about 100,000,000 bushels.

Meanwhile, Anderson and LaGuardia promised to investigate and act if countries receiving relief supplies of grain are exporting beer.

Anderson told Rep. Fuller (R-NY) in a letter that he would look into Fuller's report that Holland has resumed shipments of beer into the New York area. Fuller said Holland is one of the countries receiving relief supplies of grain.

Bread Rationing Rejected As Proposal to Save Wheat

Crop Report Indicates Supply Will Fall Short of Needs.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—(AP) Secretary of Agriculture Anderson said tonight the government does not contemplate rationing bread during the current wheat crisis but he did not rule out the possibility of limiting distribution of flour to bakers and retailers.

Anderson held a news conference shortly after an Agriculture department crop report indicated that supplies of wheat in this country may not be sufficient to meet export commitments and unrestricted domestic demands.

The secretary said it was essential for this country to follow through on wheat conservation measures to meet lagging exports to famine-stricken areas.

U. S. Crop Report Serious.

Washington, April 10 (A. P.).—A Government crop report raised a serious doubt today as to this country's ability to meet both export and domestic wheat requirements until the new crop is harvested.

The supply on April 1 was indicated at roughly 303,991,000 bushels. Requirements, including year-end carry over reserves, totaled about 400,000,000 bushels.

Needs for the April-June period have been estimated at about 275,000,000 bushels, including export commitments, domestic food needs, wheat for livestock feed, and for seeding. These requirements are in addition to an expected carry over reserve of about 125,000,000 bushels. The carry over includes reserves in hands of millers, elevators, farmers, &c., on June 30, the end of the wheat marketing year.

Officials say it would be difficult if not impossible to reduce the carry-over below this figure.

The Agriculture Department's crop reporting board estimated that stocks of wheat on farms April 1 totaled 203,991,000 bushels. While no official estimate was available on stocks off farms, officials said it was safe to assume they were no greater than the 1935-43 average of about 100,000,000. Some officials thought such stocks might be less than 75,000,000 bushels.

Will Study Beer Exports.

Meanwhile Secretary of Agriculture Anderson promised an investigation of reports that beer is being exported by countries receiving relief shipments of grain.

This was the latest development in Government moves involving feeding for the hungry abroad. Others included:

1. Anderson expected to reach a decision soon on an order requiring millers reduce sales of flour to bakers and retailers by 25 per cent. This would have the effect of rationing supplies to the bakers and retailers, but not to housewives.

2. Director-General Fiorella LaGuardia of UNRRA, asserted that he would seek protective legislation if any country getting UNRRA supplies persists in using grain for beverages and attempts to export to the United States.

3. Secretary of Commerce Wallace appealed to elementary and high school students in a radio broadcast to conserve bread so that more might be sent abroad

Holland Is Accused.

Anderson and LaGuardia made their statements concerning beer in letters to Representative Fuller (R.-N. Y.). who had told Anderson that Holland had resumed shipments of beer to the New York city area. Fuller identified Holland as one of the countries receiving relief supplies.

The Secretary of Agriculture said he would look into the matter and would "take whatever action within our authority which may be appropriate." He added, however, that the latest available information—for January—showed that no beer had been imported from Holland.

Ration Order Drawn.

LaGuardia told Fuller, in explaining he would seek protective legislation if necessary, that any agricultural products furnished by UNRRA are required to be used solely for food purposes.

Anderson disclosed to a news conference last night that he already had ordered officials in his department to draw up the order for rationing of flour to bakers and storekeepers.

EXPECT AN END TO PEACE SNAG

Paris Informants Predict Break Soon.

London, April 10 (A. P.).—Authoritative American and British informants predicted today that the foreign ministers of Russia, France, Britain and the United States, would break the deadlock on European peace treaties when they meet in Paris April 25.

These informants acknowledge for the first time that all hope of holding the Paris Peace Conference May 1 had vanished, and expressed the belief that the four foreign ministers would pave the way for holding the conference by late May or June. They said it seemed improbable that the foreign ministers would be able to reach full agreements on peace treaties for Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Finland in less than two weeks.

Although making no attempt to hide their disappointment over failure of the deputy foreign ministers to agree, American and British officials concerned with the drafting of the treaties indicated that they considered Russia's acceptance of Secretary of State Byrnes's proposal for the April 25 meeting as a sign that the atmosphere among the four Powers may be clearing. They said they believed Russia was prepared to make an extreme effort to clear the road block to European peace.

British informants said they thought the Foreign Ministers would agree to discuss French proposals on the future of the Ruhr and Rhineland. Great Britain, however, has not replied to a French note on the subject, the Foreign Office said. Diplomats predicted Britain would reply this week.

Meanwhile both Britain and the United States have declined to discuss Generalissimo Franco's Spanish regime at a Foreign Minister's meeting, official quarters said.

TRIAL OF GI GUARDS SHIFTED TO EUROPE

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—Trials for all untried defendants charged with having mistreated United States soldiers at Lichfield, England, will be transferred to Bad Nauheim, Germany, United States Army Headquarters announced tonight.

The transfer is being made "without prejudice" to the trial of Sgt. James M. Jones of Muskogee, Okla., which now is in progress in London, the announcement said. Sergeant Jones' court-martial will be completed here.

All the accused enlisted men are pleased by the move, said Lieut. Frank Johnson of Tuscaloosa, Ala., who is defending them.

Brig. Gen. E. C. Betts, representing the commanding general of United States forces in the European theatre, said final arrangements for the transfer would be completed about April 15. He was sent to London after Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, ordered a full investigation of the case.

The announcement of the transfer stated that the action was being taken to "expedite" the trials. A senior Army officer pointed out that the London area office was scheduled to close next July and sufficient legal personnel no longer was available here.

In addition, the reviewing authority is in Germany, the officer said, and the entire proceedings will be facilitated and the court-martial held at less expense there.

GENERAL TESTIFIES IN LICHFIELD CASE

London, April 10 (A. P.).—Two major-generals, one a witness, appeared today at the trial of Sgt. James M. Jones of Muskogee, Okla., second of the defendants to be brought before a court-martial on charges of mistreating soldiers at the Tenth Reinforcement Depot at Lichfield.

Major-Gen. John T. Lewis, commanding-general of the Western Base Section, spent an hour and forty-five minutes testifying as to his connection with the investigation of the Lichfield camp. Lewis was flown here from the Continent. He said he did not investigate the truth or falsity of the charges against the defendants, but only the administrative features of the case.

As Lewis testified, Major-Gen. Withers A. Burress, appointed by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, United States Commander in Europe, to investigate phases of the Lichfield trials, entered the court room with his aid. He remained for a half hour as the defense pursued its efforts to obtain a change of venue.

Greece Accepts Regent's Resignation

London, April 10 (A. P.).—A British Foreign Office spokesman said today that King George of Greece had accepted the resignation of Archbishop Damaskinos as Regent, but had asked him to remain in office "for a week or so."

There was no indication of the next move, but a new Regent probably will be appointed. The Greek King appointed the Archbishop as Regent on December 30, 1944, with the approval of the British Government after British troops had occupied Greece.

Bevin To Lead British In Cairo Treaty Talks

London, April 10 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said today that he will lead the British delegation to Cairo to negotiate revision of the 1936 British-Egyptian treaty.

Lord Stansgate, Secretary of State for Air, and Sir Ronald Campbell, British Ambassador to Cairo, will complete the delegation.

Some Egyptian political factions are demanding that the new treaty provide for withdrawal of British troops from the entire Nile Valley and that Anglo-Egyptian Sudan be incorporated into Egypt.

RUSSIA HONORS M'NARNEY

LONDON, Thursday, April 11—(AP) Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of U. S. forces in Europe, has been named to receive the Russian order of Suvorov First Class "for successful command of American armed forces in the fight against the common enemy," the Moscow radio said today.

Leftists Still Ahead In Rome Elections

Rome, April 10 (AP)—Italian Leftists clung to their lead today as tabulations were completed for 882 o fthe 1,186 *communes* which held municipal elections Monday.

Leftist parties won majorities in 416 *communes* with a total of 7,203 council seats, against 356 *communes* and 6,623 seats for Rightists and Centrists. Independents and local parties won 110 *communes*, and 2,034 seats. Among the Leftists, Communists won in 19 *communes*.

Veterans, who agitation for employment is the Government's most serious problem of public order at the moment, captured six municipalities and 158 seats.

Renewed Rioting Reported

As reports from Naples told of renewed rioting in which five persons were injured, the official *Gazette* here published a decree requiring employers to make jobs for veterans to the extent of five per cent of their present employés.

Premier Alcide de Gasperi promised a commission of ex-soldiers yesterday that another decree, forthcoming shortly, would guarantee veterans a percentage of Government jobs.

SPAIN SCANS NAZI FRAUDS

20 Reported to Be Involved in Fraudulent Nationalization

MADRID, April 10 (AP)—An authoritative foreign source said tonight that approximately twenty Nazis were involved in fraudulent naturalizations, which will be investigated by a Spanish legal commission at Barcelona.

This source, who is connected with one of the United Nations, said that the Spanish Government had refused to grant any naturalizations until about a year ago, when, he said, about 120 Axis nationals received Spanish passports. The informant said many of these were anti-Nazis, refugees and Germans with long residence in Spain who had the legal right to choose Spanish citizenship.

Investigation Reported

MADRID, April 10 (AP).—A semi-official source said today that the Franco government has sent a legal commission to Barcelona to investigate a series of fraudulent naturalizations. Nationality of those fraudulently naturalized was not specified, but it was believed they were Germans. The source added that the commission would investigate any criminal responsibility for the naturalizations, the number of which was not disclosed.

British Question Franco On Nazi Naturalizations

274 Germans, Many Agents of Gestapo, Are Involved

LONDON, April 10 (AP).—"The Daily Sketch" said today in a dispatch from Barcelona that Sir Victor Mallet, British Ambassador to Madrid, has asked the Spanish government to investigate reports of the naturalization at Barcelona of 274 Germans, many of them former Gestapo agents.

"The Sketch" quoted the British consul general at Barcelona as saying the naturalizations, most of them by adoption, occurred last year. The paper said, "Preliminary investigations by Spanish authorities show that gang racketeers pocketed 750,000 pesetas ($68,000) by obtaining naturalization papers for Germans wishing to avoid deportation to Germany and possible arrest as war criminals."

RIBBENTROP TRIES TO SHOW REASON FOR WAR ON U. S.

NUERNBERG, April 10 — (AP) German documents citing American deliveries of war materials and a billion dollar loan to Russia were submitted today by Joachim von Ribbentrop in final efforts to prove that Germany's declaration of war on the United States resulted from actions beyond his control.

Through counsel, the former foreign minister also submitted to the International Military Tribunal quotations from a radio speech by President Roosevelt announcing that certain areas of the high seas would be designated as necessary to American defense, and that German and Italian warships would enter such waters at their own risk.

Further, an affidavit from von Ribbentrop's wife said he had outlined once to Hitler plans for drawing Russia into a tripartite Axis pact, but that Hitler "seemed a little absent minded" and non-committal.

NIGHT

The von Ribbentrop documents were introduced after the defense for Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel finished its case. The tribunal will begin hearing the case of Ernest Kaltenbrunner, head of the security police, tomorrow.

This morning, the Russian prosecution submitted minutes of a meeting of the Reich Ministry of Economics, reporting on mobilization of manpower, which indicated that 500,000 Soviet prisoners died in German custody in the four months up to Jan. 1, 1942.

The report said that "of 3.9 million Russians once in our custody, there are only 1.3 million now available (for work). Five hundred thousand were dead in the four months up to January, 1942. At this moment there are only 400,000 working. However, it is possible that this figure can be raised by 100,000 if the current typhus epidemic relents."

"It is useless," the report said, "to transfer manpower in open and unheated boxcars because then all we can unload is corpses."

Answering Soviet questions, Gen. Adolf Westhoff, former deputy commander of the German army prisoner of war department, would not admit that these facts were known to the Germany army high command. He said eastern prison camps were under jurisdiction of local commanders.

500,000 Soviet PW Deaths Revealed

Nuernberg, Germany, April 10 (AP)—The Russian prosecution introduced documentary evidence today indicating that 500,000 Soviet prisoners died in German custody in the last four months of 1941 and that many thousands more were too broken physically to be useful as laborers.

The Russians, leveling their charges at 24 ranking Germans on trial as war criminals before the International Military Tribunal, read from the minutes of a meeting of the German Ministry of Economics held February 29, 1942:

"Of 3,900,000 Russians once in our custody, there are only 1,300,000 now available for work. Five hundred thousand were dead in the four months up to January, 1942. At this moment, there are only 400,000 working. However, it is possible that this figure can be raised by 100,000 if the current typhus epidemic relents."

High Command Defended

The same report suggested that "it is useless to transfer manpower in open and unheated boxcars because then all we can unload will be corpses."

The Russian prosecution attempted to gain from a defense witness, Gen. Adolf Westhoff, former deputy commander of the German Army Prisoner of War Department, an admission that these facts were known to the German high command.

Westhoff contended, however, that eastern prison camps were under the jurisdiction of local commanders.

GERMANS GET NEW DECREE

Death Provided For Attempts To Rebuild Militarism

Berlin, April 10 (AP)—The Allied Control Council today decreed the death penalty or hard labor for life for any "serious German attempt to reconstruct military installations in Germany.

The law is effective with publication on April 17. It stems from the Potsdam agreement of the Big Three to "assure that Germany will never again threaten her neighbors or the peace of the world."

Seated with the Council as the action was taken was Soviet General Vassily Sokolovsky, who succeeded Marshal Georgi Zhukov as Soviet commander in Germany. Sokolovsky joined with his colleagues, United States General Joseph T. McNarney, Council chairman; British Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and French General Pierre Koenig, in sending Zhukov a letter congratulating him on his appointment as vice minister of the Soviet armed forces and commander of Red Army ground forces.

Property Confiscation Provided

Penalties for attempting to revive German militarism can range from one to five years at hard labor for so-called minor infractions to fifteen or more years in flagrant cases and "in serious cases death or hard labor for life," the Council's statement said. Confiscation of the property of violators is provided. Organizations such as sports clubs that might foster military drill are subject to dissolution.

The law also contemplates further destruction of Allied military installations in Germany when the occupation period is deemed at an end.

Specifically, the law prohibits construction of fortifications, arsenals, air-raid shelters, launching sites for rockets, naval bases, submarine shelters, airfields and underground factories; or the preparation or use of plans or models of any such installations.

SOME BURNED ALIVE

Dachau, Germany, April 10 (AP.).—A former inmate of the Mauthausen concentration camp testified today that living prisoners were thrown into the crematory at that German prison along with the dead.

The witness, Izak Gruenberg, a Polish Jew, appeared at the trial of sixty-two camp officials accused of atrocities by a United States military court. He asserted the SS Dr. Willy Robst ordered him to throw the living into the furnace because "there is no place for them to live."

Fifteen pictures taken inside the camp by a prisoner who obtained the camera of an SS officer were introduced as evidence of conditions.

Nazi-Developed Poison Gas Is Shipped To U.S.

Frankfurt, Germany, April 10 (AP)—Technical experts of the United States Army said today a Nazi-developed poison gas believed to be the most lethal of any yet devised for military use had been sent to the United States for testing and study.

Two-tenths of a milligram of the gas caused death in a few seconds when it touched a mucous membrane in experiments on animals, officers reported.

LEAGUE GETS PLEA FOR DISARMAMENT

Paul - Boncour Says U. N. Force Useless Unless Armies Disband.

GENEVA, April 10—(AP) Joseph Paul-Boncour, chief of the French delegation to the League of Nations, tonight called for a world disarmament convention to make effective the United Nations peace machinery.

He told a press conference that unless the nations disband their armies, United Nations' plan for an international army "will be useless."

He explained that tentative plans call for an international army of 2,000,000 men, half of the effectives to be contributed by American, Britain, China, France and Russia. He said, however, that "unless the world agrees to a general disarmament convention, another country could maintain an army of 4,000,000 men as a possible force against the international body of troops."

Paul-Boncour also said he assumed that plans for the international force of air, naval and ground troops, directed by the U.N. Security council's high command, would provide that in case of conflict members of the international army would not have to fight against their homelands.

Earlier, the league delegates heard Paul-Boncour and Hume Wrong of Canada declare that there is less public confidence in the U.N. today than there was in the league in 1919.

They and other delegation chiefs urged the United Nations to pay more attention to collective security and less to national interests, if, they said, "the new peace organization would escape the fate of the dying one."

Meanwhile, a league sub-committee decided to turn down Austria's request for admission to the final assembly. The decision, which will come before the steering committee tomorrow, was based on the legal grounds that while the Nazi anschluss was never formally recognized, Austria ceased to be a member of the league in that same year, 1938.

The Argentine delegation returned to its seats this morning, after being absent since the opening session Monday because it did not receive one of the assembly's eight vice-presidencies.

The delegation chairman, Lucio Moreno Quintana, said that following conversations with other delegations and instructions from his government the Argentines considered the matter closed.

Argentines Back In League

Geneva, April 10 (AP)—The Argentine delegation returned to its place in the League of Nations today on instructions from the Government in Buenos Aires.

The delegates walked out Monday when the League failed to choose an Argentine as one of the Assembly's eight vice presidents for its concluding meeting.

Luis Moreno Quintana, chairman

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of the Argentine delegation, said "the Argentine delegation considers the matter closed."

The only other subject to ruffle the League's serenity thus far—Austria's petition to attend as a member—appeared headed for solution on the basis of a French proposal: that Austria attend as "an observer."

Joseph Paul-Bancour, chief French delegate, told the Assembly in a morning address that France was still willing to place her mandates over the Cameroons under United Nations trusteeship whenever the United Nations establishes the necessary machinery.

Hoover In Copenhagen

Copenhagen, April 10 (AP)—Herbert Hoover said today that one of the difficulties in the way of Denmark exporting surplus fish to Central Europe was lack of refrigerated transportation. The former President consulted Danish agricultural authorities on food supplies and leaves Thursday for Berlin.

Greek Regent Told To Stay

Athens, April 10 (AP)—Foreign Minister Constantin Tsaldaris said today Archbishop Damaskinos was seriously considering requests from King George II, Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, and the Greek Government that he continue temporarily as Regent of Greece.

[In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said King George had accepted Damaskinos's resignation, but had urged him to remain in office "for a week or so," and that Bevin had sent a note to the Archbishop.]

Tsaldaris said Damaskinos called him in today and "spoke to me about the personal message which Bevin sent him and which, in words of full cordiality, expressed the view about the necessity that he should continue to exercise his duties provisionally."

To Delay Reply To King

"This cordial view, in conjunction with the request contained in the cable from the King that his beatitude should continue exercising provisionally his vice-regal duties, has been taken seriously into consideration by the Regent, who had a similar request from the Government," the Foreign Minister said.

"Under the circumstances, the Regent decided to suspend for some days the transmission of his reply to the King."

Damaskinos resigned after the formation of a new Government by the Populist leaders, who triumphed in the March 31 elections in coalition with leaders of the national bloc. The Populist party is dominantly Royalist, favoring the return of King George. Leftists boycotted the election.

Moscow Reports Letter Of Thanks From Chinese

Moscow, April 10 (AP)—A Tass dispatch from Changchun today reported that a letter inscribed on silk cloth and signed by 130,000 Chinese had been dispatched to Prime Minister Stalin thanking him for Russia's aid in driving the Japanese from Manchuria.

The letter was sent in connection with a demonstration marking the departure of Red Army troops from Changchun, said the dispatch. It quoted the Chinese chief of staff in Manchuria as saying "the Chinese people will never forget that the Red Army turned east after defeating the Nazis and with one blow smashed the forces of Japan in the northeast."

Hungarian Premier Sees Moscow Sights

Moscow, April 10 (A. P.).—Hungarian Premier Ferenc Nagy went sight-seeing today as he began his first full day in the Soviet capital. Arriving yesterday by air from Budapest, Nagy was met at the airdrome by Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov, who later received the Hungarian Foreign Minister, Janos Gyongyosy.

Hungarian spokesmen said that after his sight-seeing tour, the Premier would commence arrangements for conferences with Russian leaders, one including probably Prime Minister Stalin.

home country via the battleship.

Dr. Muzaffer Senyurek of Ankara, who will study at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and Haldum Ozkardes, an Istanbul chemist who has not yet chosen an American University, were selected from among 300 students awaiting passage to the United States.

Istanbul, April 10 (A. P.).—The Turkish press sped the United States battleship Missouri on her way today with an expression of good wishes which matched the enthusiastic reception the big vessel and her crew received during their four-day visit to Turkey.

"Farewell, dear friends, and take our best regards to America," said a headline across the first page of the newspaper Vakit.

The conservative organ Assam echoed these good wishes and commented editorially that it was a "happy coincidence" that American ships were lying in the Bosphorous on Saturday at the moment of President Truman's Army Day speech in Chicago. Turkey, Aksam said, looks to the President's words "with faith."

The big battleship left here yesterday for Piraeus, the port of Athens, and was expected to drop anchor there today.

TIE-UP IN PALESTINE

Jerusalem, April 10 (A. P.).—A strike of Arabian and Jewish postal workers spread throughout Palestine today, stopping mail and telegraph service. An emergency service was organized for outgoing Government and press cables.

The strike, which began yesterday in Jaffa and Tel Aviv, was called by workers to enforce demands for an increase in their present wages of £9 ($36) a month.

Turks Hitch a Ride on the Missouri

Students, With Help of U. S. Envoy, Are Coming Here in Style—Battleship Due at Piraeus.

Aboard the U. S. S. Missouri, April 10 (A. P.).—Two Turkish students, taken aboard the battleship Missouri on such short notice that they had hardly enough time to gather personal effects for the trip, are on their way today to the United States, where they will continue their studies.

Shortly before the Missouri weighed anchor at Istanbul yesterday to continue its goodwill tour of the Mediterranean, United States Ambassador Edwin C. Wilson conceived the idea of sending Turkey's two top students to his

GI 'Betterment' Plan Given By Army Paper

New Delhi, April 10 (AP)—The *Roundup*, army newspaper in the India-Burma theater, made its final appearance today and, in its first editorial since V-J day, offered a nine-point program of army organization for the "betterment" of enlisted personnel.

The paper had been forbidden to run editorials after the end of the war and today's piece, entitled "Roundup Takes Leave" was not submitted for review or approval to higher authority, according to Chester Holcombe, the editor.

Among the nine proposals was one for a $2,000 maximum bonus to veterans. Others called for promotions based entirely on merit, not seniority; common billeting of all personnel below the rank of major, wearing of identical uniforms, equal rations of food and drink to all personnel and use of enlisted men as jurors in army courts-martial.

Malaya Rubber Output Gaining

SINGAPORE, April 10 (AP)—A report from Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, quoted C. J. Pyke, economic adviser to the Malayan Union and Singapore, as saying today that rubber production in Malaya would reach 70 per cent of the pre-war level by the end of the year. Mr. Pyke said tin production would reach its peacetime rate in three years.

Kidnapped Millionaire Gambler Returns Home

Hong Kong, April 10 (AP)—The return to Macao of Foo Tak-yam, the Portuguese colony's millionaire gambling king who was kidnapped from a Buddhist temple two months ago, was reported today by the the Hong Kong *Morning Post*. There was no information whether ransom demands, originally reported to be $375,000, had been paid.

The paper said Foo had lost weight but otherwise was in good condition. His family refused to see any visitors.

CREDIT TO SIAM

BANGKOK, April 10—(AP) Charles Yost, United States charge de affaires, said today a $10,000,000 credit had been granted Siam by the United States for the purchase of American army surplus property at Manila. An additional $10,000,000 credit may be extended if found necessary, he added.

Truce Committee Arrives For Conference at Peiping

PEIPING, April 10 (AP) Representatives of China's big-three truce committee arrived today and plunged immediately into conference on the problem of forestalling civil strife in areas of Manchuria evacuated by the Russians.

Sino-American executive headquarters, in announcing arrival of the party, said only that important conferences would be held. Reliable sources added, however, that the main topic would be application of the cease-fire order to Manchuria.

As the acting committee flew in from Chingking en route to Mukden, new reports were received of the spread of violence in Manchuria.

200 Killed on Train

Pro-government dispatches said more than 200 Chinese passengers were killed when a northbound train struck a landmine near Wankiatun, north of Shanhaikwan.

A correspondent of the Nationalist newspaper, New Life, said attackers waiting in ambush fired on the survivors after the blast demolished the locomotive and sent three coaches hurtling off a bridge. The same source said 26 Nationalist soldiers at Wankiatun station were attacked and captured by unidentified assailants, who then burned the station.

The semi-official Central News agency also reported from Chinhsien that Chinese Communists were making a large scale assault along the Peiping-Mukden railroad. It said the Communists were using artillery against a 40-mile stretch of the road west of Shanhaikwan and that four steel bridges had been knocked out.

Building Set Afire

From Changchun, Central News dispatches told of "frequent clashes between police patrols and unruly elements" in the suburbs of the Manchurian capital, and said a school building housing pacification troops had been set afire.

The truce committee originally was scheduled to fly to Mukden tomorrow for a first-hand view of the Manchurian situation, but neutral advisors were understood to have questioned the usefulness of continuing the journey without agreement on application of the cease-fire order.

(Associated Press correspondent Tom Masterson radioed from Mukden that a cease-fire team made a second attempt to reach Szepingkai in an effort to end fighting there. A motorized convoy was loaded on flatcars for the journey by rail to Kaiyuan after it previously was forced to turn back because of blown highway bridges.)

The committee, with substitutes replacing all three original members, consists of U. S. Lt. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., subbing for General Marshall; Communist Gen. Chen Chi-chu for Gen. Chou En-lai, and Nationalist Gen. Chin Teh-chun for War Minister Gen. Chen Cheng.

Truce Team Leaves By Plane For Mukden

Chungking, April 10 (AP) — A truce-seeking committee of three emplaned today for Mukden via Peiping as the semi-official Central News Agency reported a school building housing pacification troops was burned in the Manchurian capital, Changchun.

Another Central News Agency dispatch, from Chinhsien, said Communists were making a large-scale assault along the Peiping-Mukden railroad. It reported the Reds were using artillery fire against a 40-mile stretch of the road west of Shanhaikwan. Four steel bridges were destroyed and traffic was moving only between Peiping and Shanhaikwan and between Mukden and Suichung, the dispatch said.

To Confer At Peiping

The committee, with substitutes replacing all three original members will confer at truce headquarters in Peiping before flying into Mukden.

Members are United States Lieut. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., subbing for General Marshall, who is expected to return to China soon from Washington; Communist Gen. Chen Chih-chu for Gen. Chou En-lai, and Government Gen. Chin Teh-chun for Gen. Chen Cheng, who is ill.

Conference Called

Meanwhile, the Democratic League invited Kuomintang (National party) and Communist leaders to a conference to discuss "down-to-earth" means of effecting a cessation of civil strife in North China.

[Correspondent Tom Masterson radioed from Mukden that a cease-fire team made a second attempt today to reach Szepingkai in an effort to end civil strife near there. A convoy of four trucks and two jeeps was loaded on flatcars and began the journey by rail to Kaiyuan. The motorized convoy previously was forced to turn back because of a damaged bridge.]

Hsiung In Mukden

A dispatch from Mukden reported the arrival of Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, director of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's northeastern headquarters. General headquarters at Mukden was scheduled to start functioning today.

The Central News Agency's Changchun dispatch said there are "frequent clashes between police patrols and unruly elements" in suburbs of the Manchurian capital. It did not elaborate on the burning of the school building, but reported there were intermittent rifle shots.

Soviet troops dispatched 50 miles south of Changchun for "plague purgation" purposes had not been recalled, the dispatch added. Communist forces occupy the region.

Order on Korean Exodus Causes Stir in Peiping

Repatriation of Japanese Is Also a Surprise

PEIPING, April 10 (AP).—Orders for repariation of Japanese technicians hitherto scheduled to aid Chinese industry, and for immediate return to Korean nationals to their homeland, today plunged 11th War Zone and reparations authorities into twenty-four-hour activity.

The orders, signed by General Ho Ying-chin, commander in chief of China's national army, represented an unexpected hastening of the Korean movement.

Most stringent was the order for the Koreans, estimated to number between 50,000 and 60,000 in North China. Both the Korean Resident Association and the Korean Pacification Mission representing the provisional government in Seoul, protested the hasty exodus.

U.S. Freighter's Voyage Rivals 'Flying Dutchman's' Trip

Shanghai, April 10 (AP)—Seamen spoke with awe tonight in the bars of Blood alley of the bizarre voyage of the American freighter Ada Rehan, whose crew reported round-the-world experiences rivalling those of the legendary Flying Dutchman.

Over their vodka and rum the merchantmen told of a skipper with a nervous breakdown, a beer-drinking baboon that went berserk from thrist, and of three beautiful Persian women brought to Shanghai without the formality of being put on the ship's manifest.

Started In 1945

The Ada Rehan is unloading United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration equipment here. War Shipping Administration officials are checking details of the weird voyage which started August 16, 1945, as a routine trip from San Francisco to New Orleans.

A few days out, the story goes, the Ada Rehan was requisitioned by the WSA and sent to Santiago, Chile, for a load of nitrate and then ordered to Tripoli. The voyage was enlivened by such incidents as mistaking a floating mineheld for a herd of turtles and "getting lost" in the open ocean because a seaman on watch carried in his pocket a magnet powerful enough to swing the ship's compass crazily.

Crew Balks At Sailing

Crewmen said the skipper, Capt. Harold B. Ellis, a war veteran, went ashore at Tripoli suffering from a nervous collapse. The first mate, F. Henry Haas, of Mobile, Ala., took over the command.

At an Arabian port, the crew refused to sail farther under Haas's command. The reason was not reported. The vessel got under way for Persia only after he called on the Coast Guard to remove two men whom he charged with insubordination.

The thirsty baboon stepped into the picture at Khorramshahr, in the Persian Gulf. A seaman's club there was being disbanded and the mascot was given to Haas, who had a cage built for it on deck.

Baboon Tracked Down

The skipper didn't know the baboon was an habitual drunk. With its supply of vodka and beer suddenly cutp off, the animal broke from its cage, bit the master and jumped ship, speeded on its way by a volley of shots from Haas's revolver. A miniature safari was organized and the baboon was tracked down and shot.

It likewise was at Khorramshahr, where the cargo of UNRRA rail equipment was loaded, that the three pretty Persians appeared. The women were taken aboard, along with three or four men and a boy of about 7, the ship's crew related.

"Trouble" Over Women

There was "some trouble" at sea about attentions paid the women by the seamen, they reported, but all the passengers were aboard when the Ada Rehan arrived here, via Colombo and Hongkong. Whereabouts of the passengers is unknown but they may have been turned over to Chinese immigration authorities.

The vessel is scheduled to sail shortly for San Francisco. Its crew is unanimous in hoping that the last leg of the world voyage will not parallel the other.

WOMAN IS WINNER IN JAPAN ELECTION

Succeeds Husband, Ousted from Diet by MacArthur Decree.

TOKYO, Thursday, April 11—(AP) A 38-year-old housewife whose husband was ousted from the Diet by Allied decree—today became the first candidate of either sex to be virtually assured of election to that body.

As incomplete returns of Japan's general election yesterday rolled in, Mrs. Satoko Togano, a candidate of the Japan People's party, a minor organization—had piled up 24,000 votes.

She is the wife of Takeshi Togano, former newspaperman and a member of ex-Premier Tojo's House of Representatives who was disqualified by General MacArthur's purge of ultra-nationalists.

Mrs. Togano was the only woman candidate in Tochigi prefecture, about 100 miles north of Tokyo.

Some observers credited appeals by Emperor Hirohito for the unexpectedly large turnout of women, voting for the first time in Japan's history.

Premier Shidehara told the Associated Press he was "pleased and impressed by the turnout of the Japanese people," and surprised by the number of women who voted.

There was no violence reported throughout the election. This orderliness, combined with the heavy women's vote, the large turnout in "silk stocking" wards of Tokyo and an apparently representative rural vote, reinforced previous expectations of a conservative triumph.

Trend Not Apparent

Tabulation began at 8 a.m., and it was yet too early to detect a trend for any of the four major parties seeking the 468 seats in the House of Representatives. The conservative, liberal and progressive parties had been accorded pre-election favored position.

Already, however, some Japanese Communist leaders in talks with the Tokyo press were demanding another election, asserting that wartime population shifts had deprived many of their franchise.

A total vote of from 65 to 70 per cent was indicated in Tokyo, which if equalled by the rest of the nation would mean that 25,000,000 of the 36,000,000 eligible voters had gone to the polls.

That would be a slightly higher percentage than in the restricted election of 1937, although less than the 83 per cent which turned out under Tojo's pressure in 1942 when he sought to show the world Japan was solidly behind his war in the Pacific.

25 Million Japs Elect Postwar Government

Tokyo, April 10 (AP)—Twenty-five million Japanese—led by a surprisingly large number of women who lined up early at polling places—today elected a postwar Government in their first free election in generations.

The Tokyo vote was between 65 and 70 per cent of those eligible—slightly higher than the confused and semi-restricted 1937 election but considerably less than the 86 per cent under the Hideki Tojo coercion that marked the 1942 voting.

A slightly higher trend was perceptible in several near-by rural communities.

A National Holiday

Limited communications and slowness of election procedure prevented accurate reports from such key cities as Osaka, where balloting started slowly, with only ten per cent cast by 9 A.M. The polls opened at 7 A.M. and closed at 6 P.M. To encourage balloting, a national holiday was declared.

Early queues at Tokyo's polling places led some Japanese observers to alter their previous predictions of a 75 per cent turnout, but the lines slackened in the afternoon.

However, the number of women voters exceeded expectations. In Tokyo, more than 50 per cent of those eligible went to the polls, whereas prognosticators — both male and female—had expected little more than 25 per cent of them to turn out.

Many Disqualified

Many who asked for ballots were unable to vote because of mixed records and poorly co-ordinated registration, partially due to recent population shifts.

This led some Communist leaders immediately to demand, through the Japanese press, a new election.

The Tojo election of 1942, limited voting by heads of families, brought an 83 per cent national turnout, topped by 86 per cent in Tokyo, where coercion was strongest. Tokyo's 1937 vote was 63 per cent.

Tokyo Vote

An incomplete, midafternoon count showed Tokyo's heaviest vote came from predominantly working class and silk-stocking wards. Heavily-bombed Shibuya, where thousands still live in metal shacks, voted 70 per cent.

In near-by Hachioji, a farming community, 83 per cent of more than 33,000 eligible voters cast ballots. Seventy-seven per cent voted in Tachikawa, also on the edge of Tokyo.

Women voters outnumbered the men in surprisingly heavy early morning turnouts in five rural communities near Tokyo and appeared at Tokyo's major booths in increasing numbers.

Many Vote Early

By 10 o'clock, 40 per cent of all eligible voters in rural Utsunomiya community had cast ballots—with women predominating. Women also were in the majority among early voters in Ashikaga, Tachikawa, Kawagoya and Miyabachi, outside the capital. They outnumbered men four to one in Ashikaga during the first three hours.

There was no indication of trend. First reports of the count are expected by late Thursday.

Political experts earlier had forecast victory for conservatives, but with no single party winning a majority of the 468 Diet seats at stake.

Troops At Polls

White-helmeted American military police and British troopers were stationed at the polling places ready to act at any indication of coercion or intimidation of voters by employers, landlords or police.

Political experts who had predicted that most eligible women would remain away from the polls scratched their heads as contrary reports rolled in. Said one prophet: "We based our forecasts on attendance at public meetings, where women seldom went. . . . Apparently that did not reveal the true political feelings of the people."

One woman of 54 explained that the ballot "means a lot to my rice and sweet potatoes.' If my candidates don't get elected it surely will be sad for me."

Half a dozen women interviewed outside of polling-places in waterfront, middle-class residential, and silk-stocking wards were positive in assertions that their husbands' preferences did not influence them.

"My husband explained to me about the candidates but he did not even tell me how he was voting," said a 23-year-old wife. She explained that she had been too busy caring for the daughter who swung papoose fashion on her back to listen to candidates, so she asked her husband to outline their political positions.

Votes For Familiar Names

Near the water front, a man in much-mended khaki said:

"I didn't have time to listen much to the radio, so I have to look on the list (posted list of candidates) for familiar names."

In a more prosperous section, a husband and wife, smartly dressed Western style, bicycled to the library that was a polling place. The wife shyly said she would vote for at least one woman candidate.

Follows Party Suggestions

A young woman in a prosperous section said she voted for candidates recommended by the Japan Women's party. Two kimonoed middle-aged women, each carrying a baby on her back, said they "marked circles around names" instead of voting in the required manner. They were unconcerned that their votes therefore undoubtedly would be thrown out, but were pleased that they had been accorded the privilege of balloting.

Brig. Gen. Courtney Whitney of the Allied Military Government, said voting was orderly and fairly heavy and commented favorably on the orderliness of the Japanese.

Four Parties In Contest

Four parties were arrayed in the election of 468 members of the House of Representatives—the Liberals and Progressives, representing the conservatives in Japan's political life, and the Leftist Social Democrats and Communists.

The few issues were those of conservatives versus the Left wing. The Communists alone stood for elimination of the Emperor system.

Russians Criticize Election In Japan

Moscow, April 10 (AP)—The Soviet Government newspaper *Izvestia*, in a dispatch from Tokyo, declared today that the Japanese elections were being held with "unjustified speed" and that the average Japanese was little interested.

The dispatch said that Communist candidates had little chance because the Rightist candidates have "unlimited spending money" and the "so-called neutral candidates" represent the powerful, reactionary upper classes.

"It will not be surprising under these circumstances," the dispatch added, "if the elections are won by the reactionary forces — those forces aiming at re-establishing the former order and secretly retaining hopes of revenge for the defeat of Japan."

JAP DEFENSE CHOICE LIKELY

Navy Officer Reported Due To Head American Counsel

Tokyo, *Thursday*, April 11 (AP)—An authoritative headquarters source said today that Capt. Beverly M. Coleman, USN, was slated to be appointed chief defense attorney for former Premier Hideki Tojo an dother top Japanese scheduled to be indicted as war criminals Monday. Coleman is from Washington, D.C.

It was indicated announcement of Coleman's appointment was being withheld pending completion of a war crimes tria lin Yokohama now being heard by an 8th Army commission which the naval officer heads.

Asked By Government

At the request of the Japanese Government, General MacArthur has approved creation of a defense staff of American attorneys, with one to be assigned to each defendant in addition to his own Japanese counsel.

It was announced in Washington yesterday that former Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus of North Carolina, had been offered the post of chief American defense counsel. However, Ehringhaus said at Raleigh that he had declined the War Department offer.

The man in this post probably will not be assigned to Tojo or any other individual, but will oversee preparation and presentation of the defense for all. About 25 are expected to be indicted Monday and to be tried simultaneously.

While the return of the indictments is but four days off, the defense staff is still in the "paper" stage. Only four attorneys are on the job and they have not yet been assigned work on cases.

It was understood here that 20 or 25 attorneys were expected from the United States.

EARLY BIRDS FOUND IN JAPAN TOO

Tokyo April 10 (A. P.).—There's one in every country:

Kintaro Yamamoto, 65 years old, proud of his record of being the first to vote in past elections, roused his wife and son and raced to their polling place at 3 A. M., four hours before it opened.

Women's suffrage was an eye opener for some young swains.

"Look, she has voting rights. She must be over 20 and I thought she still was in her 'teens," one youth exclaimed.

COUNSEL IS SOUGHT TO DEFEND TOJO

WASHINGTON, April 10 — (AP) The War department still is seeking an American attorney to head the defense of former Premier Tojo and other high-ranking Japanese war criminals whose trials have been slated to start this month.

Department officials disclosed today that the job had been offered to J. C. B. Ehringhaus, but the former governor of North Carolina said in Raleigh that he had turned it down.

Ehringhaus told reporters he had telegraphed the War department that pressure of other business forced him to decline.

30.24-2195

With indictments against Tojo and some 24 other defendants expected to be submitted by the prosecution in Tokyo next Monday, officials said a recess of 30 days would be taken before start of the war crimes trials to permit defense counsel to prepare.

Joseph B. Keenan, chief of the international prosecution section of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's supreme Allied headquarters, heads the prosecution.

(A Tokyo dispatch today said that so far only four Americans have been assigned to the defense staff, although General MacArthur has approved a request of the Imperial government that each defendant be assigned an American attorney in addition to his Japanese counsel. Separate counsel are desired, it was explained, since some of the defendants possibly will blame others and try to shift the responsibility.)

N.C. Man Offered Jap Trial Post

Washington, April 10 (AP)—Former Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus of North Carolina has been offered the post of chief American defense counsel for Japanese war-crime trials.

In making this known today, War Department officials said Ehringhaus has replied that he is studying the proposal.

Headed by former Premier Tojo, a group of top Japanese officials charged with war crimes are scheduled to be arraigned late this month.

Recess Expected

Officials said it was expected a 30-day recess would follow to permit defense counsel to prepare its cases.

Prosecution is in charge of Joseph B. Keenan, chief of the international prosecution section of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Supreme Allied Headquarters.

In Tokyo it was pointed out that with less than five days remaining before thier scheduled indictment the war criminals still have not received the promised American defense aid or been permitted to talk with their Japanese attorneys.

The Imperial Government requested that each defendant be assigned an American attorney in addition to his Japanese counsel. General MacArthur approved. That means a minimum of two dozen American defense lawyers.

Only Four On Staff

Some American officers at MacArthur's headquarters said the staff should have been expedited so the Japanese public would appreciate the democratic system which permits legal assistance, even for enemies.

It is expected that about 25 defendants will be named when the prosecution submits indictments Monday.

So far there are only four Americans on the skeleton defense staff. The acting chief of defense is a young navy officer, Lieut. Valentine B. Dale, of Cleveland.

Others Are Listed

Also assigned, but as yet inactive, is Capt. George A. Furness, of New York, who was a member of the Homma defense and accompanied Mrs. Homma on her visit to General MacArthur. Furness will revert to civilian status shortly but will remain as a member of the staff.

Lieut. Com. E. Richard Harris, Washington, and Ensign Joseph Nappi, Spokane, Wash., are the other two attorneys on the defense staff.

The Japanese attorneys have not been permitted to visit their clients in Sugamo prison. In "small-fry" trials at Yokohama, Japanese lawyers were permitted to consult their clients only when accompanied by American counsel. The lack of American attorneys in the major cases has barred sucsh visits so far.

Discharge Of 18,000 In Pacific Ordered

Tokyo, April 10 (AP)—Major subcommands under general headquarters of the army forces in the Pacific were ordered today to prepare to discharge 18,000 officers between June 1 and August 31.

The officers became eligible for discharge under War Department orders lowering requirements from 42 to 24 months. Commands were cautioned to bear in mind that replacements might be delayed and that "consideration must be given to efficiency of command and to continued performance of missions."

Salvaging Of Jap Treasure Is Delayed

Tokyo, April 10 (AP)—Inability to obtain dredges and other equipment has delayed the salvaging of what is reported to be $2,000,000,000 worth of precious metals from the floor of Tokyo Bay, Major D. A. Sanders of the 1st Cavalry Division, reported today.

The cache of platinum, gold and silver ingots, dumped from a pier by the Japanese last summer, was discovered Saturday.

The source and ownership of the cache is being investigated.

13 Million Rounds Of Jap Ammunition Destroyed

Tokyo, April 10 (AP)—More than 13,193,000 rounds of Japanese ammunition have been destroyed by the 35th Regiment of the 25th Division in the four months it has occupied Shizouka prefecture, it was announced today.

In addition to the ammunition, which ranged from small arms to heavy artillery calibers, the 35th has destroyed four cargo submarines and 60 midget subs; 19 radar installations, 202 airplanes, 19,000 aerial bombs and 200 pieces of artillery.

1,200 Yanks To Sail From Japan To Seattle

Tokyo, April 10 (AP)—Approximately 1,200 officers and men will sail for Seattle aboard the Le Grande Victory tomorrow. The vessel will carry also eleven persons returning to the States from Korea.

The transport Admiral Mayo arrived today with 97 civilian workers for army jobs in Japan and Korea.

The ships General Bliss and General Collins are due April 22 and 24, respectively, bringing 200 more civilian workers.

New Newspaper for Tokyo.

Tokyo, April 10 (A. P.).—The Daiichi Shimbun will start publication in the Tokyo evening field on April 15, raising to four the evening papers in the nation's capital, Kyodo News Agency reported today.

Australia And U.S. Seeking Airline Pact

Canberra, Australia, April 10 (AP). Australian Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford told the House of Representatives today that Australia is negotiating a bilateral agreement with the United States that would confer reciprocal commercial rights upon airline operators of the two countries.

Drakeford said he hoped that a satisfactory agreement would soon be concluded permitting the establishment of regular civil air transport service across the Pacific.

JapaneseSlayer of G.I.sHanged

MANILA, April 10 (AP).—Takeo Kawai, former Japanese Army corporal, was hanged as a war criminal in Laguna Province yesterday for the slaying of two prisoners of war and two Filipino civilians in March, 1945. Shortly before his execution, Kawai, a Buddhist, was baptized a Catholic.

White Plains Woman Heads Manila Club

Manila, April 10 (A. P.).—Mrs. James Whitman of White Plains, N. Y., has been appointed director of the Manila Roosevelt Club, the world's largest G. I. Red Cross recreation establishment.

6 Japs Sentenced To Be Hanged

Manila, April 10 (AP)—A United States military commission today convicted six Japanese of violation of the laws of war and sentenced them to be hanged.

Prosecutors told the court that the Japanese had slaughtered 23 Filipinos, raped 7 and tortured 5 at Barili, on Cebu Island, on February 9, 1944.

Philippine Lumber Requirements Told

Manila, April 10 (AP)—Government forestry experts estimated today that the Philippines require 4,500,000,000 board feet of lumber for reconstruction.

At the rate the islands' 62 sawmills are producing, it would take 30 years to fill the requirements.

Lumber how sells for as high as $300 a thousand board feet.

Twelve Indicted At Honolulu For War Goods Traffic Fraud

Honolulu, April 10 (AP)—Twelve men, including two naval officers, will be arraigned tomorrow on Federal charges of defrauding the Government by a wartime traffic in $750,000 worth of merchandise.

In addition, one of the defendants is accused of embezzling $100,000 from a Pearl Harbor naval ship's service store and another is charged with accepting half of the money.

Seven indictments were returned yesterday by a Federal grand jury after more than a year of inquiry into reports that key supply men at Pearl Harbor allegedly used their connections to transport personal merchandise from the mainland freight free in navy ships at a time when the war put shipping space at a premium.

Part Sold To Navy

The Government charged that part of $712,382 worth of imported merchandise was sold to the Navy and the rest on the civilian market. In addition, it alleged that more than $4,000 in phonographs, toys, ukeleles and general merchandise was bought illegally from the Navy and resold to civilian stores.

United States District Attorney Ray J. O'Brien charged that four of the defendants formed the American-Pacific Trading Company, which made $48,163 in profits from August 8, 1944, to February 28, 1945.

Bought On Mainland

The indictment alleged the company was formed in Oklahoma by Capt. John Henry Kangeter, of Charleston, S.C., officer in charge of Naval Cantonment Area 3; Lieut. John Edgar Carter, Guthrie, Okla., Kangeter's assistant; Aubra Laura Kilgo, the naval area's civilian manager in charge of food and retail sales, and William Sherred Mitchell, civilian activity manager of the area.

The Government charged the company bought merchandise and personal property worth $253,539 on the mainland, which was "sold, resold and invoiced" to the cantonment area for $301,708. All four men were stationed or employed at Pearl Harbor.

A second set of indictments alleged that William F. Bradley, former manager of the Pearl Harbor submarine base ship's service department, arranged for the free transportation on navy ships of $458,843 in privately owned merchandise.

Of this, the jury said, $105,175 worth was sold to the Navy at a profit of $21,306 and the rest was sold through Honolulu stores.

Two other indictments accused Bradley of arranging the sale of $41,000 worth of ship's service merchandise to two Honolulu stores and receiving back at least $5,000.

Embezzled $100,000 Is Charge

Another indictment charged that Raymond Y. C. Gee, Bradley's cashier, embezzled $100,000 from the ship's service and then split with Bradley.

O'Brien said Bradley later enlisted in the Navy, served in the Far Pacific, received an honorable discharge recently, and now was employed by the Army Quartermaster Corps at Honolulu.

The other six indicted by the grand jury were August Albert Sack, Edgar Barraclough, Philip L. Kellerman, Sr., Philip L. Kellerman, Jr., Claud Columbus Fitts and Francis Ah Chew Siu, all listed from Honolulu.

Six defendants filed release bonds of $2,500 each. They were Captain Kangeter, Lieutenant Carter, Kilgo, Fitts, Gee and Siu.

2 Navy Officers Indicted In Fraud

Honolulu, April 10 (AP)—Two naval officers and ten civilians were under Federal grand jury indictment today on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government of tens of thousands of dollars during the war through irregular business transactions.

The indictments charged that the defendants siphoned heavy profits from the Naval Cantonment Area 3 and the submarine base ship's service store at Pearl Harbor.

Those Indicted

Those named in five indictments were Capt. John Henry Kangeter, Charleston, S.C., officer in charge of the cantonment; Lieut. John Edgar Carter, assistant to Kangeter; Aubra Laura Kilgo, civilian manager of the area in charge of food and retail sales; William Sherred Mitchell, civilian activity manager of the area; August Albert Sack, Edgar Barraclough, William Frederick Bradley, Philip L. Kellerman, Sr., Philip L. Kellerman, Jr., Raymond Y. C. Gee, Claud Columbus Fitts and Francis Ah Chew Siu, all of Honolulu.

Judge Delbert E. Metzger set bonds at $2,500 each and scheduled arraignment for tomorrow morning.

Alleged Operations Described

In the principal case, the indictment alleged that Kangeter, Carter, Kilgo and Mitchell formed an Oklahoma Corporation known as the American-Pacific Trading Company and used naval funds, as well as their navy connections, to buy merchandise on the mainland for shipment to Hawaii, where it was sold to the Navy or civilian merchants.

The American-Pacific Trading Company, from August 8, 1944, to about February 28, 1945, purchased merchandise and personal property for $253,539 which was advanced to Mitchell, on the mainland, by the Navy's Cantonment Area 3, headed by Kangeter, the indictment alleged. This merchandise and property, the Government said was "sold, resold and invoiced" to the cantonment area for $301,708 to the profit of the American-Pacific Trading Company.

Peron's Congress Edge Is Record

Buenos Aires, April 10 (AP)—Col. Juan D. Perón, Argentina's President-elect, will have the largest congressional majority of any president in Argentine history, final tabulations showed today, with 109 of 158 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and 26 of 30 Senate seats.

The opposition's 49 deputies number less than the one third necessary to uphold a possible presidential veto.

Foreign Minister Juan I. Cooke, meanwhile, informed a press conference that Argentina felt it was up to the United States to withdraw charges that Argentina had not fulfilled her international commitments undertaken at the Mexico City inter-American conference.

"Promises Fulfilled"

He said his country could not have taken any additional steps to comply with a promise to act against the Axis because all necessary measures had been taken. He said Argentina did not feel that any further steps were necessary to implement the Mexico City pact.

Cooke added that President Edelmiro Farrell had instructed the Argentine delegate to the closing League of Nations session in Geneva, Lucio Quintana Moreno, to end his boycott of the session, begun when the League failed to elect an Argentine as one of eight vice presidents.

ALEXANDER AT HALIFAX

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, April 10—(AP) Field Marshal Lord Alexander, Canada's new governor-general, arrived here today with his family aboard the Aquitania, en route to Ottawa. He received a 19-gun salute. Also aboard the ship were 950 British war brides.

Canadian Cipher Clerk Admits Spying Charge

Ottawa, April 10 (AP)—Mrs. Emma Woikin, former cipher clerk in the Canadian External Affairs Department, pleaded guilty today to two charges under the Official Secrets Act and then elected a speedy trial. Her case was adjourned until Friday afternoon.

The Crown dropped four other charges against the 25-year-old widow.

Mrs. Woikin pleaded guilty to the charges of using information in her possession for the benefit of Russia, and of communicating to unauthorized persons information from documents to which she had access as a Government employé.

COMMITTEE BACKS LOAN TO BRITAIN

Senate Group Votes 14 to 5 Endorsing Large Credit.

WASHINGTON, April 10—(AP)

The Senate Banking committee gave the proposed British loan a 14 to 5 blessing today and Senator Barkley (D-Ky.) predicted "a substantial majority" of the Senate would approve it.

Prospects of sharp debate, however, appeared in the 11 to 7 margin by which the committee turned down one proposal. This was that none of the $3,750,000,000 loan be granted until Britain agrees to permanent U. S. ownership of wartime bases now held under a 99-year lease arrangement.

Four Vote by Proxy

Four of the committee votes against the base transaction plan were cast by proxies. The author of the proposal, Senator McFarland (D-Ariz.), took notice of these absentee votes in telling a reporter he would raise the issue again on the Senate floor.

Senator Barkley told reporters the loan legislation would be called up for Senate action the first of next week and predicted that a week's consideration would precede a vote. Barkley, Democratic leader of the Senate, acted as chairman of the Banking committee during public hearings, in which testimony on the bill was almost wholly favorable.

The bill would set up a $3,750,000,000 credit which would be interest-free until 1951 and then carry an annual rate of 2 per cent.

Proponents have argued that without the loan, Britain would be forced into continuing restrictive world trade practices harmful to the United States and the rest of the world. They said the loan is needed to help Great Britain back on her feet and to expand world trade generally.

Opponents have called the loan unwise charity, a bad precedent for possibly other loans, and a mistaken attempt to buy good will. They also have recalled the non-payment of Britain's old World War debt.

The situation in France was laid before the Senate Foreign Relations committee today by Leon Blum, former premier and now a special envoy here.

Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) said Blum had discussed a four-year French economic program which would "call for about $4,000,000,000" worth of U. S. goods.

Connally emphasized, however, that Blum asked for no specific loan but "simply explained what France needs" to modernize her industry.

Treasury officials have said that any loans beyond the proposed British credit would be handled by the government's Export-Import bank or the World Bank to be set up under the Bretton Woods financial agreements.

Taft Favors Gift, Not Loan

Washington, April 10 (AP)—Senator Taft (R., Ohio) proposed today a $1,250,000,000 gift to substitute for the $3,750,000,000 British loan.

Taft said he has no doubt that the Senate Banking Committee will approve the loan-authorizing legislation today, but he added that he will offer his substitute when the measure reaches the Senate floor, possibly next week.

Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) not only predicted committee approval but also said he expected the Senate to act favorably later on the financial deal designed in part to keep the British from reverting to their prewar empire-preference system of foreign trade.

Taft's Voting Plan

Taft said that if his substitute proposal is rejected he probably will vote against the loan bill.

He emphasized, however, that his objection is less to this British loan than to the precedent it might set in the eyes of other nations seeking peacetime credits from this country.

As an indication that it is aware of such a possibility, the Foreign Relations Committee invited Léon Blum, former French Premier, to sit down with it in a closed session. Blum is in this country seeking to negotiate a credit for France.

Members said that, since the Foreign Relations Committee would not pass directly on any such arrangement, they expected only an informal exchange of ideas with Blum.

Explains His Position

Taft contended that $1,250,000,000 of the $3,750,000,000 proposed British loan represents deficits the British expect to have in their trade with this country this year and in 1947 and 1948. He said the remaining $2,500,000,000 would finance settlements of British trade deficits with other countries in the so-called "sterling bloc."

"I am perfectly willing to give the British $1,250,000,000 to meet the difference in the amount of goods they expect to buy from us and the amount they expect to sell to us this year and 1947 and 1948," the Ohio Senator said. "But I don't see why we alone should be called upon to finance their trade deficits with other countries."

Senate sentiment on the loan issue has been divided, but there were indications recently that the measure is gaining support.

U. S. MAY REQUEST RUSSIA TO SUPPLY RAW MATERIALS

WASHINGTON, April 10 — (AP) Russia may be asked to supply the United States with strategic raw materials in return for a proposed $1,000,000,000 American loan.

Sentiment favoring such commitments by the Soviets during any discussions for American credit are increasing among American trade and financial experts charting the United States' attitude.

Several top American officials are pushing this proposal in inter-departmental discussions as one way to help insure adequate supplies of natural resources depleted by war or ordinarily scarce in the United States.

One informed official said today that the raw materials included manganese, chromite, platinum, iridium, palladium, lumber, pulpwood, possibly oil and about a dozen other metals.

Russia's reaction to any such proposal is not known but it was stated that virtually all the items the United States would be interested in are materials Russia usually exports or has in surplus.

The Russian promise to supply these raw materials would not be an actual condition to the loan, these officials believed. However, they acknowledged that they thought negotiations of this type should be carried on simultaneously with the loan conversations.

The experts considering this scheme have not yet decided whether the Russian exports could be used as part payment for any American credit. They regarded as the important feature the Russian commitment to supply them rather than the actual terms of repayment.

In commenting on any move of this type, Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.) who has long been interested in stockpiling scarce raw materials, told a reporter "we cannot afford to follow a policy which would make us dependent on any foreign country for our raw materials."

RED SPY SUSPECT VOWS INNOCENCE, AWAITS HIS TRIAL

PORTLAND, Ore., April 10—(AP) The young Russian naval officer, Lt. Nicolai G. Redin, charged with espionage in five indictments, protested his innocence and agreed today to return to Seattle for trial.

In a brief hearing before U. S. Commissioner Robert A. Leedy, the indictments, returned by a Federal grand jury yesterday at Seattle, were offered by Assistant U. S. Attorney Mason Dillard who also called one witness to establish Redin's identity as the man arrested here March 26 and as the man indicted.

Robert G. Lawrence, Seattle special FBI agent, identified Redin but said he had not seen him prior to the arrest here, made as the Russian was about to board the floating cannery S.S. Alma Ata.

Redin's attorney, Irvin Goodman, Portland, said the defense had no objection to removal of the case to Seattle and asked that the $10,000 bail be continued. He called attention to a U. S. Supreme court decision which, he said, held that acceding to a removal does not affect the merits of a case. Continuance of the same bond, changed to provide for appearance at Seattle, was ordered by the commissioner.

Redin, charged with obtaining details of the destroyer tender U.S.S. Yellowstone, with inducing an unnamed person to obtain the information for him with conspiring to transmit it to the U.S.S.R. "to be used to the injury of the United States," is expected to be arraigned at 2 p. m. Tuesday at Seattle before Federal Judge John C Bowen.

Redin reiterated his statement of innocence after the hearing and repeated his earlier charge that "this whole thing is a build-up for political purposes."

Redin said he expected to be in Seattle by tomorrow with his wife and young daughter. He made his home there while affiliated with the Soviet Purchasing commission.

House Approves Bill To Aid The Philippines

Washington, April 10 (AP)—Authorization for expenditure of $525,000,000 for rehabilitation of the war-ravaged Philippine Islands was approved without opposition on a voice vote by the House today.

Moreover, the legislation would permit the transfer to the Philippines of war surplus property to a value of another $100,000,000.

The Senate has passed a similar bill, but with smaller authorization of money, and the legislation now goes to a Senate-House conference committee to iron out the differences.

UNRRA Sending Used Fishing Boats To China

Washington, April 10 (AP) — Director General LaGuardia of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration told Senator Mitchell (D., Wash.) today that the UNRRA is sending fishing boats to China, but not of latest type.

Mitchell had inquired about the program after Washington interests had complained that seventeen of the West Coast newest and largest seine fishing boats were going to China.

LaGuardia said the war resulted in destruction of 90 per cent of China's powered fishing boats and ten per cent of its fishing junks.

He said the country's fish production was only 40 per cent of normal and it was necessary to send boats, twine, webbing, cork, lead, paint, preservatives, timber, tools, rope, wire cable and miscellaneous items. It is imperative that a large quantity of animal protein be obtained rapidly to meet the critical food shortage, he said.

Redin Indicted On 5 Counts; Russian Request Rejected

Seattle, April 10 (AP)—America's first postwar "spy" case reached a new climax last night when a Federal grand jury indicted Soviet Lieut. Nicolai Gregorovich Redin on five counts a few hours after the State Department in Washington disclosed it had rejected a Russian request that the case be dropped.

The Soviet Embassy made the request April 6 on the ground that Redin was innocent. The State Department replied the decision would be left with the Department of Justice.

Attorney General Tom Clark announced the charges would be pressed.

Charges Listed

The grand jury indictment declared Redin had obtained information concerning national defense, induced another to obtain plans pertaining to national defense and conspired to obtain and transmit to a foreign government plans dealing with national defense.

It charged the young Russian naval lieutenant had sought the information "with intent and reason to believe that the information . . . was to be used to the injury of the [illegible] and to the advantage of a foreign nation, to wit, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Justice Department officials said in Washington the case apparently was the first in United States history in which the Government had prosecuted an officer of a foreign power in peacetime.

Arraignment Monday

United States District Judge John C. Bowen ordered an arraignment for 2 P.M. Monday in Seattle, where Redin was stationed as Soviet purchasing commission representative.

The lieutenant was arrested at Portland, Ore., March 26 by Federal Bureau of Investigation officers, who said he was about to board a Soviet ship.

Redin is at liberty under $10,000 bond and the court here held that the bond could be renewed to guarantee his appearance at the arraignment next week. He has remained in Portland since the arrest.

Leo M. Cherne To Revise Tax System Of Japan

Washington, April 10 (AP)—Leo M. Cherne, New York city, executive director of the Research Institute of America, has undertaken the job of revising Japan's tax system, War Department officials said today.

Cherne is expected to leave for Tokyo in a few days.

Officials said he was asked for by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and would be the Allied commander's principal adviser on taxes.

Sneak Prober Seeks Hull Quiz On Anglo-U.S. Tie

Washington, April 10 (AP)—Republican Pearl Harbor investigators contended today that "new evidence" has developed to indicate parallel prewar action by the United States and Britain in the Pacific.

This development, they asserted, warrants new inquiries of former Secretary of State Hull for it concerns a schedule of proposed warnings to Japan interrupted by the Pearl Harbor attack.

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) said he would add the new questions to a list he had already drafted for submission to Hull by the bipartisan Senate-House investigating committee. That committee reopened its hearings yesterday and set another public session for tomorrow.

Revealed By Aussie Telegram

The committee learned of the proposed warning schedule for the first time yesterday when it examined a telegram sent by the Australian Minister for External Affairs to the British Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

The telegram was attached to a proposed British warning to Japan against any further aggressive move in the Pacific. This warning ended with the assertion that "should hostilities unfortunately result, the responsibility will rest with Japan."

The Schedule

The Australian Minister noted that President Roosevelt had decided to send a note to the Emperor of Japan, a message that actually was sent on December 7, 1941. If there was no answer by December 8, the telegram continued, the President would issue a warning to Japan the following day and the British would follow through with a similar warning the next day.

Senator Brewster (R., Maine) said he thought this established definitely that there had been an agreement for parallel action with the British before the United States entered the war.

"Hull Didn't Tell Us"

"Secretary Hull didn't tell us about this," he said. "Either he didn't know about it, he didn't think it was material, or he didn't want to tell us about it."

Brewster said he felt that the committee's failure to learn about this apparent agreement until almost six months after it opened hearings "demonstrates that there are a lot of things that we haven't been able to turn up yet."

Then he remarked:

"It looks more and more as if a Republican Congress is going to have to finish this investigation."

30.24-2197

Belgian Envoy Greets Plane

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP).—The second of four DC-4 planes to be delivered to the Belgian Sabena Airlines was met this morning at the Washington National Airport by Belgian Ambassador Baron Silvercruys. In a brief ceremony, the ambassador met the Belgian crew and expressed his satisfaction that Sabena, with delivery of these planes, now was able to resume international air service.

GROUP PASSES ATOMIC BILL

Tentative Approval Given Domestic Control Plan

Washington, April 10 (AP)—Legislation for the domestic control of atomic power received tentative approval of a special Senate committee today while calls for early action on international control came from other official sources.

Senator Brien McMahon (D., Conn.), chairman of the Senate Atomic Energy Committee, said the committee agreed unanimously in closed session on all portions of the bill, "including the troublesome problem of the dissemination of information." Terms of the final draft will not be made public until tomorrow.

International Control

On the subject of international control, David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the State Department's committee on atomic energy, said agreement on control would be more difficult to reach after other nations possess the secret.

Senators Mitchell (D., Wash), Kilgore (D., W.Va.), Morse (R., Ore.) and Fulbright (D., Ark.), introduced a resolution calling for action by the United Nations on a proposal for international control.

Lilienthal and with four other scientists and industralists prepared for the State Department a suggested outline for world handling of diluted atomic energy.

Seeks Prompt Action

"If we wait until other major nations also have or may have bombs and stock piles and plants, the complexities and difficulties of working out an international arrangement will be vastly increased. Indeed, under those circumstances I can imagine no more difficult negotiation nor one that would cause greater uneasiness or afford more mischievous frictions," Lilienthal told a Press Club luncheon.

Another reason for proceeding promptly, Lilienthal said, is that the American people "ought to know where we stand in respect to other nations. And the sooner we know, the better. If a fair and reasonable proposal for international security stands no chance of serious, bona fide consideration by other nations, that's a very important fact and we ought to know it and know it soon."

Negotiations Sought

Lilienthal said the United States would not lose any of its lead in experience, know-how, plants and facilities during the initial discussions with other nations and the first stage of control.

The four senators' resolution urged that negotiations within the United Nations be started immediately so that a "realistic hope of peace" might be substituted for "the present universal fear of mass annihilation through atomic war."

Harold H. Hamilton, national commander of the military Order of the Purple Heart, outlined to President Truman today his organization's campaign for cancellation of the atom bomb tests in the Pacific. Hamilton said Mr. Truman did not seem "particularly sympathetic" to the idea. Hamilton described the projected tests as "wanton waste."

Representative Plans To See 'A' Bomb Test

Washington, April 10 (A. P.).—Representative Walter (D.-Pa.) plans to witness Operation Crossroads, the coming atomic bomb test at Bikini Atoll in the Pacific.

The 51-year-old naval aviator veteran of both world wars told a reporter he has been invited to accompany a congressional observation party by Representative Vinson (D.-Ga.), chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

therefore it will be necessary to solve this problem (of control) politically on the international front. The solution probably lies in the development of an international control system based upon inspection to prevent the diversion of the material to illegal purposes."

"Only Slows Conversion"

One of a group of atomic scientists who yesterday released a statement in Washington declaring that the "denaturing" of atomic materials cannot of itself eliminate the danger of atomic warfare, Seaborg today added to the chemists: "There is general agreement among scientists that such steps [denaturing] can only slow down the conversion from useful to destructive forms of this material."

Seaborg, who last fall announced the existence of the new elements 95 and 96—radioactive elements—today proposed formal names for them. He suggested that 95 be called "Americum," with the symbol "Am" in honor of the Americans, and that 96 be called "Curium," with the Symbol "Cm" in honor of Pierre and Marie Curie, who obtained radium from pitchblende.

Materials' Properties Altered

Dr. Milton Burton, who was associated with the Oak Ridge atomic project, said in another address that chemists may be able to change the properties of familiar solids at will as a result of techniques discovered in the atomic bomb development.

Under bombardment by fast neutrons, he said, certain solid materials—particularly the lighter elements—are so affected thus giving the material entirely new properties. In graphite, for example, he said, changes in electrical resistance, "elasticity" and heat conductivity have been brought about by neutron bombardment.

mittee by two senators.

Senator McCarran (D., Nev.) declared the British agreement was "adverse to the public interest" and "contrary to the declared intent of Congress."

McCarran, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, urged speedy approval by the Commerce Committee of his bill which would require that all international agreements affecting transportation be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

Huge Subsidies Voted

Senator Brewster (R., Maine), agreeing with McCarran, told the committee that although both England and France are appealing to this country for financial aid and operating on deficits, they have voted multimillion-dollar subsidies and grants to their over-ocean airlines.

Both McCarran and Brewster said they feared that privately owned American overseas air transport will be handicapped in competition for business. Brewster said 80 per cent of such air traffic originates in the United States.

Brewster said that recent British exchange regulations have the result of requiring that British subjects "fly on British airlines or stay home."

"I'm not blaming them," Brewster said, adding that he hoped the United States would show similar "concern and zeal" for its own airline operations.

McCarran sharply disputed earlier testimony by State Department representatives and spokesmen for the Civil Aeronautics Board that the President had ample authority to conclude the British, French and similar air transport pacts as executive agreements.

Atom-Plant Inspections Held Sole Guard Possible

Atlantic City, N.J., April 10 (AP)—Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, codiscoverer of plutonium, said today that unless effective international control of atomic energy is established "an alternative lies in foregoing the commercial use of this source of energy."

Asserting that such an alternative was a "solution which it seems a pity to be forced to accept," the University of Chicago scientist told the American Chemical Society:

"In my opinion, atomic energy will be used in industrial peacetime applications because of the advantages which it affords, and

U.S. AIR PACTS ARE ATTACKED

Two Senators Criticize Those With England, France

Washington, April 10 (AP)—Air transport agreements with England and France were criticized today before the Senate Commerce Com-

the 40-cent minimum wage to 65 cents, with a gradual rise to 75.

Rep. Outland (D-Calif), chairman of the special House steering committee pushing the wage bill, told reporters after a White House call that the President urged the group to fight for passage without "crippling amendments" and reported that he would veto it if it carried the Senate's parity amendment.

The President sounded his original veto warning before the Senate voted. Administration leaders contend the new parity plan is inflationary and would raise the country's food bill greatly.

House backers of the formula change recently disclosed a new plan to attach it to legislation extending the OPA but farm state congressmen said today they will try other means to push it across.

TRUMAN REPEATS THREAT AGAINST FARM PARITY RIDER

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP) President Truman made it clear today he has not changed his mind—he will veto the minimum wage bill if it comes to him carrying a formula to hike farm prices.

The formula, requiring that farm labor costs be included in arriving at parity prices, was tacked on by the Senate when it voted to raise

SUBSIDIES BACKED, PRICE CEILINGS ON HOMES REJECTED

WASHINGTON, April 10 — (AP) A veterans housing bill designed to speed the construction of 2,700,000 new dwellings by the end of next year passed the Senate today and went back to the House for consideration of numerous amendments.

The Senate provided for $600,000,000 in subsidies on scarce building materials—an item denied by the House—but neither body gave its approval for the establishment of price ceilings on existing homes and building lands. Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt had laid great stress on the necessity for both those provisions.

Vote of 63 to 14

Final approval came on a roll call vote of 63 to 14. Twelve Republicans and two Democrats voted against it.

While the veterans housing measure headed toward a conference with the House for adjustment of differences, the Senate made a long-range housing measure its unfinished business and will get down to work on that tomorrow.

Although the Administration lost, 33 to 41, in its attempt to apply price ceilings on existing houses, it triumphed 50 to 25 in beating down an amendment by Senator Buck (R-Del) which would have reduced the subsidy fund to $400,000,000.

By an even heavier majority—54 to 19—it crushed an effort by Senator Wherry (R-Neb) to give veterans direct subsidies of five per cent on the purchase of old or new homes, with no veteran to get more than $500. Wherry proposed that as a substitute for the building material subsidies, which the Administration prefers to call "premium payments."

Tries To Change Title

In a final flurry before the bill passed, Senator Cordon (R-Ore) tried unsuccessfully to change the title of the bill, cutting out all reference to "Veterans' Emergency" legislation. Cordon contended the bill offered no special aid to veterans other than priority to buy new homes, but the Senate couldn't see it his way. The vote was 45 to 31.

Defeat of the provision for price ceilings on existing houses came as a surprise, since only a small amount of opposition to it had been heard since the bill cleared the Banking committee. The Housing expediter will have power to set ceilings on new houses under the Senate bill, but the Administration apparently will have to give up its desire for authority to make the first resale price of existing houses and building lots the ceiling price during the emergency.

Wherry, the Republican whip, led most of the efforts to modify the bill. Urging adoption of "a flexible pricing system" rather than the subsidies for building materials, he predicted "you'll be back for another $600,000,000 in six months and then another $600,000,000 later on."

Majority Leader Barkley was equally critical of Wherry's plan to pay direct government subsidies to house-buying veterans. He declared that was "a haphazard way" of trying to help the former servicemen.

Opposes Subsidy

Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) also opposed the direct subsidy plan. He declared that only the top half of the veterans could even think of buying or building houses, and reasoned that the Wherry formula would help the top half only. Senator McClellan (D.-Ark.) said the Wherry amendment would discriminate against veterans who already have bought homes.

Taft supported Senator Buck in his attempt to cut subsidy fund to $400,000,000. He argued that the program could be started on that scale this year, and that if more were needed in 1947, Congress would be around to authorize it.

Barkley said such a cut would be "niggardly," and would restrict the housing expediter's long-term plans for spurring the production of building material.

The premium payments would be made to defer the extra cost of producing the materials in short supply, and could not exceed 30 per cent of the value (at producers' level) of all materials needed for the veterans housing program.

Ceilings Come Off Perfumes; Stick On Lipsticks And Rouge

Washington, April 10 (AP)—The OPA today removed price ceilings on perfume and cologne, but kept controls on lipstick, rouge and other cosmetics "which enter significantly into the cost of living."

Ceilings are also removed on such other products as face powder, tooth paste, and shaving creams. Price controls also will be maintained on such items as baby oils, soap-based shampoos and other products containing soap because of the shortage of fats and oils, the OPA said.

The cosmetic exemption list also includes toilet water, various compounds for treating and beautifying hair, as well as cuticle removers, eye mascara and shadow, eyebrow dyes and pencils, eyelash dyes, hair bleaches except peroxide, hair dyes and lacquers, liquid wave sets, permanent wave creams, solutions and lotions and powered wave sets.

Back On Printing Services

At the same time the OPA announced restoration of price control on printing services, such as typesetting and platemaking. An OPA official said platemaking includes engravings newspapers use to reproduce photographs.

Controls are being restored, the agency said, because prices have climbed "so that it is necessary to restore ceilings to protect product manufacturers for whom these services are performed."

The OPA also ordered suspension of price ceilings on a number of miscellaneous items, including:

Horse and cattle covers and blankets, coat hanger covers, lamp shade covers, sewing machine covers, washing machine covers, home appliance covers, shoe polisher and soap mits, flags, novelty tinsel thread and yarn, and fishing lines made of whole or part of silk, rayon, Nylon, linen or cotton.

Exempted From Price Controls

Products exempted from price controls included rubber fish net

bladders and rubber seine buoys used by commercial fishermen; meat tenderizers, deodorizers used in iceboxes and refrigerators, floor sweeping compounds; wooden picture frame moldings, and racing automobiles including midget racing cars, and electric passenger cars.

Obsolete radio parts and tubes—those not used in any set since 1940—are being exempted from control at the producers' sales level, but only on special application to the OPA.

No. 1 Postwar Scandal Seen In Selling Of Surplus

Washington, April 10 (AP)—Government disposal of surplus property may become the "No. 1 scandal" of the postwar period, Representative George Schwabe (R., Okla.) told Congress today.

"All sorts of practices of favoritism and discrimination against the veterans have been observed," Schwabe said in the *Congressional Record* issued today.

He urged congressional investigation of reports that some surplus property is being sent to Moscow.

Letters From Veterans

"Many veterans have written me stating that large concerns and foreign purchasers have been preferred to the veterans, and that veterans have been deprived of obtaining surplus materials which they so much want and need," he said.

Congress, he declared, gave veterans priority for purchase of surplus war materials but complaints are being made that those in charge of disposal do not give veterans a chance.

He told Congress he received a letter from an Oklahoma business man who said that for five or six weeks he had been inspecting machinery and equipment to be sold by the Government at various plants in the Southwest and had found much of it marked "Moscow."

Rope Cited As Example

In one week in Tulsa, this business man wrote Schwabe, he found several carloads of Manila and sisal rope, both scarce articles in this country, tagged "Moscow."

"This certainly is enough to infuriate all of us," Schwabe said, "and Congress should investigate immediately what is taking place and put a stop to preferences for Moscow. It is time to call a halt."

Senators View Nylon Situation

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP).—Senators had a look at the nylon situation today and learned: (A) It's bad, and (B) it isn't likely to get any better for at least a year. Major Herbert Rose, of the Civilian Production Administration, told a Senate Special Committee on Small Business that he thinks nylon will be scarce until a new plant is completed next spring. But he said he thinks women could get by easily on the hose made now if they just would stop this "hysterical buying."

HOUSE GROUP ASKS $400 PAY INCREASE FOR SERVICEMEN

Backers Will Use Plan as Basis for Plea to Halt Inductions.

SPEEDY ACTION SOUGHT

Sub-Committee Urges Decision Before Draft Bill Reaches Floor.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—(AP) A House Military sub-committee approved a flat $400 a year pay increase for all servicemen today and Rep. Harness (R-Ind.) announced he would move to make it a basis for halting draft inductions.

"With a $400 increase, the Army and Navy will get enough volunteers so continued drafting will not be required," Harness told a reporter.

"Army spokesmen have told us they can get along for several months with a suspension of inductions and still have enough men. If they can do that and then we give them the pay raise to provide still more inducements for enlisting, they ought to be able to do without the draft at all."

See Slowing in Rate

Other committeemen contended, however, that additional enlistments which a pay increase would be sufficient only to prevent the necessity for increasing the rate of draft inductions beyond its present level.

Harness predicted that the full Military committee will approve the $400 increase before the House takes up Friday the bill to continue the draft for nine months beyond its May 15 expiration date. He said he will offer on the floor his proposal to suspend inductions which the committee yesterday rejected.

The $400 a year increase would be paid to all officers and men in the Army and Navy. This would raise the pay of private, now $50 a month, to $83.33.

Recommended 20 Per Cent Boost

The Army and Navy have recommended a 20 per cent increase for all personnel. This would raise the pay of higher officers more than $400 a year, but would increase the private's pay only to $60 a month.

Various other proposals are pending before both the House and Senate Military committees, including one for a 100 per cent increase in the pay of privates, smaller increases for other enlisted men, and none for officers.

The Senate committee expects to act on the draft extension tomorrow and also may vote on a pay increase at the same time.

Victory Medal Planned By Army

Washington, April 10 (AP) — The War Department has ordered procurement of the second World War Victory Medal.

It may be awarded to all members of the armed forces of the United States or of the Government of the Philippines who served honorably on active duty at any time between December 7, 1941, and V-J day.

Pending manufacture of the medal, the service ribbon is being issued as soon as available. The first supply will go to stations at which soldiers are being discharged.

Forest Trees Proposed For All In World War II

Washington, April 10 (AP)—A living memorial—a forest tree—for every person who served in World War II was proposed in the Senate and House today.

Identical bills were submitted. They were prepared at the suggestion of Allen Oliver, president of the Missouri State Chamber of Commerce, after he had discussed the proposal with President Truman.

Representative Zimmerman (D., Mo.) who offered the House bill, said it would provide for designation of one of the national forests in Missouri as a memorial. Plaques bearing names, addresses and serial numbers of all service personnel would be attached to trees throughout the forest. Senator Briggs (D., Mo.) presented the measure in the Senate.

Zimmerman said the plaques would be placed on evergreen trees for men who died in combat. Other types of trees would be used for all other personnel.

EISENHOWER EXPLAINS CHARGES BY RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, April 10. — (AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said today the Red Cross charged Army personnel for food and lodging overseas because the Army requested that it do so.

Eisenhower said in a statement that the current Red Cross campaign for funds had been retarded in some communities by "mistaken criticism" on this score by returning servicemen.

He explained that charges at fixed Red Cross installations overseas were made at the Army's request "so as to insure an equitable distribution among all service personnel of Red Cross resources."

Go To Russia, Lady Astor Advises U.S. Communists

Washington, April 10 (AP)—Lady Nancy Astor today advised American and British Communists to go to Russia and help the Soviets develop the Communist experiment fully if they really believe in it.

"One thing I will say for the Russians," she said, "is that they are trying to educate the people. There are too many people in European countries whom no one has tried to educate."

The vivacious American born first woman member of the British House of Commons talked with reporters after calling on Secretary of War Patterson, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Lieut. Gen. Ira Baker.

MRS. ROOSEVELT SEES NEED FOR WORLD LANGUAGE

HARTFORD, April 10 — (AP) Struggling with the barriers of language, greatest obstacle to an international exchange of thought, today's diplomats and delegates to the United Nations conferences are talking urgently of the need for a common worldwide language, Mrs. Roosevelt declared this afternoon.

In her report on the London sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, a report on the whole optimistic for world peace, Mrs. Roosevelt laid her first emphasis on the language problem. She addressed more than 900 women from 88 Connecticut communities, meeting under the auspices of the Service Bureau for Women's Organizations at Sentinel Hill hall. She also spoke tonight before 3,000 persons at Bushnell Memorial.

Serious consideration is being given, not to an artificial language like Esperanto, but to an eventual agreement that will make it obligatory for all the world's schoolchildren to learn English, French or some other existing language, she reported.

"Eventually, I hope that all children will learn a language that will make it possible for them to talk child to child all over the world," said Mrs. Roosevelt. "That is basic to world understanding."

Mrs. Roosevelt expressed her encouragement, in general, with the results of the London session where she was an official United States delegate and one of five women in the combined delegations.

The new United Nations machinery will not assure peace, she warned. World peace will flourish only on the constant "day in and day out" interest of all people. "The League of Nations failed because the people of the world were not interested."

that he had enlisted in the Canadian army in World War I and was wounded in France. While hospitalized near Manchester, England, he met Mrs. Shisler, then a nurse's aide. They were married and came to the United States together.

They have three sons and four daughters. The eldest son is married and another is studying at Cornell university under the GI bill. One daughter is living in Buffalo. Three other daughters and a son are living with their parents on their farm.

In New York city, where Mrs. Poston was found in a mid-Manhattan hotel yesterday, Police Detective John Leffler quoted her as saying she had been under the impression when she was married that her husband was wealthy.

Leffler said Mrs. Poston told him she had left her husband and hoped to get a divorce because she had found he lived in a one-room cabin with few conveniences.

Her husband, Warren H. Poston, a former ground crew corporal with an Eighth Air force bomber group, telephoned her from Salisbury yesterday and was told she was "all right" but that she had left him 'because she "couldn't stand" that part of the country.

St. Albans Victory from Antwerp. 891 troops, including 191st Military Police company; 3355th, 3356th and 3357th Quartermaster Truck companies; 471st Quartermaster group; 530th Ordnance Tank Maintenance company; Medical detachment of 454th Medical Collecting company.

Vassar Victory from Antwerp. 887 troops, including 7th Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance company; Medical detachments of 147th Ordnance Heavy Automotive Maintenance company, 3353rd Quartermaster Truck company, 3354th Quartermaster Truck company; 104th Ordnance Medium Maintenance company; 696th Engineer Petroleum Distributing company; 182nd Military Police company.

N.Y.U. Victory from Le Havre, 963 miscellaneous troops.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Gen. William Weigel from Manila, 5,127 Army; Rutland, 1,009 Navy, 529 Army.

At San Diego

Destroyer Squadron Three from Guam with following vessels and miscellaneous Navy personnel: Frank Knox, 86; Higby, 101; Hawkins, 85; Chevalier, 966; Benner, 109; Fox, 100.

Ships Which Arrived Yesterday At New York

Pittston Victory from Bremerhaven (due originally Tuesday), 936 troops, including 1511th Engineer Water Supply company; 1392nd Engineer Forestry company.

Wheaton Victory from Antwerp. 931 troops, including 465th and 958th Quartermaster companies.

War Bride Disillusioned by Carolina Farm Life Goes to Visit Aunt on New York Farm

BLISS, N. Y., April 10. — (AP) A 16-year-old English war bride who left her husband's Salisbury, N. C., farm home after spending only 30 hours there, was expected to arrive late tonight at the farm home of her aunt, herself an English war bride of World War I.

The girl, Mrs. Evelyn Caroline Poston, left Salisbury last Wednesday and told New York city police she had become disillusioned with life on the North Carolina farm.

She left New York city this morning by bus for Bliss, where she was to visit her aunt, Mrs. Emoline Shisler.

Mrs. Shisler's husband, Francis, said that he hoped his niece would "stay with us," but added:

"I don't know what she wants to do; she says she doesn't want to go back to England."

Shisler said his own wife, the sister of Mrs. Poston's mother, was a war bride too. He related

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Some 13,500 returning war veterans, including 417 Army patients, are scheduled to debark from 15 vessels at three U. S. ports today.

Ships, Units Arriving Today At New York

U. S. Army hospital ship Wisteria from Bremerhaven, 417 patients.

Montclair Victory from Le Havre, 960 troops, including Company B of 16th Armored Engineer battalion.

Sea Fiddler from Le Havre, 1,080 troops, including 3903rd Quartermaster Truck company.

Lewiston Victory from Bremerhaven, 980 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters battery, Medical detachment and Batteries A, B and C of 197th Anti-Aircraft Artillery battalion; Battery D of 467th Anti-Aircraft Artillery battalion.

Colby Victory from Le Havre, 994 miscellaneous troops; George E. Badger from Cairo, 12.

At New Orleans

Cape Mears from Caribbean, 241 miscellaneous troops.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Thurston from Samar, 714; Mercy from Pearl Harbor, 104 Navy, four Army; LST 727 from Pearl Harbor (due originally Tuesday), 98 Navy; Dorchester from Pearl Harbor, 24 Navy; Quick from Pearl Harbor, 10 Navy; Moctoby from Pearl Harbor, one Navy officer.

At San Diego

Destroyers Wake and Laffey, 15 Navy personnel.

30.24-2199

4,321 TROOPS SAIL

FRANKFURT, Germany, April 10 —(AP) Troopships carrying 4,321 American soldiers sailed for home today.

The 903rd Field Artillery battalion left Bremerhaven. The 345th Quartermaster Depot company, the 123rd Armored Ordnance Maintenance battalion and 2,383 unattached soldiers sailed from Le Havre.

3,831 Service Men Reaching U.S. 1946

[By the Associated Press]

Eight transports, carrying 970 service personnel, are scheduled to arrive today at San Francisco and San Diego, Cal., and three vessels are to bring in 2,861 troops at New York.

At New York—Pittston Victory, from Bremerhaven, originally due yesterday: 936 troops, including 1,511th Engineer Water Supply Company; 1,392d Engineer Forestry Company.

Wheaton Victory, from Antwerp: 931 troops, including 465th and 958th Quartermaster companies.

Colby Victory, from Le Havre: 994 Miscellaneous troops.

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous troops on Thurston, from Samar: 714 navy.

Mercy, from Pearl Harbor: 104 navy, 4 army.

LST 727, from Pearl Harbor, originally due yesterday: 98 navy.

Dorchester, from Pearl Harbor: 24 navy.

Quick, from Pearl Harbor: 10 navy.

Moctobi, from Pearl Harbor: 1 navy officer.

At San Diego—Destroyers Wake and Laffey: 15 navy personnel.

ADD LON FOOD NIGHT (Smith) xxx head

THE CABINET'S STATEMENT SAID THAT ANY DECREASE IN WHEAT SUPPLIES TO INDIA WOULD "INCREASE THE SERIOUS DANGER OF FAMINE IN THAT COUNTRY;" AND ADDED:

"OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, NOTABLY SOUTH AFRICA, ARE FACED WITH A GRAVE SHORTAGE IF EXPORTS FROM THE MAIN SUPPLYING COUNTRIES FALL BELOW THE FIGURES WHICH, DURING (FOOD MINISTER) SIR BEN SMITH'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON, WERE AGREED TO AS BEING REASONABLE."

MQ812PES

Add Lon Lichfield night xxx There

JONES IS THE SECOND OF 10 ENLISTED MEN TO BE TRIED ON CHARGES OF MISTREATING SOLDIER-PRISONERS AT THE STOCKADE OPERATED WITHIN THE U.S. ARMY'S WARTIME TROOP CAMP AT LICHFIELD.

SIX OFFICERS HAVE BEEN CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY "TO INFLICT CRUEL, UNUSUAL AND UNAUTHORIZED PUNISHMENT."

MQ817PES

LONDON, APRIL 10-(AP)-BRITAIN'S FIRST FULL PEACE-TIME BUDGET IN SEVEN YEARS DREW A MIXED REACTION TODAY FROM THE BRITISH PRESS, HIGHLIGHTED BY THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S DESCRIPTION OF THE 3,887,000,000 POUND ($15,548,000,000) BUDGET AS "A REASONABLE ATTEMPT, WITHIN NARROW AVAILABLE LIMITS, TO TIDE OVER A DIFFICULT PERIOD."

MOST OF LONDON'S MORNING NEWSPAPERS HAILED THE BUDGET, OUTLINED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY BY HUGH DALTON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, AS "A LITTLE FOR EVERYONE," WITH ITS LESSENED PURCHASE TAX AND ITS FEW INCREASED ALLOWANCES AND EXEMPTIONS.

THE SHARPEST CRITICISM CAME FROM THE INDEPENDENT DAILY MAIL, WHICH SAID THE BUDGET "LACKS COURAGE AND VISION" AND IS "NIGGARDLY IN CONCEPTION AND PARTISAN IN ITS AIMS."

DALTON'S DECLARATION THAT THE BUDGET ASSUMES "THE ANGLO-AMERICAN (LOAN) AGREEMENT WILL BE APPROVED," WAS RE-EMPHASIZED BY THE TIMES, WHICH COMMENTED: "THE AMERICAN LOAN IS NOT YET RATIFIED AND MANY CALCULATIONS WOULD BE VITIATED IF IT WERE NOT."

REPEAL AT THE YEAR'S END OF THE BRITISH EXCESS PROFITS TAX--THE ONLY MAJOR TAX RELIEF IN THE ENTIRE BUDGET--GENERALLY WAS ACCLAIMED AS PROVIDING ADDITIONAL INCENTIVE TO REBUILD FOREIGN TRADE. THE FINANCIAL TIMES, HOWEVER, EXPRESSED FEARS--VOICED BY SEVERAL OTHER PAPERS---OF POSSIBLE STIFF INCREASES IN NATIONAL DEFENSE CONTRIBUTIONS OR A NEW DIVIDEND TAX HINTED AT BY DALTON.

LONDON, APRIL 10-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO QUOTED SEVERAL TEHRAN NEWSPAPERS TONIGHT AS SAYING THAT "CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES IN THE REGIONS (OF IRAN) NOW EVACUATED BY THE RED ARMY" WERE CAUSED BY BANDS OF GEN. HASSAN ARFA, FORMER IRANIAN CHIEF OF STAFF.

SEVERAL TEHRAN EDITORS HAVE APPEALED TO Ppremier AHMED QAVAM TO SEND TROOPS TO THE AFFECTED AREAS, THE BROADCAST ADDED.

(ARFA WAS ARRESTED IN TEHRAN YESTERDAY ON CHARGES OF "SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES" AGAINST THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT. RUMORS HAVE LINKED HIM WITH RIGHTIST PREPARATIONS TO RESIST THE REBELS IN AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE. ARFA HAS BEEN DESCRIBED IN THE IRANIAN CAPITAL AS "UNSYMPATHETIC" TOWARD THE SOVIET UNION).

MQ1113PES

LONDON, APRIL 10-(AP)-PREMIER STALIN RECEIVED HUNGARIAN PRIME MINISTER FERENC NAGY TODAY, WITH RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VYACHESLAV M.MOLOTOV PRESENT, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID.

MQ1119PES

LONDON, APRIL 10-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TOONIGHT THAT NOVIKOV TO REPLACE ANDREI A.GROMYKO AS AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID GROMYKO HAD BEEN RELIEVED BECAUSE OF HIS APPOINTMENT AS PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

NOVIKOV NOW IS CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON. HE HELD THAT POST PREVIOUSLY UNTIL NAMED OCT. 16, 1943, AS THE SOVIET'S FIRST MINISTER TO EGYPT.

MQ725PES

London, April 10--(AP)--Lord Stansgate, secretary of state for air, will leave for Cairo Saturday to begin negotiations on revision of the 1936 British-Egyptian treaty, the Foreign office announced tonight. 4/11/46

The British government recently agreed to Egypt's request for treaty revision talks. Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin has indicated that he may participate later in the discussions.

LONDON--THIRD ADD BREAD (TOP AYE) X X X AND DEATH."

THE TEXT OF THE STATEMENT:

"AT THE REQUEST OF MR.LA GUARDIA, THE NEW DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UNRRA, A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMBINED FOOD BOARD WAS HELD ON APRIL 10 TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES FOR THE COUNTRIES FOR WHICH UNRRA IS RESPONSIBLE.

"MR.LA GUARDIA HAS EMPHASIZED IN A COMMUNICATION WHICH HE ISSUED TO THE PRESS ON APRIL 6 THE CRITICAL SHORTAGE IN ITALY, POLAND, GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE SUPPLIES OF FOOD THEY ARE RECEIVING ARE FALLING SHORT OF REQUIREMENTS.

"THE MOST ACUTE SHORTAGE IS OF WHEAT. MR.LA GUARDIA HAS APPEALED TO THE MAIN EXPORTING COUNTRIES TO INCREASE THEIR SUPPLIES TO UNRRA IN ORDER TO PREVENT HUNGER, STARVATION AND DEATH.

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HAVE GIVEN VERY SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION TO MR.LA GUARDIA'S APPEAL. THE NEEDS OF THE UNRRA COUNTRIES ARE UNDOUBTEDLY GREAT LARGELY BECAUSE THE SUPPLIES WHICH THE U.S. HOPE TO EXPORT DURING THE CURRENT MONTH FALL CONSIDERABLY BELOW EXPECTATIONS.

"SO FAR AS CAN BE SEEN THERE WILL BE GREAT DIFFICULTY IN INDIA OBTAINING THE QUANTITIES WHICH WERE SUGGESTED FOR THE COUNTRY DURING SIR BEN SMITH'S LAST VISIT, AND ANY SHORT FALL (CORRECT) IN SUPPLIES TO INDIA WILL INCREASE THE SERIOUS DANGER OF FAMINE IN THAT COUNTRY.

"OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, NOTABLE SOUTH AFRICA, ARE FACED WITH A GRAVE SHORTAGE IF EXPORTS FROM THE MAIN SUPPLYING COUNTRIES FALL BELOW THE FIGURES WHICH, DURING SIR BEN SMITH'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON, WERE AGREED TO AS BEING REASONABLE.

"IN VIEW OF THESE CIRCUMSTANCES AND THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF THE UNRRA COUNTRIES TO WHICH MR.LA GUARDIA HAS DRAWN ATTENTION, HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HAVE INFORMED THE COMBINED FOOD BOARD THAT THEY ARE WILLING TO RATION BREAD IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IF THE UNITED STATES ARE PREPARED TO ADOPT THE SAME POLICY.

"SHORT OF THIS, HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ARE PREPARED TO ADOPT ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES OF A COMPARABLY EFFECTIVE NATURE TO THOSE WHICH THE U.S.A. ARE PREPARED TO ADOPT, DESIGNED TO SAVE WHEAT AND FLOUR SO THAT BOTH COUNTRIES MAY MAKE THEIR FULLEST CONTRIBUTION IN THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD WHO ARE FACED WITH STARVATION AND FAMINE."

(END TEXT)

JS517PES

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PARIS, APRIL 10-(AP)-BOTH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE DECLINED TO DISCUSS GENERALISSIMO FRANCO'S SPANISH REGIME AT A FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING, OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID TODAY.

IN REPLY TO FRANCE'S REQUEST OF MARCH 23 FOR A FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING TO DECIDE ON JOINT ECONOMIC AND DIPLOMATIC ACTION, BOTH WASHINGTON AND LONDON TOLD THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE THAT ANY STEPS AGAINST FRANCO SHOULD BE DISCUSSED IN NORMAL DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS.

NO ANSWER HAS BEEN RECEIVED YET FROM RUSSIA.

GH1237PES

the hague, april 10 (ap) -- registrar edward hambro of the international court of justice predicted today that the newly-formed world tribunal would play an important role in final determination of the world's forthcoming peace treaties.

he said in an interview that "the latter phase of the peace treaties will provide a big task for the court."

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the recent united states announcement that it would accept full jurisdiction of the united nations' tribunal would greatly

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strengthened international justice, he continued. previously america had been one of seven nations that had failed to ratify the court protocol.

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hambro, who succeeds lopez j. oliver of spain as registrar (general secretary) of the world court, is a son of carl j. hambro, president of the norwegian storting (parliament) and [redacted] president of the league of nations who is helping to wind up the affairs of that international body at geneva.

the first case [redacted] to come before the new tribunal, hambro said, is likely to be the old dispute between britain and guatemala over ownership of british honduras. guatemala claims sovereignty under an agreement of 1859, which it insists was not carried out by britain. both sides have agreed to accept the international court's final judgment.

hambro also said that the court will take under advisement shortly a request by the united nations for its "advisory opinion" on methods of electing the judges.

slis through second 2000 fw 1302

WARSAW, APRIL 10-(AP)-DR.ADOLF BREMAN, VICE PRESIDENT OF A NEWLY ORGANIZED POLISH LEAGUE TO FIGHT RACIAL HATRED, DECLARED TODAY THAT 7,000 MEMBERS OF POLISH POLITICAL PARTIES HAD BEEN MURDERED SINCE JANUARY, 1945.

BREMAN DISCLOSED THE FIGURE AND ANNOUNCED CREATION OF THE LEAGUE TO BATTLE ANTI-SEMITISM AT A NEWS CONFERENCE. HE SAID THE DEAD INCLUDED 50 JEWS KILLED SINCE THE FIRST OF THIS YEAR AND NEARLY 400 KILLED LAST YEAR.

BREMAN SAID NSZ BANDS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR "ALMOST 100 PERCENT" OF THE SLAYINGS. (THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT HAS ALLEGED THAT THE NSZ, OR NATIONAL ARMED FORCES, HAVE RECEIVED SUPPORT FROM ABROAD. POLISH TROOPS AND SECURITY AGENTS HAVE BATTLED THE NSZ).

(READ IT "BREMAN" THRUOUT)

MQ1117PES

EDITORS

TOKYO--INSERT IN SECOND NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE ELECTIONS (A75KX) AFTER FOURTH GRAF X X X NORTH OF TOKYO.

THE SECOND TO BE VIRTUALLY ASSURED OF VICTORY WAS YUKIO OZAKI, 87-YEAR-OLD MEMBER OF EVERY JAPANESE PARLIAMENT IN MODERN HISTORY. HIS PLATFORM OF OLD-LINE SERVICE WAS INTERMINGLED WITH A SURPRISING "NEW LIBERALISM." HE RECENTLY STARTLED THE POLITICAL WORLD BY CONFERRING WITH COMMUNIST LEADER SANNI NOSAKA AND PERMITTING HIMSELF TO BE QUOTED AS FAVORING THE COMMUNIST SPONSORED "DEMOCRATIC FRONT."

QUITE DEAF AND BENT BY AGE, OZAKI RAN AS AN INDEPENDENT. HE CONDUCTED HIS CAMPAIGN BY SITTING QUIETLY IN HIS ATAMI HOME.

SOME OBSERVERS X X X FIFTH GRAF

JQ1047PCS

Insert NL Tokyo (Burnes) Election ++ Triumph

EXACT BEARING OF THE VOTE ON IMMEDIATE GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS DEPENDS CONSIDERABLY UPON BEHIND-THE-SCENES POLITICAL DEALS. JAPAN, IN TRANSITION, LACKS A CLEAR PRECEDENT FOR DETERMINING BEFOREHAND WHETHER THE CABINET WILL RESIGN.

UNDER THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION AND TRADITION OF LATE YEARS, THE PREMIER WAS APPOINTED BY THE EMPEROR AND WAS NOT NECESSARILY AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. UNDER THE NEW DRAFT OF THE CONSTITUTION--WHICH THE HOUSE WILL CONSIDER--THE CABINET MUST RESIGN UPON CONVOCATION OF THE NEWLY-ELECTED DIET.

IT PROVIDES THAT A SUCCESSOR TO THE PREMIER BE DESIGNATED BY DIET RESOLUTION, WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES' OPINION DOMINATE IN EVENT OF A DISAGREEMENT WITH THE HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS (SUCCESSOR TO THE HOUSE OF PEERS.)

THE SHIDEHARA CABINET HAS BEEN DIVIDED RECENTLY ON THE ADVISABILITY OF REMAINING IN OFFICE AFTER THE FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW HOUSE, REPORTEDLY SCHEDULED FOR MAY 10.

TABULATION BEGAN AT X X X SECOND GRAF NIGHT LEAD (A139KX)

JQ836OPC

NL Elections Tokyo

FIFTY PERCENT OF THE WOMEN IN TOKYO, ELIGIBLE TO VOTE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY, CAST THEIR BALLOTS. THIS WAS TWICE AS MANY AS PREDICTED BY JAPANESE POLITICAL EXPERTS, WHO ALSO HAD FORECAST ONLY A 60 PERCENT TOTAL VOTE IN TOKYO.

THE BANNER DISTRICT IN THE EARLY REPORTS WAS THE FARMING COMMUNITY OF HACHIOJI NEAR TOKYO, WHERE 83 PERCENT OF THE 33,000 ELIGIBLE TO VOTE WAS RECORDED, EQUALLING THE PERCENTAGE OF 1942.

BECAUSE OF POOR COMMUNICATIONS, LITTLE WAS KNOWN EARLY OF HOW THE REST OF JAPAN WAS VOTING.

THE HEAVY WOMEN'S VOTE WAS AN UNCERTAIN FACTOR. A SIMPLING OF

OPINION AMONG A FEW TOKYO WOMEN VOTERS SHOWED THEY HAD BALLOTED FOR WHOM THEY PLEASED, REGARDLESS OF WHAT THEIR HUSBANDS SAID.

THE VOTE RAN ONLY 50 PERCENT IN TWO WORKERS' WARDS, WHERE THE LEFTIST SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AND THE COMMUNISTS LOOKED FOR SUPPORT.

IN HEAVILY-BOMBED SHIBUYA WARD, WHERE THOUSANDS EXIST IN TIN SHACKS, THERE WAS A 70 PER CENT VOTE.

THE HEAVIEST TURN-OUT IN TOKYO CAME FROM THE SO-CALLED "SILK STOCKING" RESIDENTIAL WARDS, WHERE THE CONSERVATIVES LOOKED FOR STRENGTH.

W.MCMAHON BALL, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH MEMBER OF THE FOUR-POWER ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL, JOINED THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH TEAMS WHICH GUARDED THE POLLS AGAINST ANY ATTEMPTS AT COERCION.

BALL TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HE WAS IMPRESSED BY THE ORDERLINESS OF THE ELECTION AND "THE EARNESTNESS OF THE VOTERS."

THE DIET WHICH WILL EMERGE FROM THE ELECTION WILL BE A GREEN ONE, SINCE MOST EXPERIENCED LEADERS WERE FORCED TO THE SIDELINES BY THE POLITICAL PURGES OF GENERAL MACARTHUR.

IT WILL BE GIVEN THE JOB OF ADOPTING A DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION FOR JAPAN. OBSERVERS DO NOT BELIEVE IT WILL BE DOMINATED BY ANY ONE PARTY, ALTHOUGH THEY EXPECT THE LIBERALS AND PROGRESSIVES TOGETHER WILL HOLD A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE SEATS.

WHETHER CONSERVATIVE PREMIER SHIDEHARA WILL BE ABLE TO WORK WITH THE DIET, OR WHETHER THE DIET WILL FORCE THE SELECTION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT, REMAINS TO BE SEEN.

GG236PCS NM

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: WOMEN MADE NEWS TODAY AS THEY CAST THEIR FIRST BALLOTS IN JAPAN'S HISTORY. HERE'S THE "WOMEN'S ANGLE FROM A WOMAN'S ANGLE" BY ONE OF THE TWO ACCREDITED WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS IN TOKYO. HELEN J.FOLSTER, REPRESENTING AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS, WROTE IT FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BY HELEN J.FOLSTER

TOKYO,APRIL.10-(AP)-FEMININE JAPAN VOTED TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY. IT WAS A HEARTENING SIGHT TO SEE MAMA-SAN LINING UP TO CAST HER VOTE FOR DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATION.

OBSERVERS, BOTH JAPANESE AND ALLIED, WERE SURPRISED BY THE LARGE PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AT THE POLLING PLACES. THEY JUST HADN'T CORRECTLY FIGURED OUT THE PSYCHOLOGY OF JAPANESE WOMEN.

FOR SEVEN MONTHS OF OCCUPATION, THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO IDEAS OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY. THE WOMEN, EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE CONSIDERED INFERIOR AND HARDLY WORTH BOTHERING ABOUT, ARE NONETHELESS NEITHER DEAF NOR DUMB. THIS NEW FREEDOM SOUNDED JUST AS GOOD FOR THEM AS FOR THE MEN OF JAPAN. PROBABLY IT SOUNDED EVEN BETTER.

A GREAT MANY JAPANESE WOMEN FIGURED OUT A LOT OF THINGS FOR THEMSELVES, TOO. IN THE PAST, THEY HAD PUT UP WITH THE SAME HARDSHIPS AS THE MEN, BUT WITHOUT EQUAL PRIVILEGES. KEEPING HOUSE AND SCROUNGING FOR FOOD IN RUINED CITIES HAD TOUGHENED THEM A LOT. THEY BECAME AS IMPORTANT AS THEIR MENFOLK IN KEEPING THE FAMILY GOING.

TODAY IT LOOKS AS IF IT HAD DAWNED UPON THEM THAT THIS SHARING OF RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD CARRY RIGHT THROUGH TO HAVING THEIR SAY AT THE POLLS.

WITHOUT DOUBT, POLITICS HAD BEEN DISCUSSED IN PLENTY OF HOMES. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY HOW MUCH INFLUENCE THE MAN OF A FAMILY WILL HAVE ON HIS WOMEN'S VOTE. THE JAPANESE ARE BROUGHT UP TO BELIEVE THAT OBEDIENCE IS A PRIME VIRTUE.

HOWEVER, IT STRUCK ME IN THE POLLING PLACES I VISITED IN TOKYO ALL DAY THAT THE WOMEN VOTERS SEEMED RATHER AN INDEPENDENT LOT. MOST OF THEM WENT IN BY THEMSELVES OR WITH OTHER WOMEN. WITH BABIES ON THEIR BACKS AND DRESSED IN THEIR FANCIEST KIMONOES THEY WENT AT THE BUSINESS OF VOTING AS IF THEY HAD DONE IT ALL OF THEIR LIVES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFFERS IN TOKYO REPORTED THAT SEVERAL WOMEN INTERVIEWED SAID THAT ALTHOUGH THEY HAD DISCUSSED POLITICS WITH THEIR HUSBANDS, THEY WERE NOT INFLUENCED BY THEM AND DID NOT KNOW HOW THE MALE MEMBER OF THE FAMILY WAS VOTING.)

ALL DAY THE WOMEN STREAMED THROUGH POLLING PLACES AND WHO COULD TELL WHETHER PAPA'S IDEAS WERE CARRIED OUT? PROBABLY PAPA GOT THE SHOCK OF HIS LIFE WHEN THE BOYS WERE TOLD NOT TO COME HOME TO LUNCH BECAUSE MAMA WAS GOING OUT TO VOTE.

ALL CLASSES AND AGES OF WOMEN VOTED: OLD LADIES, SO BENT THEY HARDLY COULD WALK, SHY YOUNG MOTHERS, AND PAINTED GEISHAS AND THEIR MADAMS. AT THE POLLING PLACE FOR THE LARGEST GEISHA DISTRICT IN TOKYO, THE RECORDS SHOW THE GEISHA GIRLS TURNED OUT EARLY AND THEIR VOTE WAS ALMOST 100 PERCENT.

I WONDERED IF THESE WOMEN REALIZED WHAT A STEP THEY HAD TAKEN UPWARD FROM MEDIEVALISM.

DS414APS

TOKYO...1ST ADD ELECTION (BJT)...X X X OF THE JAPANESE.

WILLIAM MACMAHON BALL, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH MEMBER OF THE FOUR-POWER COUNCIL, TOURED MAJOR PRECINCTS OF TOKYO AND TALKED WITH ELECTION OFFICIALS IN THE AFTERNOON. HE SAID:

"I PARTICULARLY AM IMPRESSED WITH THE EARNESTNESS OF THE VOTERS. THEY ALL SEEMED TO BE DELIBERATING OON A CHOICE AND DID NOT APPEAR TO BE TAKING THE ELECTION LIGHTLY."

HE COMMENTED THAT IT RESEMBLED AN ELECTION DAY IN AUSTRALIA, HIS HOME.

FJ639ACS

TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 11-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS' INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION TODAY ORDERED THE APPREHENSION OF VICE ADM.TAKASUMI OKA, ALLEGED TO "HAVE OCCUPIED A POSITION OF GREAT INFLUENCE AS HEAD OF THE STRONGEST BUREAU IN THE NAVY MINISTRY."

A PROSECUTION SECTION OFFICIAL SAID OKA ATTENDED CONFERENCES BEFORE THE IMPERIAL THRONE AT WHICH THE WAR PROGRAM WAS DECIDED AND KNEW OF THE PROPOSED ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR AS EARLY AS NOVEMBER, 1941.

JAPANESE SOURCES SAID LT.GEN.AKIRO MUTO, FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF TO LT.GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, HAD BEEN APPREHENDED, ENTERING SUGAMO TUESDAY. THE JAPANESE ALLEGED MUTO WAS ONE OF THE LEADERS IN THE NATION'S PREWAR MILITARY CLIQUE.

JQ1049PCS NM

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BY DUANE HANNESSY

TOKYO,APRIL 10-(AP)-WITH LESS THAN FIVE DAYS REMAINING BEFORE THE SCHEDULED INDICTMENT OF TOP FLIGHT JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS HEADED BY HIDEKI TOJO, THEY STILL HAVE NOT RECEIVED THE PROMISED AMERICAN DEFENSE AID OR BEEN PERMITTED TO TALK WITH THEIR JAPANESE ATTORNEYS.

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT REQUESTED THAT EACH DEFENDANT BE ASSIGNED AN AMERICAN ATTORNEY IN ADDITION TO HIS JAPANESE COUNSEL. GENERAL MACARTHUR APPROVED. THAT MEANS A MINIMUM OF TWO DOZEN AMERICAN DEFENSE LAWYERS, BUT THE STAFF HAS NOT PUT IN AN APPEARANCE.

SOME AMERICAN OFFICERS AT MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS SAID THE STAFF

30.24-2203

SHOULD BE EXPEDITED SO THE JAPANESE PUBLIC WILL APPRECIATE THE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM WHICH PERMITS LEGAL ASSISTANCE, EVEN FOR ENEMIES.

THE DEFENSE SECTION HAS BEEN SET UP BUT OFFICERS SAY THAT SO FAR IT IS ONLY A PAPER ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS DONE NOTHING ABOUT PREPARING A DEFENSE.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT ABOUT 25 DEFENDANTS WILL BE NAMED WHEN THE PROSECUTION SUBMITS INDICTMENTS MONDAY. AS SOME OF THE DEFENDANTS POSSIBLY WILL BLAME OTHERS AND TRY TO SHIFT THE RESPONSIBILITY, SEPARATE AMERICAN COUNSEL IS EXPECTED TO BE ASSIGNED TO EACH JAPANESE. SO FAR THERE ARE ONLY FOUR AMERICANS ON THE SKELETON DEFENSE STAFF.

DS646APS

THE ACTING CHIEF OF DEFENSE IS A YOUNG NAVY OFFICER, LT.VALENTINE B.DALE OF 1333 EAST 89TH ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

ALSO ASSIGNED, BUT AS YET INACTIVE, IS CAPT.GEORGE A.FURNESS OF 20 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK, WHO WAS A MEMBER OF THE HOMMA DEFENSE AND ACCOMPANIED MRS.HOMMA ON HER VISIT TO GENERAL MACARTHUR. FURNESS WILL REVERT TO CIVILIAN STATUS SHORTLY, BUT WILL REMAIN AS A MEMBER OF THE STAFF. MRS.FURNESS LIVES AT NINE CLINTON PATH, BROOKLINE, MASS.

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LT.COMDR.E.RICHARD HARRIS, 7440 GEORGIA AVE., WASHINGTON, D.C., AND ENS.JOSEPH NAPPI, SPOKANE, WASH., ARE THE OTHER TWO ATTORNEYS ON DUTY ON THE DEFENSE STAFF.

THE JAPANESE ATTORNEYS HAVE NOT BEEN PERMITTED TO VISIT THEIR CLIENTS IN SUGAMO PRISON. IN "SMALL FRY" TRIALS AT YOKOHAMA, JAPANESE LAWYERS WERE PERMITTED TO CONSULT THEIR CLIENTS ONLY WHEN ACCOMPANIED BY AMERICAN CONSUL. THE LACK OF AMERICAN ATTORNEYS IN THE MAJOR CASES HAS BARRED SUCH VISITS SO FAR.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT WHEN THE INDICTMENTS ARE RETURNED THE SKELETON AMERICAN DEFENSE STAFF WILL SEEK TO DELAY ARRAIGNMENTS AND ACTUAL START OF THE TRIALS TO GAIN TIME TO PREPARE THE DEFENSE CASES.

GG9A0ACS NM

ADD-TO1640 Election briefs xxx Exclaimed

SONOROUS NOTE, FROM POLITICIANS:

"THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IS THAT THE ELECTION SERVED TO CREATE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF OUR PARTY'S POLICY."

- - -

COY STATEMENT FROM A CANDIDATE:

"I'M NOT VERY CERTAIN OF BEING ELECTED."

- - -

KYODO NEWS AGENCY'S EXPLANATION OF WHY WOMEN VOTERS OUTNUMBERED MEN IN THE EARLY BALLOTING:

"THE EXPERTS PREDICTED THAT MALE VOTERS WOULD INCREASE IN THE AFTERNOON, AS MOST OF THEM PROBABLY WERE STAYING HOME WATCHING THE HOUSE WHILE THEIR WOMENFOLKS VISITED THE POLLS IN THE MORNING."

DS641APS

TOKYO, APRIL 10-(AP)-EXECUTIVES OF EIGHT AMERICAN AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING FIRMS TODAY COMPLETED A TWO-WEEKS INSPECTION OF PACIFIC AREAS DURING WHICH THEY APPRAISED THE PERFORMANCES AND CAPABILITIES OF THEIR PRODUCTS IN USE BY THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE TOUR WAS ARRANGED BY REAR ADM.JOHN W.REEVES, JR., COMMANDER OF THE NAVAL AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE, AND INCLUDED VISITS TO HONOLULU, THE MARSHALLS, PHILIPPINES, RYUKYUS, BONINS, MARIANAS AND CHINA.

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THOSE IN THE PARTY WERE E.F.BURTON, DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.; H.E.BLYTHE, GOODYEAR AIRCRAFT, AKRON, OHIO; J.M.LADDIN, CONSOLIDATED-VULTEE AIRCRAFT, SAN DIEGO; WRIGHT A.PARKINS, PRATT AND WHITNEY, EAST HARTFORD, CONN.; LESSING ROSENWALD, PHILADELPHIA INDUSTRIALIST; T.CLAUDE RYAN, RYAN AERONAUTICAL CO., SAN DIEGO; SIDNEY A. STEWARD, HAMILTON PROPELLER, EAST HARTFORD; S.BLACKWELL TAYLOR, PARKER ALLIANCE COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO; C.P.TURNER, AIREQUIPMENT COMPANY, BURBANK, CALIF.

NATS OFFICERS ACCOMPANYING THE GROUP INCLUDED COMDR.G.E.FOUCH, AKRON, OHIO AND LT.CMDR.JOHN L.CECIL, LOUISVILLE.

FR638ACS

YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, APRIL 11-(AP)-JAPANESE DEFENDANTS IN THREE WAR CRIMES TRIALS TODAY PROTESTED THEIR INNOCENCE OF ATROCITY CHARGES AND ONE ASSERTED HE TREATED WAR PRISONERS "WITH MORE SYMPATHY THAN I DID MY OWN MEN."

FORMER LT.HORISHI TAKEUCHI, WHO COMMANDED THE KAWASAKI CAMP, SAID HE ALWAYS THOUGHT OF THE CAMP "AS BEING HOME FOR THE PRISONERS" AND THAT HE HAD GREAT CONCERN FOR FOOD AND SANITATION CONDITIONS.

IN ANOTHER COURTROOM, A FORMER JAPANESE CORPSMAN DESCRIBED MEDICAL AID GIVEN AMERICAN FLIERS AFTER THEIR B-29 CRASHED FOLLOWING A RAID ON TOKYO.

"WE HAD MORPHINE," CORPSMAN SAID, "BUT THERE WAS SO MUCH EXCITEMENT WE FORGOT TO USE IT."

AT A THIRD TRIAL, A FORMER JAPANESE ARMY LIEUTENANT WHO COMMANDED A PRISON CAMP PLEADED INNOCENT TO ATROCITY CHARGES AS DID TWO OF HIS FORMER CIVILIAN EMPLOYES. A PROSECUTION WITNESS WILL BE NAVY CAPT. SAMUEL NEWMAN OF PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO VOLUNTARILY RETURNED TO JAPAN TO TESTIFY.

JQ1106PCS NM

YOKOHAMA,APRIL 10 (AP)-THE LEGION OF MERIT WAS PRESENTED TO FOUR EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS COLONELS TODAY AND A FIFTH RECEIVED AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO A PREVIOUS LEGION OF MERIT AWARD.

THE CLUSTER WAS AWARDED TO COL.REV.D.CORPUT, JR., 71 CARPENTER ST., RIVER PLAZA, REDBANK, N.J.

COL.JOHN P.KAYLOR, 56 SOUTH RAYS AVE., COLUMBUS, OHIO; COL.JAMES L.CRANDELL, 3627 JENA ST., NEW ORLEANS; COL.NAPOLEON R.DUELL, ORIENT, N.Y., AND COL.GERALD J.GREEVE, 395 EAST UPSAL ST., PHILADELPHIA, RECEIVED THE LEGION OF MERIT.

GG713ACS

KYOTO, JAPAN, THURSDAY, APRIL11-(AP)-RUSSIA, CHINA AND THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH WERE REPRESENTED AMONG A GROUP WHICH OBSERVED THE VOTING HERE WEDNESDAY.

IN THE GROUP WERE COLONEL POLASHANKO AND INTERPRETER .PANKIN OF THE STAFF OF THE SOVIET MEMBER TO THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN; COL.C.K.TANK AND NAN KWANG HSHIEN OF THE CHINESE LIAISON MISSION, AND COL.E.E.LONGFIELD LLOYD, COUNSELLOR TO THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH MEMBER OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL.

JQ1036PCS

ADD TEHRAN RADIO x1. REPORTS

THE ANNOUNCER SAID DEPUTIES HAD GIVEN THE REGIME A UNANIMOUS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

"THEN MR.ELHAMI, MINISTER OF FINANCE, PRESENTED THE BUDGET FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1325 TO PARLIAMENT," THE BROADCAST CONTINUED. "TOTAL INCOME WILL BE 64,600,000 TOMANS. EXPENSES ARE ESTIMATED AT 63,856,972 TOMANS."

THE LARGEST ITEM IN THE BUDGET WAS 10,000,000 TOMANS FOR THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION. ROADS AND COMMUNICATION WERE ALLOTED 8,000,000.

THE BROADCAST CLOSED WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT A "STATE THEATER" HAD BEEN OPENED.

MJ902AES

SEOUL,APRIL 10-(AP)-SEOUL NEWSPAPERS SPECULATED TODAY THAT LT.GEN. JOHN R.HODGE'S TOKYO CONFERENCE WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR DEALT WITH THE PROJECTED ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN AMERICAN OCCUPIED SOUTHERN KOREA.

HODGE IS OCCUPATION COMMANDER OF SOUTHERN KOREA AND MACARTHUR IS HIS IMMEDIATE SUPERIOR. NORTHERN KOREA IS OCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIANS, WHO OPPOSE AMERICAN PROPOSALS FOR SETTING UP A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR ALL OF KOREA AND IMMEDIATE ELIMINATION OF THE 38TH PARALLEL OCCUPATION BOUNDARY.

THE DAILY NEWS SAID PLANS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT WERE PROCEEDING RAPIDLY AND THAT THE AMERICAN-RECOGNIZED DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL HAD ADOPTED A TEMPORARY CONSTITUTION OF "THE GREAT KOREAN REPUBLIC." DETAILS WERE NOT ANNOUNCED.

THE COUNCIL SENT A MEMORANDUM TO THE JOINT U.S.-SOVIET COMMISSION. THE NEWSPAPER SAID IT REQUESTED IMMEDIATE ABOLITION OF THE OCCUPATION BOUNDARY, TERMINATION OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT, AND "INSTANT WITHDRAWAL" OF BOTH AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS UPON FORMATION OF A KOREAN GOVERNMENT.

(PILED LINE 1ST GRAF: XXX WITH THE PROJECTED XXX)

DS650APS

CHUNGKING, THURSDAY, APRIL 11-(AP)-PARTY LEADERS STUDIED TODAY A THREE-STEP PROPOSAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE AIMED AT ENDING MANCHURIAN STRIFE THROUGH A FIVE-DAY "TRUCE" AND STRICT OBEDIENCE TO POLITICAL CONSULTATION CONVFERENCE UNITY AGREEMENTS.

THE LEAGUE, A GROUP OF MINORITY PARTIES, ASKED NATIONAL PARTY AND COMMUNIST LEADERS AT A CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT TO APPROVE THIS PROGRAM:

1. CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES WITHDRAW FROM CHANGCHUN-MUKDEN RAIL LINE, NOW THE REPORTED SCENE OF SEVERE FIGHTING, AND PERMIT THE GOVERNMENT FORCES TO OCCUPY CHANGCHUN.
2. BOTH SIDES OBSERVE A FIVE-DAY TRUCE, WHEREIN GOVERNMENT FORCES WOULD HALT ADVANCES INTO MANCHURIA AND PERMIT WITHDRAWAL OF COMMUNISTS FROM THE RAIL LINE.
3. AFTER GOVERNMENT OCCUPATION OF CHANGCHUN FOLLOWING THE TRUCE PERIOD, OTHER PROBLEMS BE SETTLED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO AGREEMENTS ALREADY SIGNED.

A CENTRAL CHINESE NEWS (OFFICIAL KUOMINTANG) AGENCY DISPATCH FROM CHANGCHUN REPORTED THAT THE CHINESE MILITARY COMMAND THERE MADE A STRONG PROTEST TO SOVIET ARMY HEADQUARTERS BECAUSE OF THE ALLEGED DESTRUCTION OF CHINESE BARBED WIRE DEFENSES IN THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL BY PATROLLING RUSSIAN TANKS.

THE BARRICADES HAD BEEN PLACED AS A DEFENSE AGAINST INFILTRATION BY CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

THE DISPATCH, FROM THE OFFICIAL NATIONAL-PARTY NEWS AGENCY, ADDED THAT FINAL UNITS OF THE RUSSIAN GARRISON WERE TO LEAVE CHANGCHUN APRIL 14.

JQ1103PCS

HONOLULU, APRIL 10-(AP)-THE STAR-BULLETIN SAID TODAY REAR ADM.AUSTIN K.DOYLE HAD BEEN ORDERED TO WASHINGTON TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE MEAD SENATE COMMITTEE CONCERNING IRREGULARITIES IN HANDLING OF GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES IN THE 14TH NAVAL DISTRICT.

DOYLE, WHO HEADED A FIVE-MONTH NAVY INVESTIGATION INTO THE MATTER, DECLINED COMMENT. HIS CHIEF ASSISTANT, MARINE COL.IVAN C.STICKNEY, LEFT FOR WASHINGTON 10 DAYS AGO.

JQ1005PCS

HONOLULU--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD INDICTMENTS (A73KX)

X X X X X AND SIU.

KANGETER AND CARTER REMAINED ON DUTY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 14TH NAVAL DISTRICT SAID THAT PRESUMABLY THE TWO MEN WOULD BE RELIEVED OF DUTY PENDING A HEARING ON THE CHARGES, BUT THAT NO ACTION COULD BE TAKEN UNTIL AUTHORITY WAS RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON.

JQ1005PCS NM

30.24-2205

HONOLULU,APRIL 10-(AP)-THE STAR-BULLETIN SAID TODAY A FEDERAL GRAND JURY HAS INDICTED TWO NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, EIGHT HONOLULU BUSINESSMEN AND OTHERS ON CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE GROUP WAS ACCUSED OF ORGANIZING THE AMERICAN-PACIFIC TRADING COMPANY IN 1944 UNDER OKLAHOMA LAW FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUYING AND RESELLING MERCHANDISE TO THE GOVERNMENT AT THE PEARL HARBOR CIVILIAN HOUSING AREA.

THE MEN WERE ACCUSED OF OBTAINING SHIPS' SERVICE (NAVY STORE) PRIORITIES FOR THE PURCHASE OF GOODS ON THE MAINLAND AND FREE SHIPPING SPACE ON NAVAL VESSELS., THE GOODS, THE INDICTMENT CHARGES, WERE THEN SOLD TO SHIPS' SERVICE HERE AT A PROFIT, OR DIVERTED TO RETAIL OUTLETS.

THE INDICTMENT ALLEGES THAT,THE FIRM, BETWEEN AUG.8, 1944, AND FEB.28, 1945, RESOLD TO THE GOVERNMENT $253,339 WORTH OF MERCHANDISE FOR $301,708.

NAVAL OFFICERS REPORTED INDICTED WERE CAPT.JOHN S.KANGETER, CHARLESTON,S.C., IN CHARGE OF U.S. NAVAL CANTONMENT AREA THREE, PEARL HARBOR, AND LT.JOHN E.CARTER, HIS ASSISTANT.

THE CHARGES CARRY A MAXIMUM PENALTY IN CASE OF CONVICTIONS OF TWO YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND $10,000 FINE.

FJ501ACS

APR 1 1946

ADD OTTAWA NL WOIKIN XXX employe

late today a subpoena was issued for appearance tomorrow of the crown's star witness, igor gouzenko, former russian embassy cipher clerk, at the case of h. s. gerson, former munitions department official, also facing espionage charges. the ex-clerk started canada's spy probe rolling last september when he fled the russian embassy with documents that have become the basis of the crown's case against 14 accused persons.

---ap 447p, 538p, 747p, fw2052

OTTAWA, APRIL 10-(AP)-MISS EMMA WOIKIN, FORMER CIPHER CLERK IN THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, WAS DIRECTED BY MAGISTRATE GLENN STRIKE TODAY TO STAND TRIAL ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES.

SHE DECLINED TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT OR CALL ANY EVIDENCE IN HER DEFENSE BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE COMMITTED HER FOR TRIAL AT THE NEXT TERM OF COURT.

HER COMMITTAL COMPLETED THE PRELIMINARY HEARINGS OF FOUR PERSONS NAMED IN THE FIRST REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION WHICH INVESTIGATED SOVIET ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES.

GH1142AES

OTTAWA, ONT., APRIL 10--(AP)--GLEN L. MARTIN, UNITED STATES AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURER, SAID IN AN ADDRESS HERE LAST NIGHT THAT HE BELIEVED THE ATOM BOMB "AS WE KNOW IT" ALREADY WAS OBSOLETE AND HE BELIEVED THE FUTURE WOULD SEE GUIDED MISSILES WHICH COULD CIRCLE THE EARTH.

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"WE CAN BUILD AIRPLANES WHICH WILL FLY AT 1,500 MILES AN HOUR," HE SAID. "OUR ONLY TROUBLE IS TO SEE HOW WE CAN LAND THEM, BUT THIS IN TIME WILL BE IRONED OUT."

"THERE MAY WELL BE A PLANE WHICH WILL TAKE OFF WEIGHING 80 TONS AND WILL FLY AT 2,500 MILES AN HOUR, CIRCLE THE EARTH AND DROP OFF ITS PILOT

WHEN IT CROSSES ITS OWN TERRITORY."

HE SAID THIS WAS NO DREAM, BUT A "SCIENTIFIC FACT AS DEVELOPED IN SECRET ALLIED LABORATORIES."

APR 11 1946

CONCERNING THE ATOM BOMB, MR. MARTIN SAID "WE BUILT THE PLANES WHICH CARRIED THE ATOM BOMB, BUT THIS PROJECT WITH ITS HEATING SET-UP AND ALL ITS ELABORATE MECHANISM NOW IS A THING OF THE PAST WITH THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS."

-CP DEC 25TP

WASHINGTON, APRIL 10-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HAS TOLD FRANCE IT BELIEVES "FULLER DISCUSSIONS" ARE DESIRABLE ON THE RECENT FRENCH PROPOSALS FOR ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ACTION AGAINST THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT, THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY.

A DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THIS GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO THE FRENCH SUGGESTIONS WERE DISPATCHED TO PARIS LAST SATURDAY.

IT ASSURED THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT THAT THIS COUNTRY HAD GIVEN "MOST CAREFUL CONSIDERATION" TO THE PROPOSALS, BUT BELIEVES THEY SHOULD BE DISCUSSED FURTHER.

ALTHOUGH THE FRENCH PROPOSALS NEVER HAVE BEEN DISCLOSED OFFICIALLY IN WASHINGTON, THEY ARE KNOWN TO INCLUDE SUGGESTIONS FOR AMERICAN-BRITISH-FRENCH EMBARGOES ON SHIPMENTS OF OIL AND CERTAIN OTHER COMMODITIES.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER SAID THIS GOVERNMENT HAS NOT YET DECIDED WHAT ITS ATTITUDE WILL BE ON DISCUSSION OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL MATTERS RELATIVE TO GERMANY AT THE MEETING OF BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS IN PARIS LATE THIS MONTH.

IN ADDITION TO ITS NOTE ACCEPTING SECRETARY BYRNES' PROPOSAL FOR SUCH A MEETING, FRANCE SENT ALONG A PROPOSAL THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS ATTEMPT TO FORMULATE COMMON POLICIES ON THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC NATURE OF THE RUHR AND RHINELAND AREAS OF GERMANY.

EG912PES NM

(120)

WASHINGTON, APRIL 10-(AP)-F. H. LA GUARDIA, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNRRA, SAID TODAY THAT "IF DENMARK OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY HAS MEAT, WE WANT IT, AND IF NOBODY ELSE WILL BUY IT, WE WILL."

LA GUARDIA DECLARED THAT "UNRRA HAS NO CONTROL OVER THE MEAT ALLOCATIONS OF DENMARK OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY; THAT IS THE FUNCTION OF THE COMBINED FOOD BOARD."

HIS STATEMENT WAS ISSUED TO DENY A REMARK OF JACOB TVEDEGAARD, CHAIRMAN OF THE DANISH AGRICULTURE MINISTRY'S CATTLE MEAT COMMITTEE. TVEDEGAARD WAS QUOTED AS SAYING IN COPENHAGEN YESTERDAY THAT HIS COUNTRY'S COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES ARE FILLED WITH MEAT AND "THAT SEVERAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WOULD LIKE TO BUY, BUT ACCORDING TO THE UNRRA'S ALLOCATION LISTS THEY ARE NOT ABLE OR ALLOWED TO DO SO."

ZA1017PES

WASHINGTON, APRIL 10-(AP)-THE SENATE TODAY MADE PERMANENT THE FIVE-STAR RANKING OF GENERALS OF THE ARMY, GEORGE C. MARSHALL, DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER AND HENRY H. ARNOLD.

IT CONFIRMED THE PERMANENT PROMOTIONS TO THAT RANK PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

FOUR NAVAL OFFICERS RECENTLY WERE GIVEN SIMILAR PERMANENT STATUS AS ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET. THEY WERE WILLIAM D. LEAHY, ERNEST J. KING, CHESTER W. NIMITZ AND WILLIAM F. HALSEY, JR.

ZA1011PES

PORTLAND, ORE., APRIL 10-(AP)-NICOLAI GREGOROVICH REDIN, RUSSIAN NAVAL LIEUTENANT CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE AGAINST THIS COUNTRY, AGREED TODAY TO RETURN TO SEATTLE FOR TRIAL.

APPEARING BEFORE THE U.S. COMMISSIONER FOR PRELIMINARY HEARING, THE 29-YEAR-OLD RUSSIAN DECLARED "I AM ABSOLUTELY INNOCENT." HIS ATTORNEY, IRVIN GOODMAN, SAID HE DID NOT OBJECT TO REMOVING THE CASE TO SEATTLE. AT THE BRIEF HEARING, GOODMAN RELEASED A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS REPORTING REDIN'S ASSERTION THAT, "THIS WHOLE THING IS A BUILD UP FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES" AND URGING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO SUSPEND JUDGMENT UNTIL THE RUSSIAN PRESENTS HIS CASE IN THE COURTS.

ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE TO CHANGE REDIN'S $10,000 BOND TO BE RETURNABLE IN SEATTLE. THAT, U.S. COMMISSIONER ROBERT LEEDY SAID, HAS THE EFFECT OF WAIVING THE PRELIMINARY HEARING.

REDIN SAID HE WOULD LEAVE TODAY OR TOMORROW FOR SEATTLE WITH HIS WIFE AND CHILD.

A FEDERAL GRAND JURY IN SEATTLE LAST NIGHT INDICTED REDIN ON FIVE COUNTS, A FEW HOURS AFTER THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON HAD DISCLOSED IT HAD REJECTED A RUSSIAN REQUEST THAT THE CASE BE DROPPED.

THE SOVIET EMBASSY, ETC., PICKING UP SECOND GRAPH UNDER SEATTLE DATE.

NN1244 PCS NM

...40 D N.Y. NLUN. ** RCVD

AFTER THE CLOSED SESSION THIS MORNING, A U.N. STATEMENT SAID THERE WAS AN INFORMAL EXCHANGE OF VIEWS REGARDING SELECTION OF A TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS SITE.

"THE MATTER WILL CONTINUE TO BE STUDIED BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL AND THE SECRETARIAT," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL IS FACED WITH THE QUESTION OF FINDING A HOME FOR THE U.N. FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS. THE DECISION APPARENTLY LIES BETWEEN HUNTER COLLEGE IN THE BRONX, WHERE THE COUNCIL NOW IS MEETING, AND THE SPERRY GYROSCOPE PLANT AT LAKE SUCCESS ON LONG ISLAND.

GH438PES

BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, APRIL 10-(AP)-POLAND ASKED THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TODAY TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST THE FRANCO REGIME IN SPAIN ON THE GROUND THAT IT HAS ALREADY THREATENED WORLD PEACE AND IS A HAVEN FOR NAZIS, THEIR ASSETS AND GERMAN SCIENTISTS "DEVISING NEW MEANS OF WARFARE."

THE POLISH APPEAL, FILED BY AMBASSADOR OSCAR LANGE WITH SECRETARY GENERAL TRYGVE LIE, PILED UP ANOTHER BIG POLITICAL ISSUE FOR THE PEACE-ENFORCEMENT BODY EVEN BEFORE IT HAD STRUGGLED OUT FROM THE WEIGHT OF THE IRANIAN CASE. THE NEXT ROUND IN THE IRANIAN CASE WILL COME AT 3 P.M., MONDAY, A SECRET MEETING OF COUNCIL MEMBERS DECIDED TODAY, WHEN RUSSIA WILL URGE AND THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN OPPOSE PROMPT DISMISSAL OF IRAN'S COMPLAINTS AGAINST RUSSIA.

30.24-2207

LANGE CITED AS EVIDENCE OF THE THREAT TO PEACE AND OF THE "INTERNATIONAL FRICTION" WHICH HE SAID WERE CAUSED BY FRANCO'S GOVERNMENT THE FACT THAT ON FEB. 26, 1946 THE SPANISH-FRENCH FRONTIER WAS CLOSED AND NEXT DAY THE SPANISH REGIME "ORDERED THE CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AT THE BORDER OF FRANCE."

MOREOVER, HE SAID, THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN HAVEN TO NAZI ASSETS AND PERSONNEL AND TO "WAR CRIMINALS AND NAZI LEADERS WHO CONTINUE THEIR ACTIVITIES" FROM SPAIN.

ALSO, SAID LANGE'S LETTER, THE FRANCO ADMINISTRATION "ALLOWS AND PROMOTES SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH BY GERMAN SCIENTISTS ENGAGED IN DEVISING NEW MEANS OF WARFARE."

LANGE DID NOT SAY EXACTLY WHAT THE COUNCIL OUGHT TO DO ABOUT IT BUT HE URGED "ADOPTION OF SUCH MEASURES AS ARE PROVIDED FOR IN THE CHARTER."

HE TOOK SHARP ISSUE WITH THE OFFICIAL AMERICAN POSITION, AS STATED IN STATE DEPARTMENT NOTES ON SPAIN, THAT THE SITUATION REVOLVING AROUND FRANCO IS AN INTERNAL ONE FOR THE SPANISH PEOPLE TO HANDLE. HE SOUGHT TO SHOW THAT THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER BOLSTERED HIS POSITION.

FRANCO, LANGE ARGUED, IS "A CONCERN OF ALL THE UNITED NATIONS." HE SAID THAT ARTICLE 2, PARAGRAPH 6 SAYS THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD SEE TO IT THAT EVEN NON-MEMBER STATES "ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION AS FAR AS MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY."

"THE SITUATION IN SPAIN," LANGE SAID, "MAKES THE APPLICATION OF THIS PROVISION IMPERATIVE."

LANGE NOTED THAT FEBRUARY 9, THIS YEAR, IN ITS LONDON MEETING THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY BANNED THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT FROM MEMBERSHIP, SHARPLY CRITICIZED ITS HISTORY AND CONDUCT AND RECOMMENDED THAT U.N. MEMBERS TAKE THE RESOLUTION INTO ACCOUNT IN CONDUCTING THEIR INDIVIDUAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

"SINCE THEN," LANGE SAID, "A SERIES OF DEVELOPMENTS HAS MADE IT CLEAR THAT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT HAVE ALREADY CAUSED INTERNATIONAL FRICTION AND ENDANGERED INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY."

LANGE HAD WITHHELD FILING OF THE SPANISH CASE UNTIL TODAY IN ORDER TO GIVE THE RUSSIAN DEMAND FOR DISMISSAL OF IRAN'S COMPLAINTS PRIORITY. THE SPANISH DEBATE THUS CANNOT BEGIN UNTIL SOMETIME NEXT WEEK. SINCE THE NEXT PUBLIC MEETING IS MONDAY.

AS DELEGATES CAME OUT OF THE TWO-HOUR GATHERING U.N. OFFICIALS SENT WORD THAT THE PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED POLISH PLAN TO ASK ACTION ON FRANCO HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT AND THE LETTER WOULD BE RELEASED LATER TODAY (PROBABLY AROUND 2:30 P.M.)

NO CONCLUSIONS WERE REACHED ON THE SITE PROBLEM AND ANOTHER MEETING WILL BE NECESSARY, PRIOR TO THE PUBLIC MONDAY MEETING AT 3 P.M. E.S.T.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT CALLED TODAY'S DISCUSSION AN "INFORMAL EXCHANGE OF VIEWS" ON THE SITE QUESTION AND SAID "THE MATTER WILL CONTINUE TO BE STUDIED BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL AND THE SECRETARIAT." SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE IS CHARGED WITH MAKING THE FINAL DECISION.

ON RUSSIA'S DEMAND THAT THE COUNCIL WASH ITS HANDS OF THE IRANIAN CASE THERE APPEARED TO BE MOUNTING OPPOSITION. IRANIAN AMBASSADOR HUSSEIN ALA INFORMED THE COUNCIL YESTERDAY THAT IRAN WANTED THE CASE KEPT ON THE AGENDA.

BOTH THE UNITED STATES, ETC. SECOND GRAF (A118)

THE DECISION ON THE COUNCIL'S NEXT PUBLIC MEETING DATE WAS REACHED AT A SECRET SESSION CALLED PRIMARILY TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF WHERE THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD ESTABLISH ITS REGULAR INTERIM HEADQUARTERS--AT HUNTER COLLEGE IN THE BRONX OR AT A MODERN BIG FACTORY BUILDING AT LAKE SUCCESS, L.I. FIRST REPORTS WERE THAT NO DECISION WAS REACHED.

GH112PES

NOVIKOV, AS CHARGE D'AFFAIRES FOR RUSSIA IN GROMYKO'S ABSENCES FROM HIS POST, HAD A LARGE PART IN REPRESENTING THE SOVIET UNION TO THE UNITED STATES.

ONE OF HIS MOST IMPORTANT JOBS HAS BEEN THAT OF SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE ON THE FAR EASTERN ADVISORY COMMISSION.

NOVIKOV ACTED AS HIS COUNTRY'S SPOKESMAN DURING THREE OF WASHINGTON'S LATEST BRUSHES WITH MOSCOW. IT WAS NOVIKOV WHO HANDLED BOTH THE DISPUTES OVER BULGARIAN RECOGNITION AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF RUSSIAN TROOPS FROM IRAN. HE ALSO WAS THE RUSSIAN SPOKESMAN IN THE UNITED STATES AGAINST GENERALISSIMO FRANCO'S REGIME IN SPAIN.

AN EXPERIENCED CAREER DIPLOMAT, NOVIKOV HAD BEEN RUSSIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE HE WAS NAMED MINISTER TO EGYPT IN THE FALL OF 1943. A YEAR LATER HE WAS RETURNED AS SECOND IN COMMAND AT THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON.

MQ855PES

BY LARRY HAUCK

NEW YORK, APRIL 10-(AP)-IN THE MIDST OF A WORLD PRAYING FERVENTLY FOR AN END TO WARS, THE WORLD'S GREATEST PEACE ORGANIZATION CAN'T FIND A SATISFACTORY PLACE TO LIVE.

FROM THE FIRST THE UNITED NATIONS HAS HAD ITS TROUBLES OVER SITES. NOW THE PROBLEM HAS GROWN INTO ONE OF THE MAJOR ISSUES FACING THE NEW-BORN GROUP.

THE HIGHLY CONTROVERSIAL QUESTION OF A PERMANENT HOME HAS EVEN BEEN SIDETRACKED NOW IN THE MIDST OF A STRUGGLE OVER AN INTERIM HOME.

THE QUESTION OF CURRENT QUARTERS CENTERS AROUND COSMOPOLITAN NEW YORK CITY AND ITS REACTION TO THE WORLD'S DELEGATES.

U.N. GOT A LATE START, "LIKE DOING YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING ON CHRISTMAS EVE," ONE OFFICIAL SAID.

FOUR WEEKS BEFORE THE MARCH 25 OPENING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL THERE WAS NO MEETING PLACE. HURRIEDLY QUARTERS WERE SET UP AT HUNTER COLLEGE IN THE BRONX WHERE U.N. SPENT A QUARTER OF A MILLION

DOLLARS AND MANAGED TO GET SUITABLE FACILITIES READY.

DAY BY DAY THE PROBLEMS MAGNIFIED AND, REALIZING THAT HUNTER JUST DIDN'T HAVE THE FACILITIES WHICH WILL BE NEEDED FOR THE MANY COMMITTEE MEETINGS, OFFICES AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THE U.N. SUDDENLY SWUNG TO CONSIDERATION OF THE SPERRY GYROSCOPE PLANT AT LAKE SUCCESS ON LONG ISLAND.

DELEGATES MOTORED THE 22 MILES OUT THERE, AND CAME BACK WITH THE REPORT THAT EXCEPT FOR AVAILABLE LAND ON WHICH TO BUILD IT HAD ALL THE MAJOR PROBLEMS OF OTHERS IN THIS AREA--NAMELY HOUSING, TRANSPORTATION AND PERHAPS LOCAL OPPOSITION.

AT LAKE SUCCESS THE MAYOR OF THE VILLAGE OF 700 TOLD THE DELEGATES: "WE VIEW WITH ALARM AND CONCERN THE IMPACT OF SUCH A LARGE ORGANIZATION IN OUR MIDST."

WHEN THE DELEGATES CAME HERE THEY EXPECTED HOUSING IN THE GREAT MIDTOWN HOTELS, A WELL-OILED SYSTEM OF PERSONAL TRANSPORTATION, SPACIOUS OFFICE QUARTERS AND A WARM WELCOME FROM THE NATION'S LARGEST CITY.

BUT INSTEAD OF THE UNITED NATIONS "MAKING OVER" NEW YORK, THE CITY FAIRLY SWALLOWED UP U.N.

THE AVERAGE NEW YORKER APPEARS UNAWARE THAT THE ORGANIZATION IS HERE. DELEGATES, SECRETARIES AND OFFICES ARE SCATTERED FROM THE BATTERY TO THE BRONX. OFFICIALS FIND OFFICE SPACE LACKING AND CONSTANTLY ARE FORCED TO SHUTTLE THE EIGHT MILES FROM HUNTER TO MIDTOWN MANHATTAN FOR THEIR FILES.

THE U.N. ITSELF MAINTAINS THREE OFFICES--AT HUNTER COLLEGE, IN THE FRENCH BUILDING ON FIFTH AVENUE AND IN THE RKO BUILDING ON THE AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS (SIXTH AVENUE). FOR ONE MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, THE MEXICAN DELEGATE BECAME CONFUSED AND WENT TO HUNTER INSTEAD OF TO THE FRENCH BUILDING.

TO FURTHER COMPLICATE ACCESSIBILITY OF OFFICIALS AND DELEGATES, MANY NATIONS MAINTAIN OFFICES IN BOTH HOTELS AND OTHER MANHATTAN BUILDINGS.

DELEGATES THEMSELVES HAVE REFUSED TO AIR THEIR VIEWS PUBLICLY, BUT THE AUSTRALIANS HAVE MADE IT CLEAR THAT THEY STILL FAVOR THEIR ORIGINAL CHOICE--SAN FRANCISCO.

APPARENTLY, TOO, THIS IS THE FIRST TIME MANY OF THE DELEGATES HAVE HAD TO COPE WITH THE OVERFLOWING METROPOLITAN PRESS. SCORES OF REPORTERS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS ARE CONSTANTLY ON THE JOB. AS OSCAR LANGE, POLISH DELEGATE, PUT IT ON ARRIVING AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT DREW MORE THAN 100 PERSONS INTO A TINY ROOM:

"I DIDN'T WANT A MASS MEETING; JUST A SMALL CONFERENCE TO EXPLAIN MY VIEWS."

SOME U.N. OFFICIALS PRIVATELY BLAME THE CITY FOR NOT ARRANGING FOR MORE AND BETTER FACILITIES. THE CITY ADMINISTRATION, MEANWHILE, HAS BEEN UNDER PRESSURE TO GET THE U.N. OUT OF HUNTER BY MAY 15, EXPIRATION DATE OF THE PRESENT LEASE, AND ALLOW THE STUDENTS TO RETURN.

ON HOUSING, CITY OFFICIALS FIGURATIVELY THROW UP THEIR HANDS BECAUSE THERE ISN'T ANYTHING AVAILABLE EVEN TO OFFICIAL DEMANDS, THEY SAY.

IT ALL LOOMS AS A FORERUNNER TO THE QUESTION OF A PERMANENT HOME. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAS APPROVED A SITE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION OF THE WESTCHESTER-FAIRFIELD COUNTY AREA STRADDLING THE NEW YORK-CONNECTICUT LINE AND ALL THAT REMAINS IS TO SELECT THE ACTUAL SITE WITHIN THAT TRACT.

BUT LOCAL OPPOSITION CONTINUES IN THAT WEALTHY AREA AND SOME BELIEVE THAT IN THE END THE UNITED NATIONS MAY YIELD, GET THE

ASSEMBLY TO CHANGE ITS MIND AND GO ELSEWHERE.

A LOT DEPENDS, THESE OBSERVERS SAY, ON HOW THEY COME OUT ON THE PROBLEM OF AN INTERIM HOME FOR THE NEXT THREE TO FIVE YEARS.

DN7AES

NEW YORK, APRIL 10--(AP)--THE POLISH NAVY HAS ESTABLISHED A PERMANENT BASE AT SWINEMUENDE , NOW RENAMED SWINOUJSCIE, FORMER GERMAN PORT ON THE BALTIC NEAR STETTIN, THE POLISH PRESS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY.

PP CCC 1245P

30.24-2209

Franco Threatens France, Report From Spain Hints; U. N. Shifts to Long Island

LEADER IN EXILE BARES DOCUMENT CHARGING PERIL

Mysterious Message Asserts 450,000 Troops Are Poised on Border.

WILL GO BEFORE U.N.

Note May Be Used to Bolster Polish Move Against Franco.

NEW YORK, April 11—(AP) A Spanish Republican leader tonight tossed into the mounting controversy over the Franco government a mysterious document which he said showed that Franco Spain was an aggressor nation threatening France.

The Spanish Republican, Fernando de Los Rios, declared at a news conference that he hoped this document would be laid before the United Nations security council when it takes up the Polish charges that Spain is a threat to world peace and that Franco is harboring German scientists experimenting on new atomic age weapons.

Sees Charges as Political

In Washington, President Truman told reporters that the charges filed by Poland were political but he declined to say exactly what political implications he saw in the Polish accusations.

A majority of the Security council lined up unofficially in favor of a complete airing of Poland's charges against the Franco regime of Spain.

But what the council would do after hearing Poland, it was indicated, depends entirely on the case Poland puts up.

De Los Rios, official representative of the Spanish Republican leadership which has been recognized as a government only by Mexico and Poland among the council membership, was extremely reticent as to the source of the document he mentioned but he did say it came from within the Spanish border.

Troops on Border

It showed, de Los Rios said, that Franco Spain was threatening France, that Franco now has 450,000 troops poised on the closed French-Spanish border.

"Spain now has an army superior to that of France numerically, and perhaps in the quality of armament too," de Los Rios said.

"I am sure this document will be presented before the United Nations Security council," he added. He said the information contained in the document "showed that 450,000 Spanish soldiers are poised on the French border of the Pyrenees x x x with concrete orders of mobilization and geographic location of every division and regiment."

De Los Rios said severance of diplomatic relations with Spain "by all of the United Nations collectively" would, in the opinion of the Spanish Republicans, bring about Franco's downfall.

The Spanish Republicans would not say who might introduce the document before the council.

He told newsmen it had been seen by the French government and there was some belief among United Nations observers that Henri Bonnet, the French delegate, would offer it. Bonnet was instructed by his government today, it was reported from Paris, to support the Polish demand for United Nations action against Franco.

De Los Rios was flown to the United States from Paris to press the Spanish Republican side.

Whether de Los Rios would be called on to speak to the council itself arose as another issue. One U.N. observer said it was not likely that the council would establish the precedent of hearing from what the majority considered to be a faction of a country. The Spanish Republicans are exiled in Paris.

Recess Until Monday

The Security council will remain in recess until Monday at 3 p. m.

The secretariat announced both the Russian-Iranian and the Spanish questions were on the provisional agenda for the council meeting next Monday. However, the Russian-Iranian case is listed first and of course, would be taken up before the Polish charges are heard.

Russia has demanded that the Security council dismiss the Iranian case. Iran countered with a request that the council keep tab on the situation at least until May 6, by which time Russia has promised to have the Red army completely out of Iran.

Six Oppose Franco

At least six of the 11 nations on the council are on record flatly against Generalissimo Franco and his regime or have indicated willingness to hear what Poland has to say to support its charges.

These six are the United States, Great Britain, Russia, France, Mexico and Poland.

A United States spokesman indicated that this country would support a full hearing before the council but that decision would be reserved until all the facts are heard.

That position was seconded by a spokesman for the British delegation. He said it was the British stand that Poland would have to prove its case.

Both the United States and Britain say Franco is a domestic Spanish problem but they are willing to hear the arguments before voting whether he is a menace to peace as charged by Poland.

A spokesman for the French Foreign office in Paris said today that the French delegate has been instructed to support Poland's move.

The Soviet delegation had no comment. But there was little doubt on the Russian position since the Soviet press has continually attacked Franco Spain.

Mexico, since it has recognized the Spanish Republican government, will favor moves against Franco.

The possibility that the Madrid government will be discussed by the top ranking representatives of the United States, France and Britain at the same time the Security council is talking about it arose today.

Proposes Meeting

Reliable sources in London said that U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes had proposed a meeting of the ranking officials of the U. S., France and Britain soon to discuss Franco.

The conference likely would be held in London, although Secretary Byrnes is scheduled to go to Paris for a meeting on April 25 with the foreign ministers of Britain, France and Russia.

It was said Russia was not invited to the conference because the Soviets have never recognized the Franco government.

It was disclosed in London that the ambassadors of the United States, Britain and France last week called to the attention of the Spanish government "the danger of granting Spanish nationality" to Germans in Spain.

Allied sources in Madrid said no Nazi war criminals had been designated as living in Spain—but the Polish letter charges Franco is harboring "a large number of war criminals and Nazi leaders, who continue their activities from Spanish territory."

Furthermore, the council has on file a dossier charging that from 50,000 to 100,000 Germans now are in Spain and that Nazi scientists are engaged in Spain in research on atomic energy and jet propulsion. This report was prepared by eight organizations including the Nation Associates and the C.I.O.

Spanish scientific circles said in Madrid they were ignorant of any notable German scientists being in refuge in Spain and working on destructive instruments of war as charged by Poland. They expressed belief Spain had no laboratories equipped for such experiments.

The committee of experts of the Security council met at Hunter college today for another session on rules. The council thus far has approved only about one-third of the rules it must have for satisfactory operation.

In Washington, President Truman nominated Herschel V. Johnson, minister to Sweden, as the United States deputy representative on the Security council with rank of minister. He will be deputy to Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., the permanent delegate.

DE LOS RIOS CALLS SPAIN AGGRESSOR

Evidence Lies In Secret Document, Exiled Official Says

New York, April 11 (AP)—Fernando de los Rios, official representative of the Spanish Republican Government exiled in Paris, declared today a mysterious document which he said came from within Spain showed that the Franco Government is an aggressor nation menacing France.

De los Rios would not elaborate on the source of the document except to say it was obtained by the Spanish Republican Government from within the Spanish border and that it had been shown to the French Government. He said he hoped it would be introduced before the United Nations Security Council.

In a news conference, de los Rios declared that Franco Spain had 450,000 troops poised on the closed French-Spanish border.

Recognized By Poland

The official representative of the Republican regime which has been recognized so far by Poland and Mexico, arrived in New York Tuesday by plane from Paris hoping to present his case to United Nations delegates.

He said he has personally seen Henri Bonnet, the French delegate, and the Mexican delegate, and planned to visit every delegate on the Security Council as soon as possible.

The Polish delegate, Dr. Oscar Lange, has charged in a letter to the United Nations secretariat that the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco is a menace to world peace and has given shelter to German war criminals and scientists engaged in experiments on new destructive weapons.

De los Rios said he did not have first-hand knowledge on the alleged presence of German scientists in Spain. He said, however, that former Gestapo leaders now were in Spain working with the Franco Government.

Russian Backing For Anti-Spain Move Seen

New York, April 11 (AP)—Russia was expected today to join in Poland's demands that the United Nations require Spain—accused of harboring Nazis devising new means of warfare—to act in accordance with demands of international peace and security.

Poland's indictment of Spain—

characterized by the Spanish press as Russian inspired—was brought before the Security Council late yesterday under a United Nations Charter provision which says that the organization "shall insure that states not members of the United Nations act in accordance with the principles of the organization so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security."

Gromyko Move Looked For

Although Andrei A. Gromyko, who yesterday was relieved of his ambassadorial duties by Moscow to free him for full-time work as the Soviet delegate to the Security Council, has not identified himself with the Polish charges, conference observers fully expected that he would give his support to Poland in pressing for action.

The Polish charges, declaring that fugitive German scientists were developing ultra-modern weapons under Generalissimo Francisco Franco's protection, implied that such "new means of warfare" were designed to meet the competition of the atomic age. The Polish delegation declined to elaborate on the nature of the weapons allegedly being devised in Spain—which was a proving ground for certain modern arms in the Spanish civil war.

Priority For Iran Issue

By withholding the Polish charges against Spain until yesterday, Polish Delegate Oscar Lange assured priority for discussion of Gromyko's demand that the Iranian question be dismissed when the council resumes its sessions Monday.

Gromyko's demand is opposed by the United States, Britain and others, who desire to hold the matter open for review after May 6, the deadline for withdrawal of Red Army troops from oil-rich Iran.

The Polish indictment charges that Franco gives asylum to fugitive war criminals, Nazis and Nazi assets and "allows and promotes scientific research by German scientists engaged in devising new means of warfare."

Border-Closing Cited

Lange cited France's closure of her Spanish frontier on February 26 and the reported concentration of Spanish troops on the border in his broad charges that Franco had "already caused international friction and endangered international peace and security."

He made no specific recommendation on what the United Nations should do about Spain, but the Polish Embassy in London last week suggested that the United Nations break off relations with Madrid.

The American and British delegations here were expected to maintain the position that Spain was Franco's domestic problem but that they were willing to hear Poland's arguments in open Council session before voting whether Spain constituted an actionable menace to peace.

SPANISH PRESS CENSOR BENDING

Papers Print Lange Letter and Anti-Franco News.

Madrid, April 11 (A. P.).—The Spanish press, which is under close Government censorship, printed today the text of the letter through which Poland advised the United Nations Security Council in New York that she would present a case against Spain within a few days. The letter was sent by Dr. Oscar Lange, Polish delegate, on April 8.

Spanish scientific circles professed ignorance of any notable German scientists taking refuge in Spain and working on destructive instruments of war, as charged by Dr. Lange. They expressed the belief that Spain had no laboratories equipped for such experiments.

Allied sources said no Nazi war criminals had been designated as living in Spain. About seventy of the 250 Nazis whom the Allies want sent back to Germany have been returned. Those remaining include naval and military attaches, several press attaches and other diplomats.

Allied control council representatives have been searching out German assets in Spain, and are variously reported to have uncovered assets worth up to $100,000,000.

Anti-Franco News Printed.

For the first time, two of Madrid's three morning newspapers informed their Spanish readers that Britain, France and the United States had advised Spaniards to get rid of Generalissimo Franco. The monarchist paper ABC and the Catholic paper Ya printed the news in a dispatch from New York by the official news agency EFE. The Falange newspaper Arriba did not carry the story.

Efe's mention of the joint British-American-French note of March 4 was contained in an account of Polish preparations to bring the Spanish question before the United Nations Security Council.

Referring to French notes to the United States and Britain urging them to joint action in bringing the Spanish question before the council, Efe said "Britain and the United States then opposed the French proposal, deciding instead to formulate a joint declaration urging the Spanish people to get rid of Gen. Franco."

Accounts of the three-Power declaration which appeared in the Spanish press on March 5 omitted this portion of the statement, indicating only that it had suggested changes in the regime.

An Aneta dispatch from the Hague today declared that Labor party members of the Dutch Lower House had sent to the Government a resolution urging that Holland co-operate with France and "other democratic nations" in seeking to have the Franco regime in Spain supplanted by a "truly democratic system."

Attack on Spain by Poland Is Political, Says Truman

WASHINGTON, April 11—(AP) President Truman today described as political the charges which Poland has filed against Franco Spain in the United Nations Security council.

Other officials conceded somewhat wryly that the Polish move had put the United States and Britain and France alike on the spot.

Mr. Truman declined, when reporters questioned him, to say exactly what political implications he saw in the Polish charges. But diplomatic authorities who have long been puzzling over the fate of Generalissimo Francisco Franco were less reluctant to speak their minds so long as their names were not disclosed.

Supported By Russia

Poland, presumably with the strong support of Russia, filed charges with the United Nations at New York yesterday that Franco's government is an active threat to international peace and to the security of other nations.

The Poles demand that the Security council take action. The action is not specified but presumably the Poles want Franco forced out of power.

Three first-rate political situations are effected by the Polish move, in the view of officials in Washington. Here they are:

1. The division between Russia on the one hand and the United States and Britain on the other. In most cases this has come up in a manner which has put Russia on the defensive. That has been true of the Iranian case in the Security council as of other cases outside the council. The effect of the Polish charges may be to put the United States and Britain on the defensive for they have already stated that they do not favor United Nations action against Franco even though they have stated with equal force that they certainly wish the Spanish people themselves would get rid of their ruler.

Fear Communist Rise

2. Spanish domestic politics. The immediate objective of any action which the U.N. council might take against Franco in response to Poland's charges would be directed at ousting Franco. The big question is who would replace him. It seems reasonably certain that American and British "go slow" policy is the result of apprehension that an outright Communist government might move into Madrid in the turmoil which probably would follow a forceable ousting of Franco. Poland, with its close ties with Russia, would not mind this.

3. French domestic politics. The Paris government is under heavy pressure to do something about Franco. The Communists as one of the three ruling parties in France are in a position to influence action. It was this combination of circumstances which caused France originally to propose a joint action of the big powers in the United Nations against Franco.

Britain and the United States rejected this proposal on the ground that Franco is essentially a domestic problem for Spain. The French then delayed their proposed action in the hope of getting unity on some other move. Poland's maneuver forces the issue and puts France in the position of having to choose in this particular case whether she will go along with the United States and Britain or with Poland and Russia.

Some Dutch Oppose Franco

New York, April 11 (AP). An Aneta dispatch from The Hague today declared that Labor party members of the Dutch lower house had sent to the Government, a resolution urging that Holland co-operate with France and other democratic nations in seeking to have the Franco regime in Spain supplanted by a "truly democratic system."

SPERRY FACTORY APPROVED FOR USE AS HEADQUARTERS

World's Fair Site to Be Scene of Assembly Meeting in Fall.

NEW YORK OFFERS AID

City Will Remodel Building, Erect Housing Units.

NEW YORK, April 11—(AP) The United Nations decided today to move its interim headquarters to the $17,783,000 Sperry Gyroscope plant at Lake Success—22 miles from New York city—and accepted an offer of Mayor William O'Dwyer to set the old World's Fair site at Flushing Meadows in order for next September's meeting of the General Assembly.

The Security council, pledged under its rules to meet at least every two weeks, will transfer its activities from Hunter college, in the Bronx, to the Lake Success site as soon as arrangements can be made.

New York to Aid

New York city's offer—described by Secretary General Trygve Lie as "a very great contribution to the success of the United Nations" and a "generous gesture—was to spend $1,250,000 improving the municipal building at the fair site and to erect housing units to accommodate 4,000 persons on the U.N. payroll by January, 1, 1947.

Although present contract requires the U.N. to evacuate the remodeled gymnasium at Hunter college May 15, Lie requested an extension to Aug. 15, in a letter to the mayor.

He said the premises would be vacated before that date if the new quarters were completed ahead of schedule.

While today's decision disposed of the immediate problem of accommodations for world peace preserving organization, the task of finding a permanent home is far from solved.

Site Question Continues

Authorities estimate it will be three to five years before the U.N. is permanently established in the Westchester (N.Y.) — Fairfield county (Conn) area. And although the assembly agreed on the site, there were rumors of a move to locate elsewhere—in the old League of Nations home at Geneva or in San Francisco.

The Sperry plant is 45 minutes from midtown Manhattan by automobile. The nearest railroad station—New Hyde Park on the Long Island line— is more than a mile distant.

Top secret gadgets for the Army and Navy still are in production at the plant and under present plans 7,000 workers will continue to turn them out behind guarded walls.

Most of the offices maintained by the United Nations now at Hunter college and in two skyscrapers in Rockefeller center probably will be located in the three-story administration building, erected five years ago.

Ready Sept. 1

Carpenters will have the Flushing Meadow meeting place ready for the United Nations Sept. 1, Mayor O'Dwyer said.

To accommodate the 51 delegations and their staffs, arrangements must be made for 4,000 persons in the spacious municipal building, now used as a skating rink.

The World's Fair site, visited by more than 45,000,000 sightseers in 1939 and 1940, now is all but deserted. Only three buildings remain on the grounds.

The B.M.T. and the IRT lines of New York's subway system still run to the old World Fair entrance. The Board of Transportation said it could easily accommodate the increased traffic.

The Board of Estimate, soon after the conference with U.N. authorities, authorized a $600,000 appropriation for improvement of the World's Fair building and directed Park Commissioner Robert Moses to proceed with contracts for the work.

The remaining $650,000 for the project will be charged to a fund already set up by the Park department for improvement of Flushing Meadow park property.

New U. N. Site

Here is the text of the United Nations letter on a new interim headquarters:

April 11, 1946.

To the Hon. William O'Dwyer, Mayor, the Honorable the Board of Estimate, City Hall, New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Confirming my conversations this morning with you, Mr. Robert Moses and Mr. Grover Whalen, and later with the members of the Board of Estimate, I should like to set before you the decisions which I have reached with respect to the interim Headquarters of the United Nations.

1. The United Nations will make arrangements without delay for the occupancy of the Sperry Plant at Lake Success, L. I., for the Secretariat and Councils of the United Nations.

2. The United Nations would like to hold the General Assembly this September in the City Building at the World's Fair Grounds in the Borough of Queens. We are conscious of the generous offer of the city authorities to make this building available with suitable alterations and additions, and will be glad to give our most energetic co-operation to this end.

3. In view of the fact that it will require some time to make these sites available and to move the Secretariat, we should like to continue to occupy the Bronx unit of Hunter College, including Gillette Hall, until Aug. 15, 1946. Should it be possible to vacate the Hunter College premises before that date, we should be glad to give the authorities due notice of such intention to vacate.

May I take this opportunity to thank you and through you the people of the City of New York for the warm-hearted hospitality which they have shown to the United Nations and its personnel.

Very truly yours,
TRYGVE LIE,
Secretary General

Lie's Letter on

30.24-2211

Plans For World Police Force Being Drawn Up

New York, April 11 (AP)—In a penthouse atop a midtown hotel, some twenty men are laying down plans for organization of a military force which ultimately may develop into the most powerful the world has ever seen.

These experts, moving with all the caution and secrecy their job demands, compose the military staff committee of the United Nations.

As the military organ of the Security Council, the committee members make up a general staff for the world's international police force, whose task will be to prevent and, if need be, suppress aggression.

In the words of the United Nations Charter, their duty is to "advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament."

Wide Authority Granted

An indication of the wide authority that will eventually go to this small group of men can be seen in Charter provisions empowering the Security Council to use armed force to give effect to its decisions in cases where it considers that such measures as severance of diplomatic relations, economic relations and communications have failed.

Such enforcement action, says the Charter, may include "demonstrations, blockade and other operations by air sea and land forces of members of the United Nations."

Chiefs of staff of the Big Five—United States, United Kingdom, Russia, France and China—are permanent members of this committee.

U.S. Representatives

For the deliberations to date most of them have delegated top advisers from land, sea and air units. The current United States representation includes Gen. George C. Kenney, Air Forces; Lieut. Gen. M. B. Ridgway, Army; Admiral R. K. Turner, Navy, and Capt. Denys Knoll, Navy, secretary.

Speculation naturally centers around the size of this gigantic military force and how much the 51 member nations each will contribute in manpower and equipment. Most guesses so far have had the United States contributing heavily in air and sea units, with the largest share of ground forces being drawn from Russia.

Under orders from the Security Council, the committee is examining specifically from a military point of view Article 43 of the Charter, which says in part:

"All members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

"Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided."

The charter adds that the agreements "shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes."

Moscow Sees Reds' U.N. Interest Proven

Moscow, April 11 (AP)—The appointment of Andrei Gromyko as Russia's permanent delegate to the United Nations Security Council was interpreted by observers here today as an indication of the Soviet Union's deep interest in the organization as a means of international co-operation and peace maintenance.

Gromyko is regarded in Moscow as one of Russia's ablest diplomats and best-informed officials in the field of international affairs.

His successor as Ambassador to the United States, Nikolai V. Novikov, is considered here to be a brilliant diplomat who has favorably impressed American representatives who have worked with him, especially in connection with consultations on reparations.

D.C. Feels Red Move Shows Faith In U.N.

Washington, April 11 (AP)—Diplomatic officials today hailed Russia's appointment of a new Ambassador to the United States as a fresh sign of Soviet faith in the United Nations.

Moscow last night announced the appointment of Nikolai V. Novikov as Ambassador in Washington, succeeding Andrei A. Gromyko, Russia's permanent representative on the United Nations Security Council.

State Department officials later confirmed that Russia had recently made the usual inquiries about the acceptability of Novikov—present chargé d'affaires—and had been told the United States would welcome his appointment.

The Reasoning

Diplomatic officials who related Novikov's appointment to Russia's regard for the United Nations reasoned this way:

If the Soviet Union took the United Nations lightly it would not have assigned an official of Gromyko's stature and experience to devote full time to the Council job.

Gromyko's appointment was announced March 24, the day before the United Nations Council met for the first time in New York. It was not until Novikov's appointment was announced, however, that the world knew for certain that Gromyko would be a full-time Security Council member with no ambassadorial chores to perform.

Novikov "A Good Guy"

Stocky and bespectacled, Novikov enjoys cordial relations with State Department officials and Washington diplomats. Reserved, soft-spoken and reticent in his dealings with the press, he nevertheless is regarded, in the words of one veteran diplomat, as "a good guy—intelligent, pleasant, and easy to get along with."

Novikov, 43, has been Ambassador in everything but name for nearly a year. When Gromyko left for the San Francisco conference, April 23, 1945, Novikov became chargé d'affaires. He has directed embassy affairs ever since.

AZERBAIJAN WORK BEGUN

Iranian Peace Delegations Are Said To Have Been Named

Tehran, April 11 (AP)—Negotiations to settle troubles in Azerbaijan and Kurdistan already may be under way, it was indicated today shortly after the chief of the autonomous Azerbaijan Government declared his province did not want to be separated from Iran.

The Azerbaijan Premier, Jafar Pishevari, also was quoted in a broadcast from Tabriz last night as openly thanking the Red Army "since it was by their efforts that the tyrannical regime of Iran was overthrown."

The Premier asserted that "all our activities proved to the world we are not separatists. We have never wanted to be separated from Iran."

Conflicting Reports

Pishevari said the "Red Army is leaving Azerbaijan," but in Tehran an official British source declared that the Russians, instead of beginning evacuation of the province, actually may be increasing the size of their troop and tank concentrations. He did not give the source of his reports.

The Tabriz broadcast, quoting from a report by Pishevari to the Azerbaijan Parliament, declared also that the autonomous regime had started a land distribution program "by which almost 1,000,000 peasants will receive lands," and voiced a belief that Azerbaijan must have a regular army in addition to volunteer militia, because "we know very well that without an army it is impossible to have freedom."

Conference Indicated

Pishevari's statement supported several developments indicating that emissaries of Azerbaijan and Kurdistan may be conferring with Central Government representatives in a mountain retreat near Karaj in the first step toward re-establishing Iranian unity.

While there was no official confirmation that such a meeting was under way, an Iranian Cabinet member declared that Azerbaijan had selected a "peace delegation" at a special two-day session of Parliament which ended yesterday in Tabriz.

An influential Kurdish landowner from near Saujbulagh (Mehabad), asserting he had acted as an intermediary between the Central Government and Quadhi Mohammed, head of the Iranian Kurds, told newsmen that the Kurds, were asked to send representatives to a meeting "near Karaj this week."

Mohammed was reported last March 18 to have set up an "independent Kurdish republic" within southern Azerbaijan, with its capital at Saujbalagh.

Reds Still Occupy Azerbaijan

Tehran, April 11 (A. P.).—An official British informant said today that "there still are no signs of a Russian evacuation of Azerbaijan, in fact our reports indicate the concentration of troops and tanks in the province is larger than before."

An Iranian Government spokesman a few days ago said the Russians had begun evacuation of Tabriz, the Azerbaijan capital, and the newspaper Ettelaat reported that Azerbaijan troops were occupying the barracks formerly used by the Russians.

The Russian Vice-Consul said yesterday that the Red Army commandant's delay in acting on an application for the Associated Press correspondent here to fly to Tabriz "probably was caused by concentration on more pressing matters connected with evacuation."

Iranian national police announced, however, that gendarmerie troopers had reoccupied the post at Meshed, in northeastern Iran.

Outlaws Firearms.

Premier Ahmed Qavam issued an order today prohibiting the carrying of arms in Mazanderan province, which the Russians have evacuated. National police said the order was intended to "prevent any possibility of conflict between party groups," inasmuch as "many citizens obtained arms during the Russian occupation." Conditions in the province so far were reported tranquil by police.

The Azerbaijan Premier, Jafar Pishevari, declared that his province did not want to be separted from Iran. He also was quoted in a broadcast from Tabriz last night as openly thanking the Red Army "since it was by their efforts that the tyrranical regime of Iran was overthrown."

The Premier asserted that "all our activities proved to the world we are not separatists. We have never wanted to be separated from Iran. Pishevari said the "Red Army, is leaving Azerbaijan."

Iran Conference Reported.

Meanwhile, developments in Tehran indicated today that representatives of Kurdistan, Azerbaijan and the Iranian Central Government might be conferring somewhere in the mountains near Karaj in the first step toward re-establishing Iran's national unity.

The developments were:

1. A Cabinet member told reporters that Azerbaijan—where a self-proclaimed autonomous government has been established—had selected a "peace delegation" at a special two-day session of Parliament which ended yesterday at Tabriz.

2. An influential Kurdish landowner from near Saujbulagh (Mehabad)—capital of the so-called Independent Kurdish Republic—said he had acted as intermeditary between the Central Government and Ghazi Mohammed, head of the Iranian Kurds and deputy chief of state for Greater Kurdistan. He said that the Kurds were asked to send representatives to a meeting near Karaj this week.

3. Prince Mozaffar Firouz, director of propaganda for the Central Government, said that he might hold a press conference in a "day or two."

4. A British parliamentary delegation which had planned to leave Iran yesterday, suddenly postponed its return to London and an embassy official said the members of the delegation "went for a picnic near Karaj."

The Central Government remained silent on the possibility of such a meeting and Prince Firouz insisted that there were no "new developments" since his announcement last week of the Russo-Iranian evacuation and oil agreements.

Qavam's Stand

Premier Ahmed Qavam has repeatedly stated his intention of solving the Azerbaijan secession problem by negotiation, and rumors have persisted here for a fortnight that a central government delegation to carry on such negotiations had been appointed.

Prince Firouz has said that no Central Government group would go to Tabriz for negotiations, but suggested that "they may send someone to us."

Sources close to the Government have even gone so far as to mention the names of possible members of the delegation, including Djevad Ameri, a friend of Premier Qavam.

Karaj Called Likely Place

Observers said the choice of Karaj—20 miles northeast of Tehran—as the possible location of a conference was supported by the fact that it is easily accessible by road from Tabriz, Tehran and points in Kurdistan. It was only recently evacuated by Russian troops.

Thees observers also pointed out that "delegates would be free there of any pressure that might be exerted if the meeting were held in either capital." In addition, a British Embassy official said the British parliamentary delegation had not received Russian permission to visit Azerbaijan.

Turk Outlaw Fight With Iraqis Told

Kirkuk, Iraq, April 10 (AP—Delayed)—A well-informed British official said today that 25 Iraqi policement were wounded near Iraq's extreme northern border recently in fighting that apparently resulted from an attempt by followers of a Turkish chieftain to avenge the arrest of their leader by Iraqi authorities.

The British official, who is in close contact with Kurds of the Erbil district, said he had been informed that a Turk named Faizu, reportedly wanted by the Turkish Government, entered Iraq and took refuge with an Iraqi sheik in the Erbil district.

Three Hunters Killed

Iraqi police learned of Faizu's presence, the official said, and arrested him. Presumably as the result of his arrest, the account continued, about 25 of Faizu's followers entered Iraq from Turkey in the vicinity of Zaita. In the mountains they came upon four hunters and killed three of them.

The fourth reported the incident to police at Chama, south of Zaita, the British official said, and the result was a gunfight somewhere between Zaita and Chama in which 25 police were wounded.

BRITAIN WILLING TO REDUCE FOOD

LONDON, April 11—(AP) Britain is willing to make further sacrifices to help alleviate the world food shortage, but cannot reduce the present seven-ounce weekly ration of edible fats, the government announced today.

Sir Ben Smith, food minister, saying he felt Washington wanted Britain and some other countries to cut their fat consumption, declared that would be "an impossibility" here.

Cabinet ministers met early in the day to discuss the deteriorating position of world food supplies, and Prime Minister Clement Attlee reiterated in the House of Commons his offer last night to institute bread rationing. This time, however, Attlee said Britain would ration bread "if the supplying nations are agreed to do the same."

Last night's cabinet statement had referred only to the United States, and Attlee's revision today apparently was intended to require equal sacrifices also by such grain-producing countries as Canada and Argentina.

"We are now prepared to go further in the common cause," Attlee added.

Sir Ben, asked to comment on

reports the United States was willing to reduce supplies of fats to Americans, said:

"I am afraid I cannot take that as official. In any case, it was not so much an offer to reduce their fats as a request that I and some other countries should reduce them. To me that is an impossibility."

ish annual meat subsidies of $700,000,000 and raise price ceilings sufficiently to compensate for them.

Representative Hope (R., Kan.), ranking minority member, said several committee members favored removal of price controls from meat altogether.

Food Outlook Hopeful, Says President; Distillers Curbed

Washington, April 11 (AP)—President Truman reported an improvement in world food prospects today as the Government and Congress moved to jar loose more meat and grain in this country.

The President told his news conference that if we could get by for the next 90 days, everything would go well. As heartening factors he cited rains in India, improved spring and winter wheat prospects in this country and the expectation of greater production in North Africa and France.

Distilling Limited

The House Agriculture Committee recommended higher meat prices in hopes of curbing the black market, and the Agriculture Department issued an order designed to limit distillers' grain stocks and require them to release any grain they have above the limit. Officials said they had no knowledge that there are any hoards.

The order, effective next Monday, restricts the amount of grain which whisky makers may hold to a seven-and-one-half-day supply. If they have more than that on hand they must report it.

As a penalty, the order provides that any distiller having more than the allowable supply after Monday is barred from using any grain or grain product in the manufacture of beverage alcohol or distilled spirits.

Meat-Price Raise Urged

The department continued, meanwhile, to weigh a proposal to cut domestic use of flour by 25 per cent by rationing supplies to bakers and retailers.

An average increase of about 6 cents a pound in retail meat price ceilings is contemplated in an amendment to the OPA extension bill by Chairman Flannagan (D., Va.) of the House Agriculture Committee.

The amendment, which he will introduce on the floor with the committee's approval, would abol-

"Guinea Pig" Proposal

That step was advocated by Senator Magnuson (D., Wash.) before the Senate Agriculture Committee, which also is holding hearings on the meat situation. Magnuson suggested that meat could be used as a "guinea pig" in the gradual decontrol of all commodities as demand and supply come into balance.

Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, and the OPA oppose this, however, as a threat to orderly reconversion.

Meanwhile, in a brief summary of the domestic food situation, the Agriculture Department said a moderate increase in civilian supplies of butter was likely during the spring and summer.

Shortage Likely Later

It added, however, that unless butter was stored in sizable quantities during the summer production, supplies were likely to be extremely short next fall and winter.

Meat production probably will continue close to the 1945 level with demand continuing strong the department said. Hogs are expected to be marketed at lighter weights during the summer and fall.

The over-all demand for dairy products will exceed supplies at current prices during the remainder of the year. Production will fall below last year's record volume.

Production of chicken feed this year may be somewhat less than last year. Likewise, egg production will be below last year, but more will be available for civilians because of reduced military requirements.

Fats Supply About Same

For 1946 as a whole, civilian supplies of all food fats per person—butter, margarine, lard, other shortening and edible oils—probably will be about the same as the 42 pounds consumed last year.

Livestock feeders, particularly those in deficit feed producing areas, are confronted with shortages of corn.

Early 1946 world wheat crop prospects are more promising than the reduced 1945 output. This may be expected to reduce requirements of importing countries from the all-time record high in the current marketing year, although the requirements still would be considerably above average.

Hoover In Berlin For Food Study

Berlin, April 11 (AP)—Herbert Hoover today spent the first of his three days in Berlin in discussions with experts on various phases of the German food situation.

Tomorrow, he will meet the minister-presidents of three German provinces—Bavaria, Gross Hessen and Württemberg-Baden.

Hoover is investigating European food needs for President Truman.

Hoover Reaches Berlin

Berlin, April 11 (AP)—Herbert Hoover arrived in Berlin today for a three-day survey of food conditions in Germany.

SCORES RUSSIA ON FOOD

Senator Bridges Says She Is Both Giver and Receiver

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Senator Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, saying Russia was asking UNRRA for food and selling wheat to France, told the Senate today this was no time for "playing politics" with food.

"The food shortage is a world problem and we are all in together," he said. "This is a time for cooperation."

Russia has failed to come through with promised food contributions, Mr. Bridges said, while two Soviet states have asked $250,000,000 of food from UNRRA. He added:

"Then we see Russia selling 500,000 tons of wheat to France. And we see it being announced by the head of the Communist party in France. It is hard to understand."

5 YANKS BALK AT TESTIFYING

"Afraid" To Take Stand In Lichfield Trials, Soldiers Say

London, April 11 (AP)—Five soldier witnesses, saying they were "afraid," refused today to testify at the court-martial of Sergt. James J. Jones, former guard at the Lichfield detention camp, unless they received assurance from a higher authority of protection "from any possible violence."

The five, who were prisoners at Lichfield when Jones was a guard, and who are now serving out terms on a.w.o.l. charges at the London area guardhouse, wanted the assurance from "some high officer in Washington" and two specified "Secretary of War Patterson."

Jones, of Muskogee, Okla., pleaded innocent to ten counts of assault on the Lichfield prisoners. Major Leland Smith, trial judge advocate, then called the five enlisted men to testify.

They Want "Protection"

One by one they declined, each stating he was "afraid." Major Benito Gaguine, law member of the court-martial, asked each one:

"Assuming you received assurance from a higher authority that you would not be discriminated against, and that you would be protected from any possible violence, would you be willing to testify?"

In each case the answer was "Yes, sir."

7 Years For Being A.W.O.L.

Major Smith asked them if they would agree to testify if the case were moved out of England, and each said he would. It was announced last night that the trial of the remaining sixteen defendants in the Lichfield case would be shifted to Bad Nauheim, Germany.

Private William F. Pond, the Bronx, New York, said he was serving a seven-year sentence for being absent without leave.

"I am afraid," he said, "I may be persecuted for testifying in this trial."

Pressed by Major Smith as to how he might be "persecuted," Pond said he had already noticed a difference in the treatment of Lichfield trial witnesses at the London area guardhouse.

Robert Cox, Omaha, who testified in the previous trial of Sergt. Judson H. Smith, Cumberland, Ky., who received a three-year sentence for mistreating prisoners at Lichfield, said:

"Every time I come here to testify I get myself in deeper, so I refuse to testify any more."

Others Refusing To Testify

The other witnesses who declined to testify were Thomas H. Ryan, Sault Sainte Marie, Mich.; Otto C. Holt, Gilman, Ill.; John Ayres, Rock Hill, S.C.

Sergeant Jones is the second of ten enlisted guards and two officers at the Lichfield camp to be tried on charges of mistreating prisoners. Sergeant Smith was the first.

In addition, six officers, including Col. James A. Kilian, former commander of the 10th Reinforcement Depot at Lichfield, have been charged with conspiracy "to inflict cruel, unusual and unauthorized punishment" on the guardhouse prisoners.

"Discriminated Against"

Cox said that he and others called to testify in the Lichfield case were being "discriminated against" at the London area guardhouse. He has three years more to serve on an a.w.o.l. charge. He explained his stand:

"I don't know where I shall be in the future, but it is almost certain that I'll knock against a friend of one of the Lichfield defendants, and that friend will say, 'You're the man who put my friend in jail,' and then it will be doubly hard on me."

transfer of the cases to Bad Nauheim will be completed about April 15, Brig.-Gen. E. C. Betts announced last night.

Betts, representing the Commanding General of the United States forces in Europe, came to London when Gen. Eisenhower ordered a full investigation of the case following charges by Capt. Earl J. Carroll, assistant prosecutor, that a deliberate at-

5 G. I.'s Refuse to Tell of Camp

Bronx Soldiers Among Witnesses Who Say They Are Afraid to Talk in Brutality Case.

London, April 11 (A. P.).—Five soldier witnesses said they feared they would be "persecuted" and refused to testify today in the court-martial of Sgt. James M. Jones, charged with mistreating American soldiers while a guard at the Lichfield detention camp.

Jones, of Muskogee, Okla., pleaded not guilty to ten counts of assault on prisoners.

Major Leland Smith, trial judge advocate, then called five enlisted men who were prisoners at Lichfield at the time Jones was a guard. The five are now serving out terms in the London area guardhouse. One by one, they declined to testify, each stating he was "afraid."

Smith asked for a recess until tomorrow, without giving any hint as to how he would proceed with the case. He told the court, however, that he would leave it to "higher authority" whether the five witnesses should be held in contempt of court or whether there had been a "conspiracy" among them not to testify.

The first prosecution witness, Pvt. William F. Pond, of 2840 Zullette avenue, the Bronx, said he was serving a seven-year sentence for being absent without leave.

"I am afraid," Pond said, "I may be persecuted for testifying in this case."

Jones is the second of ten enlisted guards and two officers at the Lichfield camp to be tried on charges of mistreating prisoners. Announcement was made last night that the trials of the other defendants would be shifted to Bad Nauheim, Germany.

Final arrangements for the

tempt was being made to whitewash higher officers. Of the American officers and men charged with subjecting prisoners to cruel and unusual punishment or with conspiracy, only one has been tried, aside from Jones. Sgt. Judson H. Smith of Cumberland, Ky., was sentenced to three years upon conviction.

REDS ACCUSE U. S. OF PLOT IN BAVARIA

London, April 11 (A. P.).—The Moscow Radio asserted today that British and American groups, with Vatican support, were fostering militarist reaction in Bavaria which "threatens a revival of German aggression and represents a menace to peace."

The broadcast by Peter Orlov, a commentator, as recorded by the Soviet monitor, said:

"Certain Anglo-American circles mapped out a plan for the creation in Bavaria of a bulwark of reaction in Europe. This plan found an ardent champion in the Vatican, which advanced a proposal for the establishment of a Catholic Bavarian monarchy. . . .

"Anti-Fascist circles quite correctly view the creation of this seat of Bavarian reaction as an attempt by pro-Fascist elements to get a strong foothold not only in Bavaria but in the other districts of western Germany as well."

Paris Gold Story Denied By Moscow

London, April 11 (AP)—A Tass dispatch broadcast tonight by the Moscow radio said a New York *Times* report that gold has arrived in Paris in Soviet planes to finance French Communists in the forthcoming election campaign was a "mendacious and provocative invention."

The broadcast quoted the Soviet news agency as saying: "Tass is officially authorized to state that this statement of the above (New York *Times*) correspondent is a mendacious and provocative invention."

[In a Paris dispatch April 9 the New York *Times* said the shipments were made in special Soviet planes of an American model which discharged their cargoes of gold and foreign currencies in notes at Le Bourget airfield under diplomatic lading.]

The chief of the cabinet of the French Finance Ministry said in Paris "unfortunately, no person and no nation has been sending us any gold."

A spokesman for the vice governor of the Bank of France said that if any gold had come into France—and he knew of none—it could only be in transit, probably to Great Britain or the United States.

The *Times* declined comment.

British and French Hunt Forgery Gang

London, April 11 (A. P.).—Scotland Yard and the French Surete Generale have joined forces to track down an international forgerating worthless banknotes and Yard said the banknotes were believed forged by the Germans during the occupation of France.

British Girl, Ex-GI Married By Telephone

London, April 11 (AP)—To save "red tape" delaying her trip to the United States, a former British ATS, Miss Ida Moore, and an ex-GI, Morton B. Pruden, of Indianapolis, were married tonight by trans-Atlantic telephone.

After she introduced her witness, her sister, Mrs. Florence Marlow, all the bride had to say during the ceremony was "I will" twice. But, she commented, "it was a beautiful service."

The ceremony lasted seven minutes, with an Indianapolis minister officiating. Then the bride, who wore a pink velvet suit, said, "Well, Morton, I will now put on your ring."

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Open Trial for Mihailovitch

Will Be Held in Public for "Whole World to Hear," Official Says

LONDON, April 11 (AP).—The Belgrade radio said today that the trial of General Draja Mihailovitch, Chetnik leader and foe of Premier Marshal Tito, will be held in public "for the whole world to hear the defense as well as the prosecution."

The broadcast quoted Dlave Mose, deputy speaker of the Yugoslav National Assembly, as making the statement. The date of the trial was not announced.

Mihailovitch, War Minister for former King Peter's exiled government which operated in London, is accused of treason.

TEN ARRESTS MADE IN PARIS ROUND-UP

PARIS, April 11 — (AP) French and National police announced today that they had made numerous arrests in an effort to smash an "underground railway" organization through which fugitive collaborators were transported into Spain on the way to South America.

French Surete police said about 10 persons had been seized so far and more arrests would follow. Those arrested included a Paris priest and his sister, two Belgian lawyers, a former Belgian army officer, a Belgian industrialist and a Belgian newspaperman. The Belgians had been sought for collaborating with the Germans during the war.

Police said the "chain of escape" organization supplied the fugitives with false identity papers, passports, visas and sometimes even with false diplomatic papers.

The fugitives included some who had volunteered to work in Germany or serve in the German army. Some had been given a course in sabotage and espionage at special schools in Belgium and Germany.

Paris Raids Net 65 in U. S. Uniforms

Paris, April 11 (A. P.).—The French News Agency said today that American military and French policemen, in a series of raids last night on bars and small hotels in the tough northern St. Denis suburb, arrested sixty-five men in American uniforms, twenty-two women and fifty-one Algerians.

A military policeman in one raid barely escaped bullets fired by one of the uniformed men.

Collaborationist 'Underground' Revealed

Brussels, April 11 (AP)—Belgian state police said today that Belgian and French police had discovered an international organization helping collaborators escape to Spain or South America.

Numerous arrests have been made at Lille, Amiens, Paris, Toulouse, Bayonne and Hendaye, it was announced. More arrests are expected soon.

"Because of this, further information about the ring must be withheld at this time," the communiqué said.

U. S. Newspaper Group Is Entertained in Paris

Ambassador Is Host to Party En Route to Germany

PARIS, April 11 (AP).—Fourteen American newspaper and magazine executives, en route from the United States to the American zone of occupied Germany for a two-week study of the military government, arrived today at Orly airport.

The men, here on the invitation of General Joseph T. McNarney, commander of the American Occupation Army, will leave for United States Army Headquarters at Frankfurt at 9 a. m. tomorrow. They were entertained this afternoon by American Ambassador Jefferson Caffery.

Members of the party are Julius Ochs Adler, vice-president and general manager of "The New York Times"; Alan Barth, editorial writer of "The Washington Post"; Paul Bellamy, editor of "The Cleveland Plain Dealer"; Gardner Cowles jr., publisher of "The Des Moines Register and Tribune"; Robert Fuoss, managing editor of "The Saturday Evening Post"; Frank Gannett, president of the Gannett Newspapers; Charles E. Gratke, foreign editor "Christian Science Monitor"; Edward Leech, editor "Pittsburgh Press"; Henry Luce, editor of "Time" magazine; Malcolm Muir, chairman of the editorial board of "Newsweek" magazine; Glenn Neville, executive director, "New York Daily Mirror"; Hamilton Owens, editor-in-chief of the Baltimore Sunpapers; Robert Reed, assistant editor, "Kansas City Star," and Thomas Hawkins, foreign editor, "World Report."

NAZI POLICE HEAD DENIES CHARGES OF SLAYING JEWS

NUERNBERG, April 11 — (AP) Banging the witness stand, Ernest Kaltenbrunner today denounced as "a crazy lie" charges that he had ordered liquidation of concentration camp inmates and contended he had risked his life to defy a Hitler order to shoot Allied parachutists.

The lanky former chief of Nazi security police opened his defense before the International Military Tribunal with a declaration that "I know the whole world hates me."

On Stand Five Hours

He spent five hours on the stand trying to prove that such hatred was misplaced, and to pin the blame on Heinrich Himmler and on Hitler.

The basic premise of his defense was that, although he was Reinhard Heydrich's successor, he was not really chief of the Gestapo but was merely head of its intelligence service, without executive powers. He declared that he could not issue orders.

Confronted with orders that bore his signature, Kaltenbrunner contended they were rubber-stamped and actually went from Himmler directly to executive subordinates.

Kaltenbrunner said he had protested repeatedly to Hitler and Himmler against their decrees which violated international law, especially a Hitler order to shoot parachutists.

"When I learned about this decree belatedly," Kaltenbrunner testified, "I declared before witnesses and soldiers that I would refuse to carry out such an order by the Fuehrer. I ask what more could I do than stand there and declare that I would disobey an order of the most powerful man in the Reich—a man who would shoot anybody for disobedience."

Charges Documents Is Fake

Referring to a prosecution affidavit from a Bavarian official alleging that Kaltenbrunner was implicated in plans to destroy the Dachau concentration camp and two Jewish detention camps before American troops arrived, Kaltenbrunner shouted:

"That document is fake from A to Z. It's a crazy lie. Actually in March, 1945, I was discussing with the head of the International Red Cross plans for the surrender of all Jews."

The defendant denied knowledge of the execution at Mauthausen of an Allied military mission which included Associated Press Correspondent Joseph Morton. As for a charge that a teleprinter order for the execution bore his signature, Kaltenbrunner said "such authority was held only by Hitler and Himmler."

A defense affidavit by Wilhelm Hoettl, chief of the "Vatican referat" in the foreign intelligence section of the Security police, said Kaltenbrunner had tried to start peace negotiations through American channels beginning in 1943.

Kaltenbrunner Says 'World Hates Me'

Nuernberg, April 11 (AP)—Ernst Kaltenbrunner, chief of the Nazi security police, opened his fight for life today with a declaration to the international military tribunal that "I know the hatred of the whole world is directed against me."

He said he was the target of this hatred partly because both Heinrich Himmler and Himmler's Gestapo chief are dead, "leaving me the only man to face the world and answer for them."

Kaltenbrunner said he was ready to assume responsibility for the acts of the police he headed "as far as they occurred under my actual control and as far as I knew about them."

Denies Link In Morton Death

He specifically denied knowledge of the execution at the Mauthausen concentration camp on January 24, 1945, of an Allied group which included Joseph Morton, Jr., of the Associated Press.

When reminded that the prosecution had introduced a statement by the Mauthausen camp's adjutant that the teleprinter order for the executions bore his signature, Kaltenbrunner replied:

"Such authority was held only by Hitler and Himmler. It's quite impossible that this incident could have ever been brought to my knowledge."

May Have Been Careless

He said he had learned that Gestapo Chief Mueller and others sent out orders bearing his signature and added: "I may not have taken the necessary care to insure that the situation was clarified and to show that no orders to the state police or the criminal police were issued with my name on them.

"Not once did I sign or even see a single protective custody arrest order . . . The tribunal may not believe me, but this was the true state of affairs."

Earlier, the tribunal was told in an affidavit that Kaltenbrunner had attempted to negotiate peace through American agents in Portugal and Switzerland in 1943 and encourage Hitler to seek a peace settlement through the Vatican.

Described As A Moderate Man

Before Kaltenbrunner took the stand his counsel read affidavits from a former Gestapo officer and a former foreign intelligence expert of the Nazi police, both of which lauded the defendant as a moderate man who opposed the stringent measures of Himmler, his boss.

The affidavit of Rudolf Mildner, veteran of ten years in the Gestapo, said Kaltenbrunner was made police chief to succeed the slain Reinhard Heydrich because Himmler could not tolerate "beside him or under him anyone who could endanger his position."

"Lacked Lust For Power"

Kaltenbrunner was described in the affidavit as lacking "lust for power" and as devoting most of his efforts to foreign intelligence while leaving the operation of the Gestapo to its chief, who had "direct protection from Himmler."

"Lacked Execution Power"

The affidavit said Kaltenbrunner was without authority over the concentration camps and lacked power to order executions under any circumstances.

An affidavit by Wilhelm Hoettl, Vienna-born chief of a foreign intelligence section of the Nazi police, said Kaltenbrunner tried to institute peace negotiations through American channels beginning in 1943.

As security police adviser on the Vatican, Hoettl said he won Kaltenbrunner's immediate support "to my suggestion made to Hitler in the Spring of 1943 that a change in the church policy should be effected so that the Vatican would be won over as a peace negotiator on this basis."

"Kaltenbrunner said he had no success with Hitler, as Himmler took up the strongest attitude against him," Hoettl added.

Goering Has A Cold; Ordered To Jail Cell

Nuernberg, April 11 (AP)—Hermann Goering, suffering from a cold, was ordered to bed in his jail cell today after attending the morning session of the war-crimes trial in which he is a defendant.

Goering has spent most of the time in the prisoners' box in recent weeks with his legs wrapped in a blanket and a muffler protecting his throat.

NAZI TORTURE OF 14 TRACED

Special Agents Said To Have Acted Before Execution

Dachau, Germany, April 11 (AP)—Joseph Morton, Associated Press correspondent, and thirteen American and British officers underwent four days and nights of questioning by special "torture" agents before they were executed at the Mauthausen concentration camp, war crimes trial witnesses testified today.

An interpreter who was present during Morton's interrogation and a camp clerk who saw his body after the execution identified photographs of the 34-year-old St. Joseph (Mo.) war correspondent, who was captured with the others in December, 1944, while on a mission into Slovakia.

Testifying at the trial of 61 operators of the camp near Linz, Austria, Dr. Marcel Thost, interrogator for the Gestapo, said two special agents were sent from Berlin for the purpose of "torturing" information from the men.

Thost, brought into court under escort because he was a prisoner, gave no details of the mistreatment of Morton.

Memories Being Sharpened

He said the prisoners were questioned continually for four days and nights by the Nazi officials.

Morton and his companions finally were taken to the Mauthausen crematorium and shot in the neck. Wilhelm Ornstein, a camp inmate who was crematorium clerk, said. Their deaths occurred in January of last year.

Ornstein said Morton's body was one he had checked off the crematory lists after the executions took place. He added that as far as he knew Morton and the others were never accused of anything and never had any military trial.

Meanwhile, a Frankfurt dispatch said that six survivors of the massacre of nearly 100 American war prisoners at Malmedy, Belgium, during the Battle of the Bulge had been returned to Malmedy to sharpen their memories for testimony they will give at the trial of 75 German SS (Elite Guard) *Panzer* troops at Dachau on May 2.

The six who will testify are Virgil P. Lary, Lexington, Ky.; Omar D. Ford, Leeton, Mo.; Samuel Dobyns, Sandusky, Ohio; Carl R. Daub, Colebrook, Pa.; Kenneth E. Kingstone, Allentown, Pa.; Kenneth F. Ahrens, Erie, Pa.

Among defendants are three SS generals.

GI's Revisit Site Of Massacre

Frankfurt, April 11 (AP)—Six survivors of the Malmedy massacre of nearly 100 American war prisoners returned today to sharpen their memories for testimony they will give at the trial of 75 German S.S. troops accused in the killings.

They stood in the very field where the Nazis machine-gunned helpless captives taken in the battle of the bulge.

It was only by luck that the six escaped—some by playing dead.

Valuable Details Filled In

Stars and Stripes quoted war-crime prosecutors as saying that the visit to Malmedy had filled in many valuable details of the massacre which will be unfolded when the trial opens at Dachau on May 2.

The paper identified the witnesses as Virgil P. Lary, former lieutenant from Lexington, Ky.; Omar D. Ford, Leeton, Mo.; Samuel Dobyns, Sandusky, Ohio; Carl R. Daub, Colebrook, Pa.; Kenneth E. Kingstone, Allentown, Pa., and Kenneth F. Ahrens, Erie, Pa.

Three S.S. generals are among the defendants who were to be served with indictments later today. Six of the defendants were brought back from the United States, where they were prisoners of war.

NAZIS FACE DEATH UNDER NEW DECREE

Berlin, April 11 (A. P.).—Germans convicted of any "serious attempt" to reconstruct military installations, such as fortifications or arsenals, will be liable to the death penalty or life imprisonment after April 17 under a decree just drawn up by the Allied Control Council. The decree also provides sentences of one to five years for minor infractions and fifteen or more years for more flagrant cases.

Seated with the council was Soviet Gen. Vassily Sokolovsky, who succeeded Marshal Georgi Zhukov as Soviet commander on Germany.

LEAGUE DELEGATES ACCEPT BLAME FOR FAILURE IN CRISIS

GENEVA, Switzerland, April 11—(AP) Delegates to the final assembly of the League of Nations conceded today that the members of the league had failed their trust and cited a phrase by Lord Cecil of Britain as the theme of their reunion and their hope: "The League of Nations is dead! Long live the United Nations!"

In an almost empty assembly hall, one speaker after another accepted blame for the league's futility and expressed the hope that the same countries, with the addition of the United States, could do better in the United Nations. The speakers finished the third day of general debate.

Some, such as Julian Nogueira of Uruguay, expressed dissatisfaction with the United Nations Charter. Nogueira urged the obligatory application of sanctions and the elimination of the veto in the U.N. He also called for the formation of an "international collective police force" which no national army dare challenge rather than the establishment of an international army.

Jaromir Kopecky of Czechoslovakia recalled "with bitterness but not with discouragement" that the league let some states down when invaders shoved aside frontiers.

The main job of the final assembly—the dissolution of the league and the transfer of its assets to the United Nations—took a back seat to international psychanalysis in the assembly hall.

The league's two main contributions, delegates agreed, were its economic and social services and, in the words of Feridum Cemal Erkin of Turkey, a "great experience."

A league commission decided to turn the staff pension fund and the pension fund for justice of the old International Court over to the International Labor Organization for administration, after U. N. refused to take the responsibility.

Uruguay Advocates Obligatory Sanctions

Geneva, April 11 (AP)—The obligatory application of sanctions and the elimination of the veto in the United Nations were urged today by Julion Nogueira, Uruguayan delegate to the final session of the League of Nations Assembly.

Nogueira also called for an "international collective police force" as a peace-enforcing instrument, rather than an international army. Echoing the sentiments of Joseph Paul-Boncour, chief of the French delegation, he said the proposed international army of the United Nations could be outmatched by the national army of any large country.

Paul-Boncour called for a world disarmament convention to make effective the United Nations peace machinery, adding that unless the nations disband their armies, United Nations plans for an international army "will be useless."

Nogueira spoke on the fourth day of the League's session, which was proceeding slowly with the technical details of dissolving and turning over its assets to the United Nations.

Cabinet in Plea to Regent

ATHENS, April 11 (AP).—Premier Panayotis Poulitsas said that the Greek Cabinet, during a two-hour special session today, unanimously decided to request the Regent, Archbishop Damaskinos, to continue in his post for the present transitory period.

An authoritative monarchist source said tonight that approximately 100 royalist deputies have sent a message to exiled King George II in London, announcing their determination to overthrow Damaskinos and demanding either the King's return or delegation of vice-regal duties to the Cabinet "in compliance with provisions of the Greek constitution."

Four Persons Killed In Greek Clashes

Athens, April 11 (AP)—The Ministry of Public Order reported today that four persons had been killed in scattered clashes in Greece in the past 48 hours.

The ministry said two persons were killed at Messina in the southern Peloponnesus when a band of 30 raided the village of Avrami. In a five-hour pitched battle between Autonomists and gendarmerie near Florina one autonomist was killed and two wounded.

In a village in the western Peloponnesus another man was killed when bandits raided his home. A group of EAM Communists, mostly women, attacked a squad of gendarmerie in the village of Phillapas in Epirus and three police were injured, the Ministry declared.

GREEK ELECTION DECLARED FREE

Allied Mission Reports on March 31 Voting.

Washington, April 11 (A. P.).—An Allied mission reported today that the Greek elections of March 31 were "free and fair" and represented "a true and valid verdict" of the Greek people.

A summary of the report, made public by the White House, said the mission found the presence of British troops in Greece had "no effect whatever on the election results."

The report was signed by the three chiefs of the mission sent into Greece to observe the elections. They were Ambassador Henry Grady for the United States, Richard T. Windle, representing the British Government, and Gen. Arnaud Laparra, representing the French. The mission stemmed from an agreement at the Yalta conference to help liberated countries set up democratic governments. Russia declined an invitation to participate in the election observance.

Comments on Leftists.

The mission reported that if Leftist parties which boycotted the election had taken part, "the single-house parliament that was chosen would now include perhaps 20 per cent, but certainly not more than 25 per cent of the representatives of those parties."

This, however, the summary continued, "would not have altered the general outcome."

The Populist party, a conservative party, had a majority in the popular vote and has a majority in the Parliament now. Almost all of the remaining seats were won by the National Political Union, a party co-operating with the Populists, and the Liberal party under former Premier Sophoulis.

Russians Acquire Hungarian Shares

Budapest, April 11 (AP)—Prominent Hungarian financial sources and American economic experts said today the Russians were taking control of eighteen per cent of the Hungarian National Credit Bank under the German assets clause of the Potsdam agreement. The bank owns 33 per cent of all Hungarian industry.

The informants added that there was some question whether all the shares involved were German assets.

The bank and the French Government have protested that sixteen per cent of the shares are legally French-owned under the terms of a Russian-American-British agreement of 1943 and a 1945 French court ruling. Despite these protests, however, the Hungarian Supreme Economic Council—headed by Zolton Vas, a Russian citizen and major in the Red Army—has ordered the bank to release the stock to the Russians.

Americans Send Note

The British and American legations sent notes to the Russians which, while not technically protests, "called attention to certain principles which would have precluded this," a United States spokesman said. These principles, he added, were set out in the 1943 three-power agreement in London which said the three nations would consider null and void any German acquisition of property by force after March, 1938.

The credit bank had an intrinsic value of $40,000,000 in 1941, but its value is difficult to estimate now because of Hungary's ever-changing economic situation. Among its assets are the nation's largest coal mine, 42 per cent of the sugar industry and a large part of the textile industry.

Hungarian Is Executed

Budapest, April 11 (AP)—Andor Jaross, former minister without portfolio, died as a war criminal today before a four man firing squad.

Yugoslav Communist Assails Mihailovic

Belgrade, April 11 (AP)—Mosha Pijade, Communist vice chairman of the Yugoslav National Assembly, declared today that certain Yugoslavs in Rome, London and Washington belonged beside Draja Mihailovic in the prisoner's dock.

Mihailovic, once former King Peter's War Minister in underground fighting in Yugoslavia, is soon to go on trial on charges of treason.

Pijade declared he had so much documentary evidence against Mihailovic that "a man must in amazement ask himself how can anyone want to discuss whether Draja did co-operate or did not co-operate with the occupation forces."

RED CROSS GIVES HELP TO RUSSIANS

MOSCOW, April 11—(AP) The American Red Cross will have contributed $27,000,000 worth of wartime and post-war equipment, drugs and supplies to the Soviet Union by the end of this year, Elliott W. Shirk, director of Red Cross activities in the Soviet Union, said today.

The main program for this year, he said, will include:

Finishing the installation of 10,000 visiting nurses centers in rural areas;

Equipping two 300-bed sanitoria in Minsk and Smolensk, for use chiefly by the war's guerilla fighters, and six 250-bed clinics;

Establishing three penicillin-drying plants and one blood plasma-drying plant already shipped from the United States (to meet present requirements, 10,000,000,000 Oxford units of penicillin are being received by air in monthly installments);

Special supplies for four children's homes in Lithuania, in behalf of the United Lithuanian Relief fund;

Clothing for orphans in White Russia, part of a $240,000 project;

5,000,000 surgical dressings, now en route, for general use in Russia's hospital program.

Atom Research in Russia

Scientist Presses for Industrial Uses in Five-Year Plan

MOSCOW, April 11 (AP).—Research into the field of atomic energy for industrial purposes is one of the most important tasks under the new Soviet five-year plan, I. Tam, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R., declared today in a long article in "Pravda," Communist party organ.

Analyzing the problems faced in harnessing the uranium atom for industrial purposes, Tam said: "This great new power of nature may be turned into an economical, technicalu basis of human existence. It must be directed toward universal welfare, not toward destruction and ruin."

New Bulgar Envoy Arrives in Moscow

Moscow, April 11 (A.)—Naidyon Nikolov, new Bulgarian Minister to the Soviet Union, arrived in Moscow by plane last evening and today scheduled a meeting with Foreign Minister Molotov to discuss the presentation of his credentials.

Hungarian Premier Ferenc Nagy, who is visiting Moscow, was also scheduled to continue his conferences with Russian officials today. He was received last night by Prime Minister Stalin.

U. S. Envoy to Leave Iran

TEHERAN, Iran, April 11 (AP)—United States Ambassador Wallace Murray, who has been in ill health for some time, is expected to leave Teheran in a few days to return to the United States. Tentative plans call for him to fly from Iran to get aboard the battleship Missouri, now in the Mediterranean.

South Korea Gets 1946-'47 Budget

Seoul, April 11 (AP)—The 1946-47 budget for southern Korea's military government contemplates expenditures of 11,800,000,000 yen and income of 8,000,000,000 yen from Korean taxes, it was announced today. The budget has been approved by United States Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, military governor.

Lieut. Col. Charles Gordon, director of the Department of Finance, said the excess in expenditures might be reduced by increased income and economies. The estimated deficit, he added, was temporary and no cause for alarm."

Gordon explained that war dislocations created a huge backlog of necessary reconstruction work and said the cost should be spread over a number of years.

Korea To See Films With Jap Subtitles

Seoul, April 11 (AP)—The military government, which is attempting to eradicate the Japanese influence in Korea, today decided to permit the showing of twelve American motion pictures with Japanese subtitles.

The twelve will be released as an expedient until films with Korean subtitles can be made up.

MISSION TO INDIA WILL OPEN TALKS WITH PARTY HEADS

NEW DELHI, April 11—(AP) Britain's three-man cabinet delegation said today it was preparing to begin the "next and most important phase of the negotiations" on self-government for India and expressed hope there would be "decisive consultations between Indian parties."

Publicity officials would not amplify the brief statement which appeared to indicate that the cabinet mission was ready to open round-table discussions with the All-India Congress party and Moslem league, with discussions following between those two parties.

Text of Statement

The statement said:

"The cabinet mission came out with the view that a speedy settlement of outstanding questions was essential. They have, since their arrival, heard opinions of the most political elements in India.

"Accordingly, they are now preparing to enter on the next and most important phase of the negotiations.

"It is a phase which calls on the utmost efforts from the leading statesmen of India and from the cabinet mission to arrive at a solution acceptable to all sides. The mission are confident that at this great moment in the history of India, it will be possible, with mutual good will, to reach that decision which the people of India so anxiously await and which will be welcomed throughout the world.

"The mission hope that much progress towards this will be made before they leave for their short recess at the end of the week. During the absence of the delegation, there will be an opportunity for decisive consultations between Indian parties.

Hope for Settlement

"When the mission return, they hope to find sufficient elements of agreement upon which a settlement will be based."

The mission is here to make interim arrangements for freedom for India. Prime Minister Attlee

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has promised full independence for India if she wishes it, while expressing hope India would elect to remain within the British commonwealth. Mission members are Lord Pethick-Lawrence, secretary of state for India; Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade, and A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Moslem league is demanding complete separation of Moslem majority areas into a separate state of Pakistan, while the Congress party insists India must remain one country, but with provision for local autonomy.

Britons Suggest Party Talks To Indians

New Delhi, April 11 (AP)—The British Cabinet delegation told the Indian people in a brief formal statement today that the time had arrived for them to exercise the utmost in statesmanship and to prepare for "decisive consultations between Indian parties."

Publicity officers told reporters that "the statement is very clear" and declined to answer questions.

The statement appeared to indicate the Cabinet mission was about through with its gathering of viewpoints and was ready to undertake round-table discussions with the contending parties. As a secondary step, the statement indicated the mission expected Indian parties themselves to consult apart from the mission.

Text Of Statement

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"The Cabinet mission came out with the view that a speedy settlement of outstanding questions was essential. They have, since their arrival, heard opinions of the most important political elements in India.

"Accordingly, they are now preparing to enter on the next and most important phase of the negotiations.

"It is a phase which calls on the utmost efforts from the leading statesmen of India and from the Cabinet mission to arrive at a solution acceptable to all sides. The mission are confident that at this great moment in the history of India, it will be possible, with mutual good will, to reach that decision which the people of India so anxiously await and which will be welcomed throughout the world.

Taking Short Recess

"The mission hope that much progress toward this will be made before they leave for their short recess at the end of next week. During the absence of the delegation, there will be an opportunity for decisive consultations between Indian parties.

"When the mission returns, it hopes to find sufficient elements of agreement upon which a settlement will be based."

The Cabinet members' statement was a challenge to the two foremost contending groups, the All-India Congress party, of which Mohandas K Gandhi is the guiding light, and the Moslem League, of which M. A. Jinnah is the chief.

Each side has stated, in effect, that it will not meet the other side until certain basic demands are accepted.

The Moslem League's basic demand is for complete separation of Moslem majority areas in a separate state of Pakistan.

The Congress party demand is that India be kept in one piece, with a provision for local autonomy.

Preliminaries To Freedom

The British mission's job is to make the necessary interim arrangements for freedom for India.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India and a member of the delegation, has explained that this was to be done quickly, and with a "minimum of disturbance."

The mission reiterated upon its arrival here the pledge by Prime Minister Attlee of full independence for India if she wants it, but expressed the hope she would choose to remain within the British Commonwealth.

Moslems Hint At Russ Aid

New Delhi, April 11 (AP)—Sir Firoz Khan Noon, of the Moslem League, declared today that Russian influence might come to the aid of Moslems in India if the British and Hindus refuse their pleas for establishment of an independent Moslem state.

Asked to explain his reference in a recent speech to the possibility that Russia might become a welcome friend of the Moslems, Sir Firoz said he had not intended to give the impression that the league would appeal directly to Russia.

Instead he outlined two possible sources of Russian influence first, he said a population such as the Moslems would be entitled to appeal to the United Nations for relief if denied to obtain it during pending negotiations.

"If the Russians supported us then, they would win our friendship," said Sir Firoz, a former member of the viceroy's executive council.

As a second avenue of Russian support he said the Communists already were penetrating into Moslem ranks in the northwestern part of India and if the Moslems failed to get an independent state out of present negotiations then "communism" would find a hotbed of discontent and unrest in which to work."

He said there were many similarities between communism and the teachings of the Koran.

Roads Blocked By Chinese Reds In Manchuria

Communists Are Reported Concentrated in Harbin and Changchun Regions

PEIPING, April 11 (AP).—Chinese government press dispatches reported new concentrations of Communist troops in the Changchun and Harbin areas of Manchuria today, as truce committee representatives again conferred inconclusively on means of ending the civil strife.

The government-sponsored Central News Agency said there were 15,000 Communist troops in Harbin, and that the Communists had erected road blocks at three points north of Changchun and south of Harbin, blocked the Kirin-Changchun railway and cut twenty-five miles of trackage on the Mukden-Changchun line.

The same agency said 3,000 members of the Kirin Peace Preservation Corps had broken through Communist lines and entered Changchun, Manchurian capital, where the Chinese government flag floated over the former Soviet headquarters. It said the headquarters building had been stripped by the Russians, whose final withdrawal from Changchun is scheduled for April 14.

Government agencies have accused the Communists of preparing to seize power as soon as the Russians leave Manchurian cities. The Communists insist they want a large degree of local autonomy in Manchuria.

Meanwhile, the truce committee, which has Communist, Chungking government and American representatives, met again here at what was described as "a briefing" on the Manchurian problem. Means of compromise were being explored but no agreement had been reached, and there was some feeling that the committee might indefinitely postpone its often-delayed trip to Mukden.

The Democratic League, China's third party, sought National party and Communist approval of a proposal for ending civil strife in Manchuria. The league proposed that Chinese Communists withdraw from the Changchun-Mukden rail line during a five-day truce, permitting Government forces to occupy Changchun, but make no other advance. Under the proposal, other problems would be settled strictly in accordance with agreements after Government occupation of Changchun.

Chinese Flag in Changchun

Reported Flying Over Former Headquarters of Japs—Russians Said to Have Left.

Chungking, April 11 (A. P.).—A semi-official Central News Agency dispatch from Changchun today reported that the Chinese flag is flying over that former Japanese Army headquarters in Manchuria. Changchun, the Manchurian capital, was reported evacuated by Russian headquarters.

The dispatch also said the Chinese found equipment and furnishings missing. It further reported that 3,000 members of the Kirin Province Peace Preservation Corps broke through Communist lines to reach Changchun after having fought Communists along the Changchun-Kirin rail line.

Another semi-official dispatch from Tientsin said that more than 300 passengers were killed Monday when Communist forces mined a train near Wanchiatun on the Peiping-Mukden Railway. It added that the Communists attacked survivors and the Wanchiatun station.

Meantime, two moves were made here to settle Government-Communist differences.

Would Split Provinces.

Sun Fo, president of the legislative council and son of Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese republic, said that the national central planning board had completed a projected plan for streamlining the provincial organization of China by splitting the provinces. Each province (State) would be split into two or more, increasing the present provinces to about 60. The project will be submitted to the national Assembly for adoption. Sun pointed out that the huge size of many provinces — Szechwan has 45,000,000 population — made administration difficult. He said that splitting the provinces might solve political problems in several States which are half Communist, half pro-Government.

China's Assembly Meeting Delay Seen

Chungking, April 11 (AP)—Reports circulated in Government circles that China's first postwar National Assembly at Nanking would be postponed to July 7 anniversary of the start of the Japanese war.

Transportation difficulties were blamed for the probable postponement.

There still has been no formal order for the Government to quit Chungking, and the *World Daily News* said today that some influential Government figures were seeking to have the Assembly meet here instead of in the old capital.

ASKS JAPS' DEATH IN DOOLITTLE CASE

Shanghai, April 11 (A. P.).—The prosecution asked the death penalty today for all four Japanese officer defendants charged with the execution of three Doolittle flyers. Final summations in the three weeks trial will end tomorrow and a verdict by the Military Commission is expected next week.

The chief prosecutor, Lieut. Col. John Hendren of Kansas City, termed the case a "guide post for the future" in his fifty-minute closing argument.

Two of the defendants were members of the mock courtmartial which passed the death sentence on the flyers. One, scholarly Lieut. Tadashiro Hayama, legal counsel for the Japanese Thirteenth Army, summed up the case for the defense in a lengthy paper which even the prosecution termed a "masterpiece of international law."

Hayama indicted the Japanese military system, which he said left the defendants no choice but to act as they did. The Japanese, he said, were enmeshed in a system which was "against the principles of human decency."

China Denies Rice Black-Mart Charge

Shanghai, April 11 (AP)—Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation officials today denied reports that shiploads of UNRRA rice have reached Shanghai's black market, but conceded that large quantities of its flour had entered illegal channels.

The CNRRA said that thus far only 2,706 long tons of UNRRA rice had reached Shanghai.

UNRRA officials in Washington were quoted Tuesday as being "gravely concerned" about reports that shiploads of UNRRA rice were reaching the Shanghai black market.

CNRRA, which takes possession of UNRRA shipments at the wharfside, acknowledged inability to prevent flour from reaching illicit shops, however.

"Shanghai has the shrewdest merchants in the world, and they have a way of reaching their hands into everything," officials explained.

A 49-pound bag of UNRRA flour is obtainable on the black market for $6, five or six times the prewar price.

Another American Shot Fatally In China

Tientsin, China, April 11 (AP)—An American merchant seaman was shot and killed and his body mutilated Monday by unidentified persons near Chinwangtao, Marine 3d Amphibious Corps headquarters here reported today.

The name of the seaman, the second American killed in the area within two days, was not disclosed.

A dispatch from the 1st Battalion Headquarters of the 7th Regimen at Chinwangtao said two merchan seamen and two Marines were horseback riding when they were fired on about four miles north west of the town. The three survivors fled to town. A marine patro recovered the body.

Earlier a Marine was shot and killed in the Chinwangtao area.

THREE-PARTY RACE IS SEEN IN JAPAN

TOKYO, Friday, April 12—(AP) Japan's half-finished vote count today showed 358,729 votes for Communist candidates, six of whom were definitely elected to the Diet by late-morning returns which also highlighted the growing strength of independents.

Incomplete nationwide reports showed a continuing close three-party race for power, with independents becoming an increasingly important factor in any coalition government that might result.

Virtual victors include: Liberal party candidates, 90; Progressives, 81; Social Democrats, 72; Independents, 77; Communists, six; other minor parties, 25.

Three top party men polled 198,375 of the Communists' 358,729 votes: Sanni Nosaka, Kyuda Tokuda and Yoshio Shiga of Osaka. Tokuda was in jail for 10 years and Shiga for nearly 17, as the result of their party activities. Both were released after the occupation forces arrived.

Final returns from Nagano prefecture elected the first successful Communist woman candidate, Tern Takakura. She polled 40,000 votes.

Some observers forecast today that the nation's total vote in its first postwar election Wednesday would total 25,000,000. No official figures have been announced.

Returns indicated the nationwide vote would average about 72 per cent of all eligibles.

Jockeying For Power Begun

Political jockeying for power began immediately, with leaders of top parties reiterating demands for Premier Shidehara's resignation and disclaiming any intention of joining him in a coalition cabinet. Normally, however, such statements in Japan are regarded as efforts to obtain greater representation in such a coalition.

Socialists had been tabbed early among the big three political parties, but they were expected to trail by a greater margin than returns thus far have indicated. They gained unexpectedly in the cities.

All three of the Shidehara ministers running for the House of Representatives were definitely elected. They are Hitoshi Ashida, Welfare Minister; Wataru Narahashi and Tayashige Ishiguro, Liberal ministers without portfolio.

Communist High In List

Sanni Nosaka, top-drawing Communist, polled 80,000 votes in in-

complete returns from Tokyo's first district, placing third highest among winners there. Ichiro Hatoyama, president of the Liberal party, led the district winners with 106,000. Second was Miss Shizue Yamaguchi, 30, a dietician in her father's factory, who campaigned because it was "a patriotic duty" and polled 85,000 votes.

The two oldest veterans of the House continued to top all individual vote records of all districts, however. Yukio Ozaki, 87, polled 130,000 votes—while maintaining that "I'm too old and too deaf to serve," and refusing to budge from his house for any sort of campaign. Takao Saito, old-time Progressive leader, polled 125,000.

Cabinet Status Uncertain

It was not yet clear just what behind-the-scenes political arrangement would be made concerning the Shidehara Cabinet. Narahashi, its secretary, said yesterday it would remain in office until the new Diet meets May 10. Some papers predicted it might resign in a few days.

The Japanese press quoted Narahashi as saying he would form "a new political party" with Baron Shidehara as the head, possibly a coalition designed to keep the Shidehara Government in power.

In addition to being virtually assured a strategic position in the next Diet, the Social Democrats elected their secretary general, Tetsu Katayama. The party, which advocates "democratic socialism," had been considered somewhat too conservative for the bulk of the labor vote.

and one People's party candidate also were elected.

Narahashi Elected

Results still are too incomplete to indicate the final makeup of the House. The Progressives failed to win a seat in Tokyo on the basis of early returns.

Premier Shidehara's Cabinet spark plug, Chief Secretary Wataru Narahashi, was elected from Fukuoka prefecture on Kyushu.

Narahashi immediately announced the Shidehara Cabinet would remain in office at least until convocation of the next special Diet session, probably on May 10. The press quoted Narahashi as saying he planned creation of a new political party, probably a coalition, with Shidehara as its head.

Tokuda's Victory Certain

Kyuichi Tokuda, secretary general of the Communist party, who led a fourteen-man committee into Shidehara's office Monday to demand the Premier's immediate resignation, was one of the Communists definitely elected. Another was party leader Sanni Nosaka, who recently returned from exile in Yenan and was one of the most personally popular of all candidates in Tokyo.

The close race led to immediate speculation that a triparty coalition would organize the next Cabinet.

Early returns indicated a 72 per cent national vote.

Katayama In

Among the Social Democrats elected was Tetsu Katayama, the party's secretary general.

Ichiro Hatoyama, president of

Three Major Parties In Close Race For Seats In House

Tokyo, April 11 (AP)—Three major parties tonight were running a close race for the 468 seats in Japan's House of Representatives. Communists were trailing far behind. Nine women appeared certain of election.

Scattered nation-wide results from yesterday's first postwar election gave the Social Democratic party 25 seats, the Progressives 24 and the Liberals 23. The Communists were certain of only three so far. At least six independents

the Liberal party, who recently was criticized for his 1938 book applauding Hitler and Mussolini, led Tokyo's First district.

The Progressive party, the most conservative of the major groups, was running behind the Liberals and Social Democrats in urban districts, but appeared to be stronger elsewhere in the country. In Tokyo's First district, the top Progressive candidate was seventh.

Ashida, Saito Chosen

Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida, of the Liberal party, was assured

of election from Kyoto prefecture. Takao Saito, a veteran firebrand in the House and a Progressive leader, was re-elected from Kobe. Saito was expelled from the old Minseito party in 1940 for criticizing the army from the House floor.

The first two candidates assured of victory were Mrs. Satoko Togano, 38, of the People's party, and 87-year-old Yukio Ozaki. Mrs. Togano's husband had been ousted from the Diet by General MacArthur's political purge. Ozaki, who had served in every Japanese Parliament in modern times, recently permitted himself to be quoted as favoring the Communist-sponsored Democratic Front, but ran as an independent.

Communists Protest

The Home Ministry ordered prefectural governors to investigate widespread reports that hundreds had been unable to vote because of improper registration, faulty records and other errors. Some Communists demanded a new election, citing this asserted disqualification, which a party spokesman blamed on "sabotage by the Emperor-system administration setup."

Communists also charged that many war criminals participated in the campaign.

American sources pointed out that records of all elected candidates will be scrutinized further. They expressed belief the alleged disqualification of some voters would not be sufficient reason for calling a new election.

Posters Too Close

The only reported election abuses were a few posters erected within the 300-yard limit of polling places.

Under the present constitution, the Premier is appointed by the Emperor and not necessarily affected by changes in the Parliament. Under the proposed new constitution — which the newly elected House will consider—the Cabinet must resign as soon as a new Diet convenes, and the next Premier must be designated by Diet resolution. House opinion will rule in event it conflicts with views of the upper parliamentary body.

with him," she told the press, but her election-eve reunion with her husband Kenji Yamazaki proved both brief and tense.

Japanese women of Mrs. Yamazaki's generation had been taught, all their lives, that wives must remain with husbands whatever happens. Yet there were Mrs. Yamazaki's own campaign planks "the emancipation of womanhood."

She took the hard way out. She got elected and divorced on the same day.

MACARTHUR GETS MANY JAP VOTES

Tokyo, April 11 (A. P.).—Many Japanese voted for Gen. MacArthur in yesterday's balloting but election officials declined to report the figure.

One voter wrote in: "I mean this seriously."

Yank Reaches Tokyo On Way To Jap Wife

Tokyo, April 11 (AP)—Ray Cromley, army officer and foreign correspondent who has congressional permission to get his Japanese wife into the United States, arrived today en route to her home in southwestern Honshu.

Mrs. Cromley is a practicing physician at Nunobe village, near Matsue, in Shimane prefecture. Their son, Don, 7, is with Cromley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Cromley, Long Beach, Cal. Cromley took Don there when they were repatriated.

"I just learned that my wife underwent two operations," he said, "and before going to her, I am trying to arrange to bring her to Tokyo for hospitalization."

Cromley indicated that he expects to be here six months representing the *Wall Street Journal* for which he was Tokyo correspondent before the war. He is on terminal leave as a lieutenant colonel from the Army.

Woman Elected, Divorced In Day

Tokyo, *Friday*, April 12 (AP)—Mrs. Michiko Yamazaka, 46, housewife and wartime factory worker, won her House of Representatives seat handily—but the newspaper victory photographs showed her crying.

Her husband, a civilian administrator in Borneo for four years, had just brought home a Borneo wife and two children.

Mrs. Yamazaki's decision had been difficult.

"I am willing to forgive and stay

American School May Reopen In Tokyo

Tokyo, April 11 (AP)—The former American school here soon may be reopened to Americans—the children of occupation-force families and of civilians.

Allied headquarters is working with private individuals and organizations to get American teachers and textbooks. The school would provide courses from primary grades through high schools.

TOJO SEEKS U. S. COUNSEL

George Yamaoka of New York Asked to Conduct Defense

TOKYO, Friday, April 12 (AP)—

At the request of the Japanese Government, Gen. Douglas MacArthur has asked George Yamaoka, a prominent New York nisei attorney, to come to Japan to help defend former Premier Hideki Tojo and other high-ranking Japanese war crimes suspects.

The Foreign Office said Mr. Yamaoka, who is an American citizen, had gone to London in 1935 to assist the Japanese delegation at the naval conference.

A general headquarters source said Mr. Yamaoka had agreed to become a member of the war crimes defense staff and already had been processed medically for the trip.

Mr. Yamaoka, sources here say, is associated with the law firm of Hunt, Hill & Betts of New York. Prior to the war, the firm handled many cases for Japanese shipping firms.

Reds Absent, Tojo Action Delayed

Tokyo, April 11 (AP)—Failure of the long-awaited Russian prosecution staff to arrive in Tokyo brought a new delay tonight in the return of indictments against former Premier Hideki Tojo and other big-name Japanese awaiting war-criminal trials.

The international military tribunal announced officially that the indictments will be delayed "a short time," instead of being returned Monday as planned.

The delay was believed to have been suggested by General MacArthur's headquarters, which is anxious to make certain that the Russians are not put in a position where they can protest later that the indictments did not express their views.

May Want Own Probe

There is much speculation whether the Russians will seek to delay the indictments until they do extensive investigating of their own, inasmuch as they are bringing a prosecution staff of 70 from Moscow. It also is considered possible they might disagree on the charges to be made against individuals or might ask that additions be made to the list to be tried.

The Soviet delegation, due by ship for several days, is expected to arrive by Saturday. How long a delay will be required was not indicated. The announcement said it was desired that the Russians have time to familiarize themselves with documents prepared by the international prosecution section. All other nations represented here participated in drafting the documents.

Action Uncertain

For more than five months, Russian co-operation in the trials has been rather vague. Moscow delayed for weeks even announcing it would participate.

The Russians named Minister S. A. Golunsky, director of judicial science, as deputy prosecutor, and I. M. Zaruyanov, major general of justice of the military collegium of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union, as justice.

Australian To Return

The delay in the indictments will permit the return of the tribunal president, Sir William Flood Webb, from Australia in time for the indictments, said Col. Vern Walbridge, general secretary, in making the announcement.

The indictments will be given to the justices in their chambers by Chief United States Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan when the arraignments are asked, Walbridge said.

LABOR UNIONS ATTRACT JAPS

MacArthur Notes Result Of Living Costs Far Over Wages

Tokyo, *Friday*, April 12 (AP)—Only fourteen per cent of Japan's millions of workers earn enough to meet the rocketing cost of living, General MacArthur said today in his latest report on the occupation.

As a result, he added, the Japanese are rushing into labor unions in an attempt to improve their lot. Unions are being formed at the rate of two a day and the strongest have obtained wage increases averaging 300 per cent.

3 Or 4 Times Earnings

MacArthur's report, for the month of January, said organized labor had clamped on pressure to offset the rapidly rising cost of living, which is estimated at three to four times the workers' current earnings. On top of substantial wage increases, the unions obtained for 1,000,000 workers a limited participation in management.

The unions demanded, and in most cases obtained, living allowances and bonuses, as well as the things most Japanese need more than money—clothing and supplemental rations.

The Imperial Government's statistics show clearly how the cost of living has spiraled. Based on an index of 100 in 1937, the cost has risen until the 1946 figure is 1,858 in Kumamoto, 1,834 in Osaka, 1,741 in Yokohama, 1,635 in Nagoya, 1,444 in Kyoto, 1,287 in Tokyo and 997 in Sendai.

Notes Korean Disturbance

Of the Korean occupation, MacArthur noted that demonstrations against the proposed Allied five-year trusteeship, causing personal violence, property damage and the threat of a general strike, were the highlight of political activity in January.

The demonstrations subsided after Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, American commander, issued a statement saying the trusteeship might not be necessary if Koreans co-operated.

Political parties which had joined in opposng the trusteeships have continued their efforts to find common ground for a coalition co-operative program, MacArthur said.

The report also noted that despite warnings of confiscation and heavy fines, hoarding continues.

Rice still is considered a critical item. A January 1 ceiling price caused "the commodity practically to disappear from the open market," the Allied commander said.

"Trade was active, but prices high," the report said.

Japanese Repatriation Record

TOKYO, April 11 (AP).—The repatriation of Japanese reached a new high last week of 187,308, Allied Headquarters said today. The stepped-up pace brought the total repatriates since the war's end to 2,307,825, leaving 4,039,477 still to be brought back.

Jap Burning Of Feet Alleged At Trial

Yokohama, April 11 (AP)—Japanese prison camp attendants burned the nerve centers on the top of prisoners feet to "cure" wet beriberi, Capt. S. A. Newman, naval officer from Pittsburgh, Pa., testified before an 8th Army military tribunal today.

Results of such a "cure" for Corporal Keith J. McEwen (no address) were infection and death, Newman said.

"I made repeated efforts to get him to a hospital," Newman said. "He finally was taken to a hospital and died before the next morning."

The officer also testified that he had seen Red Cross cocoa and sugar intended for prisoners being consumed by a prison-camp official and that at least one prisoner had died of starvation in the camp. The prisoner, Private Randall E. Trotter, of Ames, Iowa, weighed 57 pounds at his death, Newman said.

30.24-2217

WAITS TO SEE DADDY

Brisbane, April 11 (A. P.).—The steamship Mariposa sailed for the United States today with 769 brides and children of American servicemen aboard.

Left behind was Mrs. Jean Cutrone, whose husband lives in Follansbee, W. Va. She canceled her passage at the last moment when her father failed to arrive from Darwin in time to see her off.

"I couldn't go without seeing daddy," Mrs. Cutrone said. "I'll get away on the next trip."

18 Brides In Australia Cancel Passage To U.S.

Sydney, Australia, April 11 (AP). An unidentified Australian war bride told United States Army officials today she had known her husband only a week when she married him three years ago and did not believe she would be able to recognize him in America.

She was one of eighteen wives of American service men who canceled passages to the United States. Some were ill; others were "afraid" to leave Australia.

Filipino Weavers Switch To Nylon

Manila, April 11 (AP)—Filipin craftsmen of northern Luzon hav taken to weaving Nylon in place c their familiar prewar fabrics.

The scarcity of raw material a most led to a breakdown of indus try after the war. So the Philippin War Relief Society purchased mor than 6,000 feet of Nylon parachut rope from the Foreign Liquidatio Commission to be unraveled an woven into skirts, blankets an other items of Filipino wear.

Four Starving Japs Surrender.

Manila, April 11 (A. P.).—Two starving Japanese civilians—Aki Takamaro, a postal employee, and Teruo Haruda, a Tokyo cashier—surrender today to a United States 86th Division outpost less than eighteen miles east of Manila.

CLERK TESTIFIES IN OTTAWA COURT

OTTAWA, April 11—(AP) Igor Gouzenko, former cipher clerk in the Russian embassy, testified today that he had been removing "selected" documents from the embassy here for a month before he left it permanently last September. He added that he knew there were "agents who would kill" him for what he had done.

Both defense and Crown counsel questioned Gouzenko for nearly an hour during the preliminary inquiries of two of 14 Canadians charged with espionage—H. S. Gerson, 43, former munitions department official, and Durnford Smith, former National Research council employe. All 14 are being held on charges of stealing from the documents Gouzenko took with them.

Gerson will be committed next Tuesday, or perhaps earlier, on seven charges under the Official Secrets act. Judgment is being reserved on a conspiracy charge against him.

Smith's preliminary hearing also was adjourned until Tuesday.

The Crown is seeking to link Gerson and Smith with the Gouzenko documents by their handwriting.

Gouzenko, who worked for the embassy two years, admitted to the court that he did not feel he broke an oath of secrecy to Russia when he took the documents. He said he had acted thus because he had changed his political views. He added that "there was nothing strange" in his being a Christian while a member of the Young Communist league.

SAYS SOME AGENTS WOULD KILL HIM

Ottawa, April 11 (A. P.).—Igor Gouzenko, former cipher clerk in the Russian embassy who became the key cog in the Canadian expose of the Moscow-directed spy ring, testified today "I know very well there are agents who would kill me."

Gouzenko, who broke off connections with the Soviet embassy last September and subsequently exposed the spy ring, was being cross-examined in the preliminary hearing of H. S. Gerson, former Munitions Department employee who faces espionage charges.

"I broke the oaths (to Russia) because I was certain they bound me to wrong ideas which absolutely can't be tolerated with the ideas of democracy," Gouzenko said in answer to a question about why he had told his story to Canadian investigators. He said he was a Christian.

While expressing belief that there were agents "who would kill men," the former clerk said he was "not very much" afraid for his own safety. He has received protection from the Canadian Government since the first exposures.

"Is it the intention of the Crown to pension you?" the defense attorney for Gerson asked.

"I have never discussed it," Gouzenko said, "I read it in the newspaper. I never asked the Canadian public to look after me. I don't expect them to do it."

Rocsevelt Disappointed by U. S. Being in War, Record of Dec. 7 White House Parley Reveals

WASHINGTON, April 11 — (AP) Franklin D. Roosevelt told congressional leaders who gathered at the White House on the Sunday night of Dec. 7, 1941 — after the Japanese had attacked Pearl Harbor—that it was "a terrible disappointment to be President in time of war."

This remark was disclosed in a partial stenographic record of the conference received today by a Senate-House committee investigating the naval disaster.

The record, which contained many lapses where the stenographer failed to hear or record portions of sentences, showed that the President asked passage of a resolution asking him to address Congress the next day but was undecided that night whether to request a formal declaration of war.

No Formal Declaration

The Japanese then had made no formal declaration, but to his conferees the President remarked:

"The fact is that a shooting war is going on today in the Pacific. We are in it."

"Of course," he said, "it is a terrible disappointment to be President in time of war, and the circumstances x x x (here the stenographer lost part of the sentence) came most unexpectedly."

Discussing plans for the war, Mr. Roosevelt expressed the opinion that the Japanese eventually would be beaten by "starvation or exhaustion."

"And always remember that they have no naval bases—they have nothing," he said.

Mr. Roosevelt remarked that a ship damaged in enemy waters was much more likely to be lost than one which could be brought back to a friendly drydock.

Fleet Attack Difficult

"And therefore," he continued, "a fleet attack over in Japanese waters is almost an impossibility."

But he added that such attacks "are going to go through. We will have to."

The then President discussed American losses at Pearl Harbor, estimating from the information he had that three and possibly four of eight battleships had been sunk and two more damaged.

He told the legislators, who were not named in the stenographer's report, that they ought not to divulge outside the White House the information he had given them because it might be of value to the enemy.

One legislator told the President during the course of the conference that he was "astounded at what happened to our Navy," adding "they were all asleep." The President did not reply.

The Senate-House committee also receive copies of proposed drafts of a Presidential message which Mr. Roosevelt had considered delivering late in November to acquaint Congress with the lack of progress in diplomatic negotiations with Japan.

DENIES F.D.R. SHOWED ALARM

Admiral Beardall Tells Of Break With Japs Dec. 7, 1941

Washington, April 11 (AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt's naval aide, Admiral J. R. Beardall, testified today that the late President showed "no alarm" the morning of December 7, 1941, on receiving the final part of a Japanese message breaking off "peace negotiations."

Beardall told the Senate-House committee investigating the Pearl Harbor attack of that date that he delivered the completed part of the message to Mr. Roosevelt as the President lay abed.

"It looks as though the Japanese are going to break off negotiations," Beardall quoted Mr. Roosevelt as saying.

"Was there anything in his manner indicating that he expected an attack within a period of hours?" asked Representative Murphy (D., Pennsylvania).

No Alarm By Roosevelt

"There was not. There was no alarm, nothing about 'this means war,' nothing showing he expected an attack," was the reply.

Commander Lester R. Schulz has testified that the night before when he delivered the first thirteen parts of the fourteen-part message, Mr. Roosevelt said, in substance, "This means war."

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.), asked whether Beardall recalled other conversations with the President "on the Far East."

Beardall said he recalled that about December 4 or 5, 1941, "I invited his special attention" to an intercepted Japanese message showing Tokyo instructions for destroying codes. The witness summed up this conversation as he recalled it:

"Mr. President, this is a very significant dispatch."

Read Carefully By President

[He said Mr. Roosevelt read it very carefully.]

"Well, when do you think it will happen?" the President asked.

"Most anytime."

Beardall told Ferguson that he understood the President to mean by "it," the outbreak of war.

Earlier Admiral Harold R. Stark, 1941 chief of naval operations, disagreed with Schulz.

"I have read the Schulz testimony and I am not convinced from it that the President said 'This means war'," Stark volunteered to the committee.

Not Called By Roosevelt

He reiterated that Mr. Roosevelt did not call him that evening about the documents, which made up the first thirteen parts of a fourteen-part message by which "peace negotiations" were to be broken off.

Stark also told the committee that "I think I did" consult with Mr. Roosevelt before drawing up a suggested warning for the Dutch to send to the Japanese before the Pacific war began.

The memorandum, to Secretary of State Hull December 4, 1941, has been in the committee files for months. It set out this belief on the part of Stark as chief of naval operations:

"If the Dutch desire to give a warning to Japan, the chief of naval operations believes it should be in the form of a declaration to Japan that crossing the Davao-Wiego line by naval vessels or expeditionary forces would be considered a hostile act and forces crossing the line would be attacked."

Attack Would Be By Dutch

Stark explained that crossing of such a line would put the Japanese on the doorstep of the Netherlands East Indies.

He told Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) that the attack would be by Dutch — not American — forces. Stark explained that the Dutch had undoubtedly asked for American naval opinion on a possible warning.

But the Admiral stressed his contention that this did not constitute parallel action and said that the military could not take such action without congressional sanction.

Record Of F.D.R. Parley

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Have No Naval Bases

"And always remember that they have no naval bases—they have nothing," he said.

Mr. Roosevelt remarked that a ship damaged in enemy waters was much more likely to be lost than one which could be brought back to a friendly dry dock.

"And therefore," he continued, "a fleet attack over in Japanese waters is almost an impossibility."

But he added that such attacks "are going to go through. We will have to."

One legislator told the President during the course of the conference that he was "astounded at what happened to our Navy," adding "they were all asleep." The President did not reply.

Receive Nazi Document

The committee received today a translation of a German document dated March 2, 1941, in which Nazi Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop assured the Japanese that the war had already been won "militarily economically and politically."

Von Ribbentrop predicted in this paper that American entry into the war would not endanger final Axis victory. He described President Roosevelt as wanting war but added that the United States "could not wage the war militarily at all," adding:

"Landing in Europe is impossible."

Von Ribbentrop urged that the Japanese come into the war to help destroy Great Britain's positions in Asia.

British Pledge Of Collateral Suggested

Washington, April 11 (AP)—Senator Carville (D., Nev.) suggested today that the British pledge their investments in this country against payment of the proposed $3,750,000,000 loan to the United Kingdom.

Carville was one of the fourteen members of the Senate Banking Committee who voted yesterday to send to the Senate floor legislation authorizing the loan. Five members voted against it.

Carville said he also liked the proposal by Senator McFarland (D., Ariz.)—which the committee rejected, 11 to 7—to grant the loan only if the United States gets permanent possession of war bases acquired from Britain on 99-year leases.

"But if we don't get that, I would like to see the British investments here be made collateral for the loan," Carville said.

New Topic For Debate

This provided a new phase for Senate debate, which is expected to last through next week. McFarland plans to reintroduce his proposal on the floor. It stipulates also that Britain take some steps toward settling her World War I debt to the United States.

Administration leaders, however, expressed confidence that the Senate would approve the loan without further strings. They cited the almost unanimous approval it received in public hearings from representatives of the Government, business, banking, labor and farm organizations.

The loan provides a two per cent interest rate and repayment in 50 annual payments beginning in 1951. Until that year the credit would be interest free.

Possible Proposal To Russia

Meanwhile, diplomatic officials said Russia may be asked for commitments to supply the United States with strategic raw materials in return for a talked-of $1,000,000,000 loan from the Export-Im-

port Bank. The commitments would not be an actual condition to the loan, they said, but discussions of both subjects would be carried on simultaneously.

Materials mentioned included manganese, chromite, platinum, iridium, palladium, lumber, pulpwood and oil, most of which the Soviet normally exports or has in surplus.

MESSERSMITH SEES TRUMAN

Nominee for Argentine Envoy Discusses Tasks.

Washington, April 11 (A. P.).—George S. Messersmith, nominated Ambassador to Argentina conferred with President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes for a half hour at the White House today.

He said that current matters relating to his work as Ambassador to Mexico and his forthcoming mission to Argentina were reviewed and expressed keen interest in returning to Argentina where he served as American Consul-General in 1928 and 1929.

While this conference was on the nomination by Mr. Truman of Walter Thurston, now Ambassador to Bolivia, to be Ambassador to Mexico, was sent to the Senate.

Messersmith said he would leave here on Monday by plane to return to Mexico and would leave from there for his Buenos Aires post. The Ambassador's appointment to Argentina has been unanimously approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and now awaits full Senate confirmation.

New Impasse Reached.

He described his forthcoming mission to Argentina as a "task which while challenging is important to all of us in the hemisphere." He said that for this reason it was easier for him to leave his work and life in Mexico to take up new duties in Argentina.

Messersmith's appointment to Argentina comes at a time when the United States and the South American republic have reached a new impasse which vitally affects negotiation of an inter-American mutual defense pact.

The United States on Monday proposed to include Argentina in the treaty provided that the latter fulfill her international obligations regarding control of Axis activities. Argentina rejected this, suggesting instead that the United States withdraw its charges and declaring that she had fulfilled all her obligations.

Soon Off Control List.

Meanwhile American Government officials reported that Argentina will soon be removed from the export control list. This action will free American exporters from the necessity of acquiring export licenses to ship goods to Argentina. The South American nation, with Spain and former Axis satellite countries, were retained on the list after the end of the war.

The Department of Commerce is understood to be preparing to inform American exporters of the removal of Argentina. American officials said that the move would merely formalize a situation that has been existing for some time. They pointed out that the only factor previously affecting exports to Argentina was whether the goods were in short supply.

Argentina's transfer from the controlled to the uncontrolled list does not necessarily mean that she will be free to receive any and all goods produced in the United States. Goods still in short supply are restricted for export, and specific licenses are required in each of these instances.

MARSHALL STARTS RETURN TRIP TODAY

WASHINGTON, April 11—(AP) President Truman reported today that Gen. George C. Marshall's conferences in Washington have been very successful and that the general will return to China at once.

Marshall, Mr. Truman's personal ambassador to China, conferred with the Chief Executive earlier. He told reporters he probably would start back tomorrow.

Asked at a news conference whether there was anything he could say on what the general wants done, Mr. Truman said he thought all of that would be released at the proper time, after his envoy gets back to China.

The general told reporters he had discussed with the President the question of UNRRA supplies for China, particularly rice.

Jack Beal, a new political adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, also paid a farewell visit to the White House before leaving for China. Beal has taken a year's absence from the Washington staff of Time magazine to assist the Chinese leader.

Byrnes Empowered To Expel Aliens

Washington, April 11 (A. P.).—A presidential proclamation today empowered Secretary of State Byrnes to order the expulsion from this country of any enemy aliens brought here from other American nations during the war.

The proclamation said the aliens would be allowed no more than thirty days to leave once the Secretary determines that their continued presence would prejudice "the future security or welfare of the Americas."

The new regulations are in accordance with recommendations adopted by a conference of the American nations at Mexico City a year ago.

La Guardia Appoints Weintraub

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Fiorello H. La Guardia, director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, announced today the appointment of David Weintraub as Deputy Director General of the agency in charge of the Bureau of Supply. Mr. Weintraub, formerly with the War Production Board and formerly a professor of economics at the College of the City of New York, succeeds Roy Hendrickson.

HOUSE UNIT CITES THREE IN CONTEMPT

Washington, April 11 (A. P.).—The House committee investigating un-American activities voted today to bring contempt charges against three more persons.

They are George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; Corliss Lamont, chairman of the National Council for Soviet American Friendship, and Richard Morford, executive director of the latter group.

Representative Mundt (R.-S. D.) told reporters that the three had declined to submit records and information requested by the committee.

He said the committee will ask the House soon to approve the contempt action along with a similar move against seventeen others, all associated with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. The House already has upheld the committee in a contempt citation against the latter organization's chairman, Edward K. Barsky of New York city, but no further action has been taken in this case.

Marshall issued a statement asserting the committee is "guilty of a misuse of power." He added:

"In objecting to the committee's demand for the books, financial records, and list of contributors to the federation, I am defending the rights of all Americans who wish to continue to live in a democratic society."

1-YEAR EXTENSION OF DRAFT IS ASKED BY SENATE GROUP

Committee Also Reports Four Separate Pay Provisions.

HOUSE BILL DIFFERS

Lower Chamber's Measure Provides Nine-Month Extension.

WASHINGTON, April 11 — (AP) The full one-year draft extension the armed services seek was approved by the Senate Military committee today, and five different pay increase proposals were showered on to the floors of Congress.

The Senate committee, unable to decide upon any particular one, reported four of them for consideration by the full Senate and tied three of them in with the draft extension itself.

House Group Approves

A House Military sub-committee recommended the fifth, as a bill apart from the draft. In a separate measure, the House committee has approved a nine-month extension of the draft, now due to expire May 15, and this will come up in the House tomorrow.

The House group's pay increase plan would raise the pay of privates from $50 to $75 a month and give proportionately smaller increases to all other enlisted men and officers up to colonel. This replaced a measure approved by the sub-committee yesterday which would have provided a flat $400 a year rise for all servicemen.

Pay Measures Reported

The Senate committee, in an action which Chairman Thomas (D.-Utah) conceded was highly unusual, reported to the floor measures which would provide:

1. Pay increases for enlisted men only, ranging from $15 a month for privates down to $2 for top sergeants.

2. Similar increases, but as a measure separate from the draft extension.

3. An extra $50 a month for all officers and men serving at sea or outside the United States.

4. A 20 per cent increase for all officers and men.

Thomas sponsored the 20 per cent increase, which is what the services themselves have recommended.

Includes Pay Provision

The one-year draft extension which the committee approved, however, was technically a bill by Senator Gurney (R.-S. D.) providing as well for the $15 boost for privates and smaller hikes for other enlisted men.

Senator Revercomb (R.-W. Va.) proposed to grant these increases separate from the draft act, and Senator Maybank (D.-S. C.) sponsored the flat $50 overseas payment. The Army already pays 20 per cent extra for overseas duty.

Thomas was among those who favored tieing up the pay increase with the draft as a means of spurring enlistments in hope that draft inductions could be reduced.

This view also has supporters in the House, and efforts are expected to be made from the floor to amend the House committee's draft bill.

Along with the one-year draft extension, the Senate committee specified that by July 1, 1947, the services shall limit their enrollments to 1,070,000 in the Army, 558,000 in the Navy and 108,000 in the Marines.

It also provided that the rate of inductions in any given month shall be based on considerations of the number of voluntary enlistments in the preceding three months.

ATOMIC CONTROL BILL COMPLETED

McMahon Group Approves Measure, Product of Five Months of Study.

WASHINGTON, April 11 — (AP) The Senate Atomic Energy committee unanimously approved today a far-reaching control bill designed to stimulate the peacetime development of the new power source without endangering national security.

The 11 members of the committee had spent nearly five months hearing witnesses and drafting details of the domestic control measure. Nine members were present at the final session and the remaining two gave their approval by telephone to last-minute changes in the text.

The bill gives the government absolute control over the production, ownership and use of fissionable material from which the energy is derived, and sets up an atomic energy commission of five civilians as the administrative agency.

The commission would have powers broader than any previously exercised by any agency of the United States government in peace time. Heavy penalties ranging up to 20 years imprisonment and a $20,000 fine are provided for the dissemination of restricted information on atomic energy.

Chairman McMahon (D.-Conn.) said the bill would be formally cleared to the Senate about Tuesday.

"We will try to get it up for consideration as quickly as possible," he told a news conference.

Indefinite on Funds

While the bill is indefinite about appropriations for the work, McMahon said they were estimated to run about $500,000,000 a year.

Expressing satisfaction with the completed draft, McMahon said:

"I think this is a bill which will stimulate the maximum development of the peacetime benefits of atomic energy in the interests of the people of the United States, while fully safeguarding our national defense and security."

He added that in his opinion, it provided proper security provisions without striking at research.

The five members of the central administrative commission would serve full-time, staggered, five-year terms. The chairman would receive $17,500 a year, the other members, $15,000. All would be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The commission would function through a $15,000 a year general manager, also appointed by the President with Senate approval.

Three Committees

Three auxiliary committees would work with the commission:

1. A military liaison committee appointed by the Secretaries of War and Navy in such number as they may desire. This group would consult with the commission on all matters pertaining to military applications of atomic energy. In case they disagreed with the commission's actions, they could appeal — through the Secretaries of War and Navy — to the President, whose decision would be final.

2. A scientific and technical advisory committee of nine civilians to be appointed by the President. They would meet at least four times a year to advise the commission on such matters as materials, production, research and development policies.

3. A joint congressional committee of 18 to make continuing studies of the commission's activities, to consider bills relating to atomic energy, and to report to Congress. Half the members would be from the House, half from the Senate. No more than five from each House could be members of the same political party.

Digest of McMahon Bill on Atomic Energy

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Following is the text of a statement issued today by the Senate Special Committee on Atomic Energy:

The Senate Special Committee on Atomic Energy, Senator Brien McMahon, Democrat of Connecticut, chairman, today agreed in committee on the provisions of the McMahon Bill, S. 1717, as amended by the committee, for the control and development of atomic energy. It is expected to be reported out to the Senate within a few days.

A digest of the twenty sections of the bill follows:

POLICY (SEC. 1)

It is declared to be the policy of the people of the United States that the development and utilization of atomic energy is to be

directed toward improving the public welfare, increasing the standard of living, strengthening free competition among private enterprise and promoting world peace. This policy is at all times subject to the paramount objective of assuring the national security.

To carry out these objectives this bill provides for Government control of the production, ownership and use of fissionable material and for programs of information, production, research and development. It establishes an administrative agency to exercise this control and promote this development subject to international agreements of the United States and to such further legislation as the Congress may enact. It is noted that legislation passed at this time will undoubtedly need reconsideration and change from time to time.

ORGANIZATION (SEC. 2)

The bill establishes an atomic energy commission of five full-time members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The members will receive $15,000 per year with the exception of the chairman who will receive $17,500. Members' tenure of office eventually will be five years, with one new member appointd each year. A general manager to supervise the work will be appointed by the President at a salary of $15,000 annually.

The commission is to set up four divisions: research, production, engineering and military application. Each division is to be in charge of a director appointed by the commission at a salary of $14,000 yearly.

Three committees are to work with the commission:

(1) A military liaison committee assigned by the Secretaries of War and Navy in such number as they may determine. There is to be reciprocal consultation between the commission and the military liaison committee on all matters relating to military application of atomic energy. In case of disagreement, the committee may appeal to the President through the Secretaries of War and Navy.

(2) A general scientific and technical advisory committee of nine civilians to be appointed by the President to advise the commission on materials, production, research and development policies and other matters. The committee will meet at least four times yearly.

(3) A joint committee from the Senate and House of Representatives is provided for in Section 14.

RESEARCH (SEC. 3)

The commission is directed to insure continued research and development through its own facilities and by private or public institutions or persons. Grants-in-aid and loans are authorized for this purpose.

PRODUCTION OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL (SEC. 4)

The commission is required to own and operate all facilities for the production of fissionable material. Management contracts are permitted, private ownership or operation is expressly forbidden, except for facilities producing small amounts incident to research and development which are not sufficient to produce an atomic bomb or other atomic weapon. In cases where the commission certifies to the Comptroller General that it is necessary in the interest of common defense and security, the commission may make contracts without advertising for competitive bids.

CONTROL OF MATERIALS (SEC. 5)

(A) Fissionable Materials

All right, title and interest in or to any fissionable material, now or hereafter produced within or under the jurisdiction of the United States, is to be the property of the commission. However, the commission is directed to distribute enough fissionable material to permit widespread independent research and development activity for medical therapy or pursuant to a license issued by the commission.

(B) Source Material

Source material is defined as meaning uranium, thorium or any other material which the commission considers to be essential to the production of fissionable materials, including ores if they contain any of the foregoing materials in such concentrations as the commission may determine. Transfer or possession of source materials after removal from place of origin in nature will be by license only. The commission may require reports of ownership, possession, extraction, refining and shipment of source materials after removal from place of origin but not in cases where quantities are unimportant or reporting will discourage independent prospecting.

The commission is authorized to acquire, through purchase, requisition, condemnation or otherwise, supplies of source material or any interest in real property containing deposits of source material. Just compensation will be made for all property acquired. It may also carry on such exploratory operations, with the consent of the owners involved, and may carry out investigations and inspections for source material with or without the consent of the owners involved.

All source materials in deposits in public lands are reserved to the United States and any source materials privately mined in such lands, unless in unimportant amounts, become the property of the commission in return for just compensation.

(C) By-Products

By-product materials are defined as any radio-active materials yielded in the process of producing or utilizing fissionable materials. The commission will distribute, with or without charge, by-product materials for research and development activities, medical therapy, industrial uses or other useful applications, giving priority to research and medical uses.

MILITARY APPLICATIONS (SEC. 6)

The commission is directed to engage in developmental work on military applications of atomic energy, to produce atomic weapons in such amounts as the President may annually determine, and to deliver manufactured weapons to the armed forces as directed by the President.

All persons are prohibited from producing any device or equipment to utilize fissionable material as a military weapon except when authorized by the commission or when incident to research and developmental activities.

UTILIZATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SEC. 7)

The manufacture of equipment or devices utilizing fissionable material or atomic energy or the utilization of fissionable material or atomic energy with or without such devices is subject to licensing by the commission. However, no such license may be issued until Congress has had a period of ninety days in which to consider a report on the economic and social effects of such a license which the commission must file with Congress.

Licenses, when issued, must be made available for one-year periods or less to all applicants who can meet safety and security standards. In no case shall these licensing provisions be used to promote monopoly or otherwise interfere with free competitive practices.

It is also provided that power produced as a by-product of the production of fissionable material may be transferred to other Government agencies or sold to public or private utilities under contracts providing for reasonable resale prices.

INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS (SEC. 8)

Any provisions of this act or any action taken by the commission under it shall be invalid if they conflict with or are superseded by provisions of any international agreement hereafter approved by the Senate or the Congress. The commission is instructed to perform its functions in such a manner as to give maximum effect to any such international agreements.

PROPERTY OF THE COMMISSION (SEC. 9)

The commission will take over all the resources of the United States or any Government agencies devoted to or related to atomic energy. This includes all atomic weapons, all property of the Manhattan Engineer District, and all patents, materials, plants and facilities, contracts and information relating primarily to atomic energy. The commission is authorized to reimburse States and municipalities for loss of taxes incurred through acquisition of property by the commission.

CONTROL OF INFORMATION (SEC. 10)

The bill provides, using language intended to supplement the Espionage act, that whoever disseminates restricted data with intent to injure the United States or with intent to secure an advantage to a foreign nation, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $20,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both.

Whoever disseminates restricted data with reason to believe that it will be utilized to injure the United States or to secure advantage to a foreign nation, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both.

Restricted data, as used in the act, means all data concerning the manufacture or utilization of atomic weapons, the production of fissionable material, or the use of fissionable material in the production of power, but shall not include any data which the commission from time to time determines may be published without adversely affecting the common defense and security.

The bill therefore establishes the outside limits of the offense, giving to the commission the power to reduce these boundaries by withdrawing items of information as conditions warrant. This recognizes the fact that the type of information to be safeguarded will necessarily change with time. These provisions are supplementary to all existing laws.

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS (SEC. 11)

No patent will be issued for any discovery or invention useful solely for the production of fissionable materials or the utilization of fissionable materials or atomic energy for military weapons; but the commission will compensate for such invention or discovery. If the invention or discovery is also useful for other than military purposes, a patent will be issued for those purposes only.

Where the invention or discovery relates to the utilization of atomic energy for non-military purposes and a patent is issued the commission may declare it affected with the public interest in which case persons licensed by the commission may use the patent upon payment to the patentee for such use. The commission is authorized to purchase, take or condemn and make compensation for, any invention or device useful solely in the production of fissionable materials for military weapons.

The commission shall designate a compensation board, the duty of which will be to determine reasonable royalty fees and make awards for any invention or discovery useful in the production of fissionable material.

Provisions are set up whereby any person aggrieved by the action of the board relative to any award or royalty fee may obtain a review of such action in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

GENERAL AUTHORITY (SEC. 12)

General authority is given the commission to appoint advisory boards, hire and pay employes, use the services and employes of other agencies, buy and own property and erect buildings. Except where specific exemptions are made by the commission, employes are to be appointed with regard to the civil service laws.

The commission is also authorized to make studies and investigations and to hold hearings and summon witnesses for this purpose. It is to establish safety and health regulations for use of fissionable materials.

The President may in advance exempt any specific action of the commission in a particular matter from the provisions of law relating to contracts. Otherwise the laws concerning audits by the Comptroller General are in force.

COMPENSATION FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY (SEC. 13)

Compensation for property acquired by the commission in carrying out the provisions of this act is to be determined by the commission. If the amount determined is unsatisfactory, the claimant may sue the United States in the Court of Claims or any District Court and the commission shall pay him 50 per cent of the amount determined pending settlement of the suit. The commission is authorized to exercise rights of eminent domain and condemnation and to purchase and use property prior to approval of its title by the Attorney General.

JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE (SEC. 14)

A Joint Congressional Committee is established to make continuing studies of the activities of the commission, to reconsider bills introduced into Congress on the subject of atomic energy and to make reports to the Senate and the House of Representatives. The committee is to consist of eighteen members nine appointed by the Speaker of the House and nine by the President of the Senate, with no more than five from each House being members of the same political party.

ENFORCEMENT (SEC. 15)

This section provides penalties for all violations of the act except dissemination of information. In general, three types of violations are specified:

(1) Those committed with intent to injure the United States or secure advantage to a foreign nation. Maximum penalty: $20,000 fine, twenty years' imprisonment, or both;

(2) Violations of provisions concerning (A) ownership of production facilities, (B) possession and transfer of fissionable material, (C) manufacture of atomic weapons. When committed without intent to injure the United States or give advantage to a foreign nation, the maximum penalty is $10,000 fine, five years' imprisonment, or both.

(3) Violations of provisions concerning reports and records, possession and use of atomic materials and health and safety regulations. When committed without intent to injure the United States or give advantage to a foreign nation, the maximum penalty is $5,000 fine, two years imprisonment, or both.

The commission is given authority to apply to the courts for enjoining or restraining orders or for injunctions.

REPORTS (SEC. 16)

The commission is directed to submit to Congress reports and recommendations for additional legislation in January and July of each year. Recommendations for legislation may be made at other times also.

DEFINITIONS (SEC. 17)

This section establishes definitions for the terms "atomic energy," "government agency," "person," "United States" and "research and development."

APPROPRIATIONS (SEC. 18)

Such sums as may be necessary and appropriate to carry out the purposes and provisions of the act are authorized. The unexpended funds of the Manhattan Engineer District are transferred to the commission.

SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS (SEC. 19)

If any provision of this act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act is not affected.

SHORT TITLE (SEC. 20)

This act may be cited as the "Atomic Energy Act of 1946."

30.24-2219

TRUMAN RAPS NAVY ON MERGER FIGHT

Criticizes Admirals Who Continue Opposition to Defense Proposal.

WASHINGTON, April 11—(AP)—President Truman gave the Navy a severe dressing down today for lobbying against merger of armed forces into a single department of defense.

Stern in the word, tone and appearance, the chief executive told a news conference the Navy was not justified in fighting unification with the Army after he had endorsed it and set policy.

And, he said, he would attend to the matter a little later if the admirals keep on fighting. But that was not necessarily a threat to shake up the civilian and service heads of the Navy department if the battle rolls on, the President disclosed. He said he thought the matter would work itself out.

"Bet you two to one,' a reporter challenged.

Mr. Truman said he would take the bet.

There was no immediate comment from Secretary of the Navy Forrestal or other Navy leaders. However, Rep. Vinson (D-Ga), chairman of the House Naval committee, said he doesn't see "how the President can keep the Army and Navy from talking."

"If congressional committees call admirals and others before them for questioning, they have a duty to Congress to give the information the committees seek,' Vinson said.

Questioned on Merger

The President's flareup at the Navy--the second in a matter of weeks--was touched off by questions about a merger proposal just out by a Senate Military sub-committee.

Mr. Truman recently accused the Navy of making statements not in accord with facts in opposing before congressional committees a $2,000,000,000 slash in funds recommended for it by the Budget bureau.

On the future defense set up, the Navy, from Secretary Forrestal on down, argued strongly against unification with the Army. Mr. Truman came out for a merger. Today he was asked whether the new unification bill in the Senate had his full support.

The chief executive said it had a lot of good points, that it wasn't

customary to approve legislation before it passed and that he would act on it when it reached his desk.

"Do you think," a reporter inquired, "the Navy is justified in continuing its fight on it?"

No, the President said, he did not. He said he didn't think the Navy fight was justified after he announced a policy.

Asked whether he had not authorized "Navy officers to speak against that," Truman said he had not, that he had authorized them to express an honest opinion.

Then with a tone of severity he went on to declare that when the President of the United States and the commander in chief of the Army and Navy sets out a policy, it should be supported by the War and Navy departments. That doesn't mean, he said, that individuals are muzzled on their honest opinions.

Army To Train 2,400 For Occupation Duty

Washington, April 11 (AP)—The Army announced today it will train 2,400 officers and civilians for military government posts during the next eighteen months, indicating it expects the occupation of defeated Axis countries to last some time.

The group, destined for service in Europe and the Pacific, will be trained at a newly established school at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. The first class begins May 10.

The new school replaces a school of military government at Charlottesville, Va., which was closed recently. More than 3,000 officers were trained there during the war.

ARMY CAUTIONS ITS G.I. EDITORS

WASHINGTON, April 11—(AP) The War department said today that military commanders and editors of service publications should see to it that American soldiers get complete and impartial news but that such publications should guard against "captious or ill-informed criticism."

In a policy statement which made no mention of controversies which have arisen from time to time with service publication personnel, the department said:

"Well informed and temperate expression of opinion about improvement of practices of the military establishment has a place in Army newspapers."

Asserting the editor should "be free to print materials when available which explain the reasons for existing policies which affect the soldier," the statement added:

"The newspaper should not become a vehicle for featuring in the guise of news inflammatory material not justified by the facts. x x x

"Editorial views based on incomplete evidence or personal prejudice may tend to instill false impressions. They may go so far as to break down trust and confidence in, and respect for, the dignity of fellow members of the military establishment which are essential to the efficient management of the Army.

"In the formulation of editorial policy, the appropriate commander and the editor should guard against the damage that can result from captious or ill-informed criticism of U. S. government policy, or of individuals in the government or the military service."

Army newspapers, the statement said, should aim at making the American soldier the best informed in any Army and should be a "constructive force in the military establishment."

New War Plane Is Described

Washington, April 11 (AP)—Details of a 12-ton single-engine one-place attack plane, designed to pack more destructive power than a tank, were released today. Simultaneously, it was disclosed that the Army Air Forces has assigned the craft to be a guinea pig for new engine installations.

The plane is the Consolidated Vultee XA-41, with a 3,000 horsepower Pratt & Whitney Wasp major engine. It is the fourth single-engine plane with that power plant announced recently. The others were navy planes designed by Goodyear and Chance Vought, Boeing and Martin.

Original Armament

The original XA-41 model was armed with four 37-milimeter cannon and four 50-caliber machine guns and could carry 6,400 pounds of bombs or torpedoes. Its combat use was to be primarily against ground targets.

Consolidated Vultee said that while the pilot model proved successful, it came out at a time when the demand was primarily for a fast, long-range fighter to escort heavy bombers. The XA-41 made its first flight at Lomita, Cal., February 11, 1944, and later was tested at the AAF's Elgin Field in Florida and the naval air station at Patuxent, Md.

Engine-Mounting Tests

The plane now has been assigned to Pratt & Whitney at East Hartford, Conn., for use in engine mounting tests.

The XA-41 has a wingspand of 54 feet and a length of 48 feet 7 inches.

It weighs 24,188 pounds full loaded and 13,336 pounds empty. Maximum speed is 363 miles an hour and cruising speed is 290 miles an hour, with a combat range of 800 miles. Normal fuel capacity is 350 gallons.

LONG-RANGE PLAN FOR HOUSING WINS BACKING IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, April 11—(AP) An ambitious program to provide 15,000,000 homes in this country during the next 10 years won support in the Senate today from an unusual combination of members.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio), frequently a leader among the more traditional Republicans, Senator Ellender (D-La.), a member of the southern Democratic bloc, and Senator Wagner (D-NY), veteran sponsor of much New Deal legislation, joined in vocal support for the program.

See Great Advance

They termed it a "big step" toward a permanent national program to provide "decent living conditions" for millions of American families, with private capital supplying most of the funds, and local and state governments taking the initiative.

While the Senate discussion was going on President Truman told his news conference that he was satisfied with the form in which an emergency housing bill, principally for veterans, had passed the Senate yesterday.

That measure, like the bill the House passed, lacks the ceilings on existing houses which the President had asked. The Senate, however, put back in the $600,000,000 for subsidies to spur production of building materials. The House had struck that out too.

The Civilian Production administration, meanwhile, relaxed its construction controls to permit priorities for some non-veteran housing. In general the change permits help on materials for housing for workers producing food and other scarce essentials, for repairs to disaster-damaged structures, and repairs or alterations to keep existing space habitable or make more units available.

Program Delayed

Although little opposition was evident, the long range housing program was temporarily put aside until Monday with supporters expecting a favorable vote then.

Taft, who made the final Senate floor appeal for the program, ran into the most questions, chiefly from his Republican colleagues.

The Ohio Republican explained that the program represented composite views and many compromises. He predicted it would produce about 1,500,000 homes annually during the next 10 years at an annual investment of from six to eight billion dollars.

The maximum cost to the Federal government and taxpayers will be $143,000,000 annually, the Ohio Senator said, adding that he was willing to vote half a billion a year for a well rounded long range national housing program.

The direct Federal outlays would be used as grants to help finance local and state housing surveys, defray cost of slum clearance programs, and aid in operation of low-rental projects.

proved if the proposed sales price is over $15,000, or the rent is more than $120 a unit a month.

3. Reconstruction or repair of dwellings destroyed by fire or similar disaster where such work is necessary to eliminate hardship. In cases involving rebuilding of more than half of a structure, the sales price will be limited to $10,000 and the rent to $80, except where "great hardship" would result.

4. Repair or alterations of dwellings either to maintain them or to return to a habitable condition or to provide space for additional persons. Priorities assistances will not be granted unless it has been vacant for six months for lack of repairs.

The extension of priority eligibility to include present members of the armed forces also covers members of the merchant marine, Americans who served with Allied forces in the war, and the widow of a member of the armed forces who died in service in World War Two, as well as the widows of deceased veterans if they are living with a child of the deceased.

Construction Curbs Eased On Some Types of Housing

Farmers, Certain Non-Veterans May Obtain Priorities for Materials.

WASHINGTON, April 11—(AP) The government tonight relaxed its construction controls to permit priority claims on materials for some non-veteran housing.

At the same time the Civilian Production administration and the national housing agency announced that present members of the armed forces will be eligible to build, buy or rent homes under the veterans emergency housing program.

Heretofore only discharged veterans could qualify to build or occupy homes constructed under the program to sell at $10,000 or less or rent for $80 or under.

Under the relaxed order, priority assistance in obtaining scarce materials will be granted in these additional cases:

1. For construction of farm houses and homes for workers engaged in production of essential food or "scarce materials and products."

2. Builders of non-veteran dwellings which were under construction before March 26 now may apply for priorities assistance to complete such houses and apartments. Except in "unusual circumstances" these applications will not be ap-

CAN ASK DEATH IN REDIN CASE

U.S. May Demand It For Russian Accused Of Espionage

Seattle, Wash., April 11 (AP)—The United States government can, if it desires, ask that the death penalty be imposed in the espionage case now pending against Soviet lieutenant Nicholai Gregorovich Redin 29, United States Attorney J. Charles Dennis said tonight.

His statement amended one he made yesterday, in which he said the maximum penalty would be ten years and $10,000 fine on each count of the indictment.

Redin, Seattle representative of the Soviet Purchasing Commission, was charged in a five-point indictment returned by a Federal grand jury Tuesday. The death penalty could be asked, said Dennis, on the fifth count, which accused Redin of conspiring to obtain and transmit to a foreign government plans dealing with national defense.

Could Get Up To 70 Years

Dennis further explained that the young Russian naval lieutenant, if found guilty, could be sentenced to a maximum of 30 years on this count and a maximum of 10 years on each of the other counts, making a total of 70 years, plus $10,000 each on the first four.

Three counts charged Redin with obtaining information concerning national defense and the fourth accused him of inducing another to obtain plans in connection with national defense. The information and plans, said the indictment, related to the U.S.S. Yellowstone, a new type of destroyer tender.

Would Delay Arraignment

Dennis's assistant, Allan Pomeroy, announced at the same time Russian officials had requested that the scheduled Monday arraignment of Redin be delayed a few days. Pomeroy said he probably would seek court approval of a delay.

At liberty under $10,000 bond, Redin returned to Seattle last night from Portland, where he was arrested March 26 by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

United Nations May Get Fong Racial Discrimination Charge

Oakland, Cal., April 11 (AP)—The Fong dispute with members of the Oak Knoll improvement Club over alleged racial discrimination may be submitted to the United Nations, Horace Y. Fong's attorney announced today.

Fifteen "does" are specified in a court action brought by Mrs. Ann Fong, pretty 26-year-old blond American wife of the Chinese-American navy veteran, as instigators of a move to force them out of their $20,000 home in the fashionable Oak Knoll section because they are not "caucasions."

Plans To Send Wire To U.N.

The club, although not specifically named in the restraining action, acknowledged as much today when its president said the club's plans would not be altered by Mrs. Fong's complaint in Superior Court.

Meanwhile, Attorney Melvin M. Belli, of San Francisco, chief of legal counsel for the Fongs, said he planned to send a telegram shortly to the United Nations Council and request that the attempted Fong ouster be put on its agenda.

Violations Listed

Belli said the complaint struck at racial discrimination and quoted paragraphs stating:

"The complaint alleges that the so-called covenant [club restrictive agreement] is a racial discrimination covenant solely in that it permits so-called 'noncaucasians' to reside on the property provided they are servants but do not own property.

"They may live on the property if they work for the so-called 'caucasians,' but they cannot live on it if they do not work. In this regard the complaint alleges that said covenant violates the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, the Constitution of the United States of America, the 'One World' of Wendell Willkie, and the Atlantic Charter."

Historian Criticizes Yalta, Postdam Pact

Omaha, April 11 (AP)—Dr. Allan Nevins, Columbia University professor, in a lecture here described the Yalta conference as "a disastrous chapter in American history" and termed the Potsdam meeting as "unhappy."

He told a University of Omaha audience that the Russians used the Potsdam agreements to enable them to play Poles and Germans against one another, and to allow bargaining with Germany in opposition to the western powers.

The professor of American history praised the nation's part in setting up and backing the United Nations.

"To Franklin D. Roosevelt and Cordell Hull the chief credit must go for accomplishing what Woodrow Wilson's gallant effort failed to do—the construction of an efficient world organization and the enlistment of American aid behind it," he said.

U.S. Launching New Sub

Philadelphia, April 11 (AP)—The submarine Tusk, manned by eight officers and 72 enlisted men, was to be commissioned today at the Philadelphia naval base. The 312 foot vessel will be under the command of Commander R. A. Moore USN, Bryant, Texas, the Navy said

30.24-2221

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

More than 8,000 servicemen, veterans of European and Pacific service, are scheduled to debark from 13 vessels at four U. S. ports today. In addition one vessel with 465 war brides and children, is due at New York.

Three west coast points expect arrival of nine ships with 4,715 personnel while at New York, the bride ship and 3,330 troops aboard four vessels are due to dock.

West coast arrivals: Seattle, Wash., 2,903 men, four ships; San Francisco, 1,663 returnees, three vessels; San Diego, two ships 143 men.

Ships, Units Arriving Today At New York

U.S.S. Lyons from Le Havre. 1,666 troops, including 691st Tank Destroyer Battalion; 71st Reconnaissance troop; 552nd Military Police Escort Guard company; 925th Ordnance Heavy Automotive Maintenance company; 1616th Engineer Water Supply company.

Santa Maria from Le Havre. 1,603 troops, including 30th Field Hospital; 16th Engineer company; 703rd Medical company.

Henry Gibbins from Belfast, 465 war brides and children.

Miscellaneous on following vessels: James F. Rhodes from Leghorn, 55; A. A. Christianson from Southampton, six.

At Seattle

Miscellaneous on following: PC 793 and PC 786 Kodiak, 23 navy; Marshall Victory from Yokohama, 1,433 Army, two Navy; Milford Victory from Yokohama, 1,451 Army.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Thurston from Samar, (due originally Wednesday) 1,327 Navy; President Hayes, 322 Navy, three Marines, one Army; Refrigerator Ship 553 from Oahu, 10 Army.

At San Diego

Miscellaneous on following: Destroyer Escort Wiseman, 60 Navy; Destroyer Buckley, 83 Navy and Marines.

Ships which Arrived Yesterday At New York

U. S. Army hospital ship Wisteria from Bremerhaven, 417 patients.

Montclair Victory from Le Havre. 960 troops, including Company B of 16th Armored Engineer battalion.

Sea Fiddler from Le Havre. 1,080 troops, including 3903rd Quartermaster Truck company.

Lewiston Victory from Bremerhaven. 980 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters battery, Medical detachment and Batteries A, B and C of 197th Anti-Aircraft Artillery battalion Battery D of 467th Anti-Aircraft Artillery battalion.

St. Albans Victory from Antwerp. 891 troops, including 191st Military Police company; 3355th, 3356th and 3357th Quartermaster Truck companies; 471st Quartermaster group; 530th Ordnance Tank Maintenance company; Medical Detachment of 454th Medical Collecting company.

Vassar Victory from Antwerp. 887 troops, including 7th Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance company; Medical detachments of 147th Ordnance Heavy Automotive Maintenance company, 3353rd Quartermaster Truck company, 3354th Quartermaster Truck company; 104th Ordnance Medium Maintenance company; 696th Engineer Petroleum Distributing company; 182nd Military Police company.

N. Y. U. Victory from Le Havre, 963 miscellaneous troops.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Gen. William Weigel from Manila, 5,127 Army; Rutland, 1,009 Navy, 529 Army.

At San Diego

Destroyer Squadron Three from Guam with following vessels and miscellaneous Navy personnel; Frank Knox, 86; Higby, 101; Hawkins, 85; Chevalier, 966; Benner, 109; Fox, 100.

At Tacoma

U. S. Army hospital ship Ernestine Koranda from Okinawa and Japan, 64 Navy patients, 624 Army patients and 24 miscellaneous troops.

13,378 Troops Returning

[By the Associated Press]

More than 7,200 service personnel are scheduled to arrive at two West Coast ports today on eight vessels, while 6,178 are due at New York on seven vessels. Ships and units arriving:

At New York—United States army hospital ship Wisteria, from Bremerhaven: 417 patients.

Montclair Victory, from Le Havre: 960 troops, including Company B of 16th Armored Engineer Battalion.

Sea Fiddler, from Le Havre: 1,080 troops, including 3,903d Quartermaster Truck Company.

Lewiston Victory, from Bremmerhaven: 980 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Medical Detachment, and Batteries A, B and C of 197th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion; Battery D of 467th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion.

St. Albans Victory, from Antwerp: 891 troops, including 191st Military Police Company; 3,355th, 3,356th and 3,357th Quartermaster Truck companies; 471st Quartermaster Group; 530th Ordnance Tank Maintenance Company; Medical Detachment of 454th Medical Collecting Company.

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Gen. William Weigel, from Manila: 5,127 army.

Rutland: 1,009 navy, 529 army.

At San Diego—Destroyer Squadron 3, from Guam with following vessels and miscellaneous navy personnel:

Frank Knox: 86.
Higby: 101.
Hawkins: 85.
Chevalier: 966.
Benner: 109.
Fox: 100.

APR 1 1946

LONDON, APRIL 11-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID TODAY A FOUR-POWER INVESTIGATING COMMISSION WOULD SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS SOON FOR A NEW YUGOSLAV-ITALIAN FRONTIER, POSSIBLY NEXT MONDAY.

THE COMMISSION--MADE UP OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND FRANCE--IS NOW DRAFTING ITS REPORT, FOLLOWING A FACT-FINDING TOUR OF THE DISPUTED VENEZIA GIULIA ZONE AROUND TRIESTE.

THE REPORT WILL BE STUDIED FIRST BY THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL HERE AND THEN TAKEN UP FOR FINAL ACTION BY THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE OPENING IN PARIS APRIL 25.

THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEANWHILE CONTINUED WORK ON POINTS OF AGREEMENT ALREADY REACHED IN DRAFTING PEACE TREATIES FOR ITALY, ROMANIA, HUNGARY, BULGARIA AND FINLAND, PREPARING THESE PHASES FOR REVIEW BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS.

AMERICAN SOURCES SAID IT WAS NOW BELIEVED THE 21-NATION PEACE CONFERENCE WHICH IS TO COMPLETE THE TREATIES IN PARIS WOULD BE HELD THREE OR FOUR WEEKS AFTER THE FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS COMPLETE THEIR DISCUSSIONS IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

G847AES

APR 5 1946

LONDON, APRIL 11-(AP)-EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH SAID TONIGHT THAT A HUNGER STRIKE OF 1,014 JEWS ABOARD THE ITALIAN STEAMER "SEDE" IN LA SPEZIA HARBOR, NORTHWEST ITALY, WAS CALLED OFF TODAY AFTER A 75-HOUR FAST. THE JEWS HAD BEEN PROTESTING THE POSTPONEMENT OF THEIR DEPARTURE TO PALESTINE.

TA1200AES

LONDON, APRIL 11-(AP)-SIR BEN SMITH, MINISTER OF FOOD, SAID TODAY IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO CUT BRITAIN'S BUTTER AND LARD RATION OF SEVEN OUNCES A WEEK.

HE WAS ASKED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE FOR COMMENT ON A REPORTED WASHINGTON PROPOSAL TO RESTRICT FATS AND OILS IN THE UNITED STATES IF BRITAIN AND NINE OTHER COUNTRIES WOULD FOLLOW SUIT.

"I AM AFRAID I CANNOT TAKE THAT AS OFFICIAL," SIR BEN SAID. "IN ANY CASE IT IS NOT SO MUCH AN OFFER TO REDUCE THEIR FATS AS A REQUEST THAT I AND SOME OTHER COUNTRIES SHOULD REDUCE THEM.

"TO ME THAT IS AN IMPOSSIBILITY."

RESPONDING TO AN APPEAL FROM FIORELLO H.LA GUARDIA, UNRRA DIRECTOR GENERAL, FOR MORE GRAIN SUPPLIES FOR EUROPE, THE BRITISH CABINET LAST NIGHT OFFERED TO RATION BREAD IF THE UNITED STATES WOULD DO THE SAME.

IN ADDITION, THE CABINET SAID IN A STATEMENT ISSUED LAST NIGHT, BRITAIN WOULD MATCH ANY MEASURES BY THE UNITED STATES TO SAVE WHEAT AND FLOUR FOR PERSONS FACING STARVATION.

IN WASHINGTON, AGRICULTURE SECRETARY ANDERSON TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THE UNITED STATES DID NOT CONTEMPLATE BREAD RATIONING DURING THE CURRENT WHEAT CRISIS AND COMMENTED THAT HE THOUGHT IT WAS STRANGE BRITAIN'S OFFER TO DO SO HAD NOT ALSO BEEN MADE TO CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND ARGENTINA.

COMMENTING ON THE CABINET'S OFFER TO RATION BREAD--A STEP NEVER TAKEN DURING THE WAR--THE BRITISH HOUSEWIVES LEAGUE ASKED HOW THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSED TO MAKE UP THE DIFFERENCE SHOULD SUCH RATIONING FORCE THE CALORY INTAKE BELOW THE 2,500 FIGURE LISTED BY A SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR OF THE FOOD MINISTRY AS NECESSARY.

EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, COMMENTED:

"WHATEVER HAPPENS, BRITAIN CANNOT NOW BE ACCUSED EITHER IN AMERICA OR ELSEWHERE OF SELFISHLY CLINGING TO HIGHER FOOD STANDARDS THAN THE WORLD FOOD SITUATION CAN JUSTIFY. SHE SHOWS SHE IS WILLING TO ACCEPT ANY SACRIFICE THAT THE UNITED STATES IS WILLING TO BEAR."

THE CABINET'S STATEMENT SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD GIVEN "VERY SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION" TO LA GUARDIA'S APPEAL.

"THE NEEDS OF THE UNRRA COUNTRIES ARE UNDOUBTEDLY GREAT LARGELY BECAUSE THE SUPPLIES WHICH THE U.S. HOPE TO EXPORT DURING THE CURRENT MONTH FALL CONSIDERABLY BELOW EXPECTATIONS," THE STATEMENT SAID.

Z540AES

LONDON, APRIL 11-(AP)-RELIABLE SOURCES SAID TODAY TOP-RANKING OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE MIGHT MEET SOON TO DISCUSS THE FRANCO REGIME. A PROPOSAL FOR SUCH A THREE-POWER MEETING WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES, AND IT WAS SAID TO HAVE BRITISH SUPPORT.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT BRITAIN INFORMED FRANCE THAT THIS COUNTRY WAS PREPARED TO DISCUSS THE SPANISH QUESTION THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS RATHER THAN TO BRING IT TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL. POLAND IS SEEKING TO HAVE THE COUNCIL ACT AGAINST FRANCO.

G1250PES

insert DAY

LONDON--~~SECOND ADD FIRST~~ LEAD LICHFIELD X X X THIS CASE.

THE OTHER WITNESSES CALLED WERE ALL PRIVATES, HELD ON CHARGES OF BEING ABSENT WITHOUT OFFICIAL LEAVE. THEY WERE ROBERT COX, 3735 CORBY ST., OMAHA, NEB.; THOMAS H.RYAN, 903 BINGHAM AVE., SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.; OTTO C.HOLT, 415 N.DOUGLAS, GILMAN, ILL.; AND JOHN AYRES, RT. 4, ROCK HILL, S.C.

COX, A WITNESS IN THE FIRST LICHFIELD TRIAL IN WHICH SGT. JUDSON H.SMITH OF CUMBERLAND, KR., WAS SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS, SAID "EVERY TIME I COME HERE TO TESTIFY I GET MYSELF IN DEEPER, SO I REFUSE TO TESTIFY ANY MORE."

APR 1 1946

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS X X X ETC AS BEFORE.

JJ258PES

THE OFFICER-DEFENDANTS INCLUDE COL. JAMES A. KILIAN OF HIGHLAND PARK, ILL., FORMER COMMANDER OF THE LICHFIELD DEPOT.

ADD LON LICHFIELD DAY 4TH CONVICTION Z544AES

LONDON--FIRST ADD LICHFIELD XXX LICHFIELD DEPOT.

DEFENSE COUNSEL FOR JONES TODAY DROPPED ITS CHALLENGE OF THE JU

ISDICTION OF THE LONDON AREA COURT MARTIAL NOW HEARING THE CASE.

LT.MORRIS C.MCGEE, SPECIAL COUNSEL FOR JONES, TOLD THE COURT HE HAD BEEN ASSURED BY GEN.BETTS THAT A REVIEW OF THE DEFENDANT'S CASE WOULD BE MADE BY THE U.S. CONTINENTAL COMMAND AND NOT THE LONDON COMMAND.

ALLEGING THAT "BIAS" AND "PREJUDICE" EXIST, JONES' COUNSEL HAD SOUGHT A CHANGE OF VENUE ON THE GROUNDS THE LONDON AREA OFFICERS WOULD NOT BE QUALIFIED TO REVIEW HIS CASE.

AFTER THE DEFENSE ANNOUNCEMENT, JONES PLEADED INNOCENT TO EIGHT COUNTS OF SIMPLE ASSAULT AND TWO CHARGES OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULT ON PRISONERS WHILE HE WAS A GUARD AT THE U.S. 10TH REPLACEMENT DEPOT AT LICHFIELD.

G813AES

ADD LON LICHFIELD W X X ADE

RYAN SAID HE HAD BEEN "IN CONSTANT FEAR" SINCE AGREEING TO TESTIFY IN THE TRIAL.

"EVERYTHING THAT GOES WRONG DOWN IN THE LONDON GUARDHOUSE, IT IS THE LICHFIELD WITNESSES WHO DID IT," HE SAID.

ASKED BY MAJ.SMITH FOR A SPECIFIC INSTANCE, RYAN SAID THAT WHEN HE REFUSED TO BE HANDCUFFED TO GO TO A HOSPITAL FOR X-RAYS, A PRISON OFFICER "PUSHED ME AROUND MY CELL AND UP AGAINST THE BED. HE PUT THE HANDCUFFS ON SO TIGHT THAT I STILL HAVE A SCAR ON MY WRIST. THEN HE PUSHED ME OUT OF THE DOOR SO HARD I BUMPED MY HEAD AGAINST THE DOOR."

HOLT TOLD THE COURT MARTIAL: "I DON'T THINK IT IS SAFE FOR ME TO TESTIFY." ASKED WHY, HE REPLIED: "OFFICERS IN THIS THEATER DON'T APPROVE OF OUR TESTIFYING."

APR 1 1946

AYRES, A POWERFULLY-BUILT WITNESS WHO SAID HE HAD SEEN COMBAT DUTY, TOLD THE COURT:

"WHEN I'M PINNED UP IN A CELL, I'M AFRAID. OUTSIDE I WOULDN'T BE AFRAID OF ANYTHING ON TWO LEGS. THIS THING IS GETTING TOO BIG FOR ME TO SAY ANYTHING MORE ABOUT THE LICHFIELD CASE."

LAST DECEMBER, AT THE COURT-MARTIAL OF SGT. JUDSON H. SMITH, CUMBERLAND, KY., SOME SOLDIERS TESTIFIED THEY SAW WOUNDED AMERICAN ARMY MEN CLUBBED BECAUSE THEY COULDN'T LIFT THEIR LEGS HIGH ENOUGH WHEN ORDERED TO MARCH DOUBLE-TIME.

SMITH WAS LATER SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT BY THE COURT-MARTIAL.

PFC.HENRY PETRAS, NEWARK, N.J., TOLD THE COURT THAT A GUARD BEAT HIM ACROSS THE LEGS AND BACK BEFORE HE HAD RECOVERED FROM AN APPENDECTOMY. ANOTHER SOLDIER SAID HE HEARD A GUARD THREATEN TO KILL A NEGRO SOLDIER HE WAS BEATING, AND A THIRD WITNESS TOLD OF SUCH PUNISHMENTS AS BEING FORCED TO CLEAN A FLOOR WITH A TOOTHBRUSH.

30.24-2223

OTHER ARMY WITNESSES TOLD OF 14 DAYS ON BREAD AND WATER IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT FOR FAILURE TO EAT A BURNED POTATO AND OF BEING FORCED TO STAND MOTIONLESS FACING A WALL FOR EIGHT HOURS.

ADD BAKER, HARLAN, KY., A SOLDIER THEN IN PRISON AT LICHFIELD, TOLD A LATER SESSION OF THE COURT-MARTIAL THAT HE HAD HEARD SMITH ASK A SOLDIER WHERE HE HAD BEEN WOUNDED, AND THEN SMITH "RAMMED A CLUB" INTO THE SPOT INDICATED.

PVT.SAM EARL HOLLOWAY, MCLESTER, OKLA., TESTIFIED HE HAD SEEN SMITH PUNCH A NEGRO SOLDIER WHEN HE RELAXED FROM A POSITION OF TOES AND NOSE AGAINST A WALL. THE POSITION, HOLLOWAY SAID, HAD BEEN A PENALTY FOR SMILING.

RP&SN1103PES

APR 12 15

London, April 11-(AP)-Dr. A. P. Meiklejohn, Chief advisor on nutrition for Unrra, said today that voluntary agencies wishing to help in Europe's food crisis should concentrate on old persons who are suffering most.

"Wherever there is an organization of any sort, the government takes care of the children," he said upon returning from Yugoslavia, Austria and Germany, "But nobody takes care of the old people. They get no extra workers' rations and the majority are either too poor or too honest to buy food in the black market."

Meiklejohn will leave Monday for Washington to attend a nutritional conference. He said that in Europe as a whole "the majority of the people are hungry, many are underfed, some xx are undernourished but thanks in large part to Unrra, few are starving as yet."

Camps 01740 apra rm 1407

London, April 11 (AP) -- a Moscow radio commentator, Dr. Lemin, tonight urged the "withdrawal of foreign troops and cessation of unilateral interference in the domestic affairs of greece."

supporting similar demands made yesterday by the Greek democratic parties in an appeal to the allied governments, Dr. Lemin described greece as "a problem that must be solved with the help of all the powers interested."

he also said the "help and joint guarantees" of the three great powers "was necessary" in conformity of the letter and spirit of the crimea agreem to arrange for "the formation of a broad democratic coalition government that could bring about the proper conditions for free elections in greece.

APR 2 1946

lewis ccgk fw 1632

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, APRIL 11-(AP)-ALLEVIATION OF THE WORLD FOOD SHORTAGE IS NECESSARY TO AVOID "ARTIFICIAL CONDITIONS WHICH HAMPER PEACEMAKERS IN THEIR TASK," BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN SAID TONIGHT AT A GOVERNMENT PRODUCTION DRIVE MEETING.

HE DECLARED THAT HIS ACTIONS WERE NOT CONCERNED WITH "THE WAR IS PAST, BUT THE PREVENTION OF ANOTHER WAR TO COME."

RP1015PES

HE DECLARED THAT HIS ACTIONS WERE NOT CONCERNED WITH "THE WAR THAT IS PAST, BUT THE PREVENTION OF ANOTHER WAR TO COME."

RP1015PES

london, april 11-(ap)-~~xxxxx~~ the madrid radio, striking out at what it described as "propaganda of lies" against spain, said tonight that "unless people act and act now red fascism would ~~soon~~ impose another christian nation in ~~its~~ its foul embrace."

"red fascism is again on the move," the broadcast declared. "this time its objective is christian spain."

the radio quoted from american newspapers to support its warning against "the fine stage of perfection" of propaganda put out by the "the unholy alliance of communists, socialists, anarchists and syndicalists who masquarade all over the world as loyalists during the spanish civil war."

wb/545p lew 02154

APR 12 1946

london, april 11-(ap)- the moscow radio said tonight that ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ 13,590,500 acres of grain had been sown so far this season in the soviet union---an amount nearly double the acreage planted for the corresponding last year.

wb/835p tompkins 02215

A192
PARIS, APRIL 11-(AP)-FRANCE WILL SUPPORT POLAND IN THE MOVE BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL FOR ACTION AGAINST THE FRANCO REGIME OF SPAIN, A SPOKESMAN AT THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TODAY.
INSTRUCTIONS TO THIS EFFECT HAVE BEEN SENT TO HENRI BONNET, THE FRENCH DELEGATE.
THIS DECISION WAS IN KEEPING WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S LONG STANDING ENDEAVOR FOR SOME CONCERTED ACTION WHICH WOULD BRING THE FALL OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCO.
G351PES

APR 12 1946

PARIS, APRIL 11-(AP)-FOURTEEN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE EXECUTIVES, EN ROUTE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE AMERICAN ZONE OF OCCUPIED GERMANY FOR A TWO-WEEK STUDY OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT, ARRIVED TODAY AT ORLY AIRPORT.

THE MEN, HERE ON THE INVITATION OF GEN. JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ARMY, WILL LEAVE FOR U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS AT FRANKFURT AT 9 A.M. (4 A.M. EST) TOMORROW. THE GROUP WILL BE ENTERTAINED THIS AFTERNOON BY U.S. AMBASSADOR JEFFERSON CAFFERY.

MEMBERS OF THE PARTY ARE:

JULIUS OCHS ADLER, VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER OF THE NEW YORK TIMES; ALAN BARTH, EDITORIAL WRITER OF THE WASHINGTON POST; PAUL BELLAMY, EDITOR OF THE CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER; GARDNER COWLES, JR., PUBLISHER OF THE DES MOINES REGISTER AND TRIBUNE; ROBERT FUOSS, MANAGING EDITOR OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST; FRANK GANNETT, PRESIDENT OF THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS; CHARLES E. GRATKE, FOREIGN EDITOR, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR; EDWARD LEECH, EDITOR, PITTSBURGH PRESS; HENRY LUCE, EDITOR OF TIME MAGAZINE; MALCOLM MUIR, CHAIRMAN OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE; GLENN NEVILLE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NEW YORK DAILY MIRROR; HAMILTON OWENS, EXECUTIVE EDITOR, BALTIMORE SUNPAPERS; ROBERT REED, ASSISTANT EDITOR, KANSAS CITY STAR, AND THOMAS HAWKINS, FOREIGN EDITOR, WORLD REPORT.

30.24-2225

THE RETURNING PARTY OF SEVEN:

PHILIP D.ADLER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE KEWANEE STAR-COURIER; L.R.BLANCHARD, NEWS AND EDITORIAL DIRECTOR OF GANNET NEWSPAPERS; JOHN P.HARRIS, REPRESENTING FIVE JOHN P. AND SIDNEY F. HARRIS NEWSPAPERS IN KANSAS AND IOWA; WALTER P.JONES, EDITOR OF THREE MCCLATCHY NEWSPAPERS AND FIVE RADIO STATIONS IN CALIFORNIA; EDWARD LINDSAY, EDITOR OF THE DECATUR, ILL., NEWSPAPERS, INC.; FARWELL W.PERRY, REPRESENTING SEVEN JOHN H.PERRY NEWSPAPERS AND FOUR RADIO STATIONS IN FLORIDA AND KENTUCKY, AND ROY PINKERTON, EDITORIAL DIRECTOR OF FIVE JOHN P.SCRIPPS NEWSPAPERS IN CALIFORNIA AND BREMERTON, WASH.

SN1002PES

APR 12 1946

Prais, April 11-(AP)-The chief of cabinet of the French Finance ministry said today that "unfortunately no person and no nation has been sending us any gold."

He was commenting on reports that airborne shipments of Russian gold for France had been seen landing at a Paris airdrome.

A spokesman for the vice-governor of the Bank of France said that if any gold had come into France--and he knew of none--it could only be in transit probably to Great Briatin or the United States.

Lowry 01740 apra rm 1258

MARSEILLE, APRIL 11-(AP)-A SECOND SHIPMENT OF 5,450 TONS OF SOVIET WHEAT FOR FRANCE ARRIVED HERE TODAY IN THE YUGOSLAV STEAMER BOZANKA FROM NIKOLAEV, ON THE BLACK SEA.

TA107AES

[redacted], friday, april 12 (ap) -- [redacted] army newspaper, said today that [redacted] of the american 88th division, yesterday instructions to kill if molested, to accept making night trips in the disputed venezia italy.

the a dispatch to the army newspaper said that the order followed the holdup of two american soldiers by three civilians who stole their jeep, the victims were identified as lt. fred fiso and his driver, pfc. terry ray (address not [redacted] moore called the incident "a direct challenge to the authority of american forces in venezia giulia," and promised [redacted] (the 88th division is the american occupation [redacted] in venezia giulia province, both italy's [redacted] ethnic, international, unrelenting reaction to any overt act." seeking control of this mountainous region, without the borders of two countries.

brim two second 0055 fu ap 2345

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, APRIL 11-(AP)-ABOARD TWO TROOPSHIPS SAILING FOR THE UNITED STATES FROM LE HAVRE IN THE LAST 24 HOURS WERE 1,145 AMERICAN SOLDIERS, THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY. UNITS SAILING WERE THE 3,814TH QUARTERMASTER GAS SUPPLY COMPANY AND 601 UNATTACHED CASUALS. THE SHIPS WERE THE LEHIGH VICTORY AND TEXARKANA VICTORY.

JJ243PES

herford, germany, april 11-(ap)-the british military government issued a statement today accusing the polish government of "unsatisfactory treatment" of germans expelled from poland and of breaching the terms of the potsdam agreement on the transfer of refugees.

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the statement, replying to a recent polish allegation that polish subjects were being repatriated [redacted] without food or facilities for heating and cooking, said all trains carrying displaced persons to poland were provided with a five-day food ration and sufficient coal.[redacted]

the british statement charged the [redacted] with the poles [redacted] sending into the british zone persons in excess of the agreed number and of selecting those too old or sick to work.

wb/435p goldsmiths 1925

GENEVA--~~FIRST~~ ADD LEAGUE X X X TO THE U.N. DAY
FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH, THE NEW ZEALAND AND BELGIAN DELEGATIONS REITERATED THEIR WILLINGNESS TO TRANSFER THEIR LEAGUE MANDATES TO UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP.
C.A.KNOWLES, THE NEW ZEALAND DELEGATE, SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD PLACE WESTERN SAMOA UNDER THE TRUSTEESHIP, AND, SPEAKING FOR BELGIAN, COUNT HENRI CARTON DE WIART MADE A SIMILAR STATEMENT FOR RUANDA-URUNDI (FORMERLY GERMAN EAST AFRICA).

G311AES

prague, april 11-(ap)- robert h. jackson, chief u.s. prosecutor [redacted] at nuremberg trials, watched with interest today as a czechoslovak people's court heard an elaboration of treason charges against hans frank.

jackson, on a flying visit, entered the court with laurence a. steinhardt, the american ambassador, and was greeted by dr. vaclav kozak, president of the [redacted] court. the nuernberg trial has provided the pattern for czecho-slovakia's action against war criminals.

the chief witness at today's session was kurt daluege, former german protector for bohemia-moravia, who himself is slated for trial. the gist of his testimony was that frank had the management of czech affairs largely in his own hands but spent "only two days weekly" in prague.

it was announced that a national court would start the trial of members

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30.24-2227

of the ezech protectorate government headed by former premier yaroslav kreijci

on april 29.

wb/920p steinkipfs 02200

brother at Karpofora, which he left in 1916 to join the American navy army.

He served in France in the first world war and has been in the navy ever

since.

Carruthers Wu 01100 cec 114p

Athens, April 11--(AP)--Admiral Henry K. Hewitt and two other ranking officers of the ~~U.S. battleship~~ Missouri were ~~decorated~~ decorated by the Greek government yesterday shortly after arrival of the American battleship at this second port of call in its Mediterranean good will tour.

Peter Mavromichal, minister of marine, pinned the red sash and medal of the grand cordon of the order of George I with sword on Admiral Hewitt, the command order of George I on with sword on Commodore Tully Shelley, chief of staff, and Capt. Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, skipper of the Missouri.

Aside from the admiral and his staff, the most photographed and interviewed man at the rousing welcome was Lt. Hector Constantine, 1002 Parkside drive, Bremerton, Wash., who is visiting his native land for the first time in 30 years. He obtained leave to visit his mother, sister and

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ADD Belgrade - Pijade

"IN NO OTHER COUNTRY WAS THERE THAT TYPE OF TRAITOR WHO WAS A SERVANT OF THE OCCUPATION FORCES AND AT THE SAME TIME PLAYED UP AS A FIGHTER AGINST THE OCCUPANTS," HE SAID.

YUGOSLAVIA HAS ANNOUNCED REJECTION OF A WASHINGTON PLEA FOR AMERICAN OFFICERS TO TESTIFY AT MIHAILOVIC'S TRIAL.

(THE BELGRADE RADIO, HEARD IN LONDON, QUOTED PIJADE AS PROMISING THE TRIAL WOULD BE PUBLIC "FOR THE WHOLE WORLD TO HEAR THE DEFENSE AS WELL AS THE PROSECUTION.")

TA912PES

BUDAPEST, APRIL 10-(DELAYED) -(AP)-THREE MEMBERS OF THE FIRST UNRRA MISSION TO HUNGARY ARRIVED TODAY TO SUPERVISE THE SPENDING OF A $4,000,000 RELIEF GRANT.

ARRIVING BY BRITISH PLANE FROM VIENNA WERE STANLEY B. SOMMER, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., AND ST.LOUIS, MO., CHIEF OF THE MISSION, THOMAS BLOGH OF LONDON, OXFORD PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS, AND FRANK WEISL OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE TOMORROW FROM VIENNA ARE LESLIE ATKINS OF WASHINGTON, D.C., EMILY BIENIK OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, AND FRANK CURTIS OF MOUNT VERNON, N.Y.

SOMMER SAID THE FIRST SHIPLOAD OF SUPPLIES ALREADY HAS ARRIVED AT TRIESTE AND PRESUMABLY IS ENROUTE TO BUDAPEST BY TRAIN AND SHOULD ARRIVE NEXT WEEK. IT CONSISTS OF MEDICINES, FOOD AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

RQ1017AES

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BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, APRIL 11-(AP)-PRAVDA COMMENTATOR BORIS GORBATOV SAID TODAY THE "AVERAGE" JAPANESE TOLD HIM WHEN HE WAS IN TOKYO RECENTLY THAT EMPEROR HIROHITO SHOULD BE TRIED AS A WAR CRIMINAL ALONG WITH FORMER PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN'S COMMENTATOR DECLARED, HOWEVER, THAT THE EMPEROR HAS MANY DEFENDERS, "AND NOT ONLY IN JAPAN."

GORBATOV SAID THE ONLY POLITICAL PARTY ADVOCATING THE ELIMINATION OF THE EMPEROR IS THE COMMUNIST PARTY. HE ADDED THAT FOREIGN OBSERVERS TOOK THE POINT OF VIEW THAT THE EMPEROR SHOULD GO AND SAID THE AMERICAN PRESS REFERRED TO THE EMPEROR AS WAR CRIMINAL NUMBER ONE.

GORBATOV ALSO SAID JAPAN'S NEW "DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUION" HAS IN SOME WAYS "AIDED THE CONSOLIDATION OF REACTIONARY FORCES IN JAPAN."

IN A LENGTHY REVIEW THE COMMENTATOR EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE CONSTITUTION HAD BEEN APPROVED TOO HURRIEDLY BY GEN.MACARTHUR.

"IT'S NO ACCIDENT," SAID GORBATOV, "THAT THE CONSTITUTION WAS RECEIVED WITH SUCH DELIGHT BY ALL PARTIES OF THE RIGHT."

G845AES

By Kemilert Jame

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moscow, april 11-(ap)- prof. eugene tarle, eminent historian and member of the soviet academy, said tonight that everything the soviet union has done in iran, the balkans and manchuria since the end of the war was solely in the interest of [redacted] the nation's security.

the 70-year-old professor asserted that the iranian border "was one of the most dangerous in existence" and declared, "we had everything on our [redacted] side which made us behave as we did."

speaking before 800 persons on "international relati onships after the second world war" tarle charged that the foreign press turned the iranian question into a comedy at the [redacted] united nations security council meeting in new york, with iranian delegate hussein [redacted] ala doing everything possible to irritate the soviet union and "touch the honor" of andrei gromyko,

the russian delegate.

in this, he added, ala was supported by james f. byrnes, u.s. secretary of state, and ernest bevin, british foreign secretary.

"gromyko did not attend council sessions because he knew that talks were continuing in tehran and that an agreement would be signed. he did not wish to listen to outbursts," tarle said.

the foreign press, he asserted, misrepresented the soviet position in manchuria by publishing, for example, stories of chinese student riots demanding [redacted] red army withdrawal. he said the truth was that some students had been forced to riot, but that the number reported rioting actually was up to more than students than existed in the [redacted] placed named.

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co menting on the visit of the [redacted] tarle declared missouri to istanbul, [redacted]

30.24 - 2229

cleared the turks had counted on a big holiday but got a letdown when the battle-
ship left after four days without any of the visitors taking part in planned
festivities ashore.

wb/815p james 0010

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Add Tehran Govt - NL XXX says Teheran

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY MISSION WHICH HAD PLANNED TO LEAVE IRAN YESTERDAY SUDDENLY CHANGED ITS PLANS AND A BRITISH EMBASSY OFFICIAL SAID THE TWO MEMBERS, MICHAEL FOOT AND BRIG.ANTHONY H.HEAD, "WENT FOR A PICNIC NEAR KARAJ." THEY HAVE NOT YET RECEIVED SOVIET PERMISSION TO ENTER AZERBAIJAN.

PRINCE MOZAFFAR FIROUZ, DIRECTOR OF IRANIAN PROPAGANDA, SAID THERE WERE NO "NEW DEVELOPMENTS," BUT ADDED THAT HE MIGHT HOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE "IN A DAY OR TWO."

PREMIER AHMED QAVAM HAS REPEATEDLY STATED HIS INTENTION OF SOLVING BY NEGOTIATION THE PROBLEM CREATED BY THE SETTING UP OF AN ANTONOMOUS REGIME IN AZERBAIJAN, AND RUMORS HAVE PERSISTED HERE THAT A CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DELEGATION HAD ALREADY BEEN APPOINTED.

THE SOVIET-IRANIAN AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK CONTAINED A PROVISION RECOGNIZING THE AZERBAIJAN PROBLEM AS AN "INTERNAL" MATTER TO BE DEALT WITH BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT."

SOURCES CLOSE TO THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NAMED DJEVAD AMERI, A CLOSE FRIEND OF THE PREMIER, AND SARDEGH, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, AS THE PROBABLE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DELEGATES.

MEANWHILE, PREMIER QAVAM ISSUED ORDERS TODAY PROHIBITING THE CARRYING OF ARMS IN MAZANDERAN PROVINCE, FROM WHICH RED ARMY FORCES HAVE ALREADY WITHDRAWN IN ACCORD WITH THE SOVIET-IRANIAN AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR EVACUATION OF ALL RUSSIAN FORCES FROM IRAN BY MAY 6.

IRANIAN OFFICIALS HAVE DENIED RUMORS OF UPRISINGS IN THE PROVINCE.

THE POLICE ANNOUNCED THAT GENDARMERIE TROOPS HAD REOCCUPIED THE POST AT MESHED, HOLY CITY OF NORTHEASTERN IRAN, AFTER IT WAS "RECENTLY EVACUATED BY THE RUSSIANS."

G307PES

Batavia, April 11--(AP)--Maj. Gen. Yamamoto, wartime commander of the Japanese 16th corps in the Netherlands East Indies, has been removed from command of remaining Japanese troops in Java for "unsatisfactory conduct," a British military spokesman said today.

The spokesman said private correspondence of the general's was found which made it clear his personal sympathies were with the

Indonesian nationalists and that he had issued orders to Japanese forces to hand their arms over to Indonesian forces.

Maj. Gen. Mabuchi has been named Yamamoto's successor while Japanese are being evacuated from the interior of Java for eventual removal from the island. A Japanese staff arrived at Soerabaja today to set up headquarters for the evacuation.

aneta cog 125a

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PEIPING, APRIL 11-(AP)-TWO SINO-AMERICAN PEACE-SEEKING GROUPS--THE COMMITTEE OF THREE AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF TRUCE HEADQUARTERS HERE--CONFERRED TODAY ON MANCHURIAN AND OTHER PROBLEMS AMID REPORTS THAT THE COMMITTEE MIGHT DELAY FURTHER ITS PROJECTED MUKDEN TRIP.

TWO TRUCE TEAMS ALREADY IN MANCHURIA ARE OPERATING WITHOUT AUTHOR-
856 59 '&, 43-'3 1843 -&433.3,5'.
TO GO TO MUKDEN FOR FIRST HAND INFORMATION ON MANCHURIA'S CIVIL STRIFE.

THE COMMITTEE AND THE TRUCE COMMISSIONERS ALSO SOUGHT A SOLUTION TO THE DEADLOCK THAT HAS DEVELOPED OVER RAILROAD RECONSTRUCTION IN MANCHURIA. SUCH WORK IS AT A STANDSTILL WHILE GOVERNMENT AND COM-MUNIST LEADERS CHARGE ONE ANOTHER WITH FAILURE TO REMOVE FORTIFICA-TIONS AND BLOCKHOUSES WHICH ABOUND ALONG ALL LINES IN NORTH CHINA.

DS713APS NM

CHUNGKING,FRIDAY,APRIL 12-(AP)-CHINESE COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT WRECKAGE OF A MISSING U.S. ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE HAS BEEN FOUND IN NORTHERN SHENSI PROVINCE WITH ALL 14 COMMUNIST PASSENGERS AND FOUR AMERICAN AIR FORCE CREWMEN DEAD.

COMMUNIST TROOPS FOUND THE WRECKAGE, HEADQUARTERS SAID. COMMUNIST GEN.YEH TING WAS AMONG THE DEAD.

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THE ARMY TRANSPORT LEFT CHUNGKING APRIL 8 FOR YENAN, CHINESE COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS, WITH 14 PASSENGERS, INCLUDING GENERAL YEH, THE FORMER COMMUNIST FOURTH ARMY COMMANDANT; DENG FE, CHINESE DELEGATE TO THE RECENT INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE IN PARIS; AND DELEGATES WANG JO-PEI AND CHIN PO-KU, PARTY DELEGATES TO RECENT POLITICAL UNITY CONFERENCES.

FJ1233ACS

ADD TOKYO TOJO xxx furna

JAPANESE OFFICIALS DESIRE THAT YAMAOKA BE ON THE GENERAL DEFENSE STAFF RATHER THAN BE ASSIGNED TO TOJO OR OTHERS OF THE APPROXIMATELY 25 DEFENDANTS EXPECTED TO BE TRIED JOINTLY.

THEY FEEL THAT, AS PRACTICING AMERICAN ATTORNEY, HE WOULD BE OF TREMENDOUS ASSISTANCE IN COORDINATING WORK OF THE JAPANESE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS AND AMERICAN MILITARY AND CIVILIAN LAWYERS APOINTED TO ACT WITH THEM.

THE JAPANESE LIAISON OFFICE SAID HE WAS GRADUATED FROM GEORGETOWN LAW SCHOOL. A BROTHER, SGT.CAROL YAMAOKA, IS STATIONED WITH THE OCCUPATION FORCE IN JAPAN.

EVEN IF THE NEW YORKER JOINS THE DEFENSE STAFF, ITS RANKS REMAIN THIN. AT LEAST TWO DOZEN MORE ATTORNEYS ARE NEEDED, HEADQUARTERS SAID.

THE RETURN OF INDICTMENTS, SCHEDULED FOR MONDAY, HAS BEEN POSTPONED INDEFINITELY DUE TO DELAY IN THE ARRIVAL OF THE RUSSIAN PROSECUTION STAFF BUT THIS WAS NOT EXPECTED TO GIVE THE DEFENSE A BREATHING SPELL OF MORE THAN A WEEK. IT IS REGARDED AS CERTAIN HERE ONCE THE DEFENDANTS HAVE BEEN INDICTED AND ARRAIGNED THE TRIBUNAL WILL NOT ALLOW THE DEFENSE MORE THAN A MONTH TO PREPARE ITS CASES. AS A RESULT, THE NEED IS SEEN FOR HASTE IN ASSEMBLING DEFENSE ATTORNEYS.
JQ1019PCS

TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 11-(AP)-FOUR HUSBAND-AND-WIFE CAMPAIGN TEAMS IN JAPAN'S GENERAL ELECTION WEDNESDAY PRODUCED ONE AND POSSIBLY TWO PAIRS OF WINNERS.

MRS.SUIZUE KATO, FORMER BARONESS ISHIMOTO, BIRTH CONTROL ADVOCATE AND AUTHOR, WAS ASSURED ELECTION IN TOKYO'S SECOND DISTRICT, AND HER HUSBAND, KANJU KATO, WAS ELECTED IN THE FIRST DISTRICT OF ISE PREFECTURE. BOTH ARE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

JUIJI KASAI, A UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO GRADUATE, WAS ELECTED FROM YAMANASHI PREFECTURE--RETURNING TO THE POLITICAL ARENA AFTER BEING DISQUALIFIED IN THE 1942 "TJO ELECTION." HIS WIFE WAS A CANDIDATE FROM THE SAME DISTRICT, BUT HER ELECTION IS NOT YET CERTAIN.
JQV1006PCS

ADD TOKYO Election-Night xx vote

THE HOME MINISTRY MEANWHILE ORDERED PREFECTURAL GOVERNORS TO INVESTIGATE REPORTS THAT POSSIBLY THOUSANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN HAD BEEN UNABLE TO VOTE BECAUSE OF IMPROPER REGISTRATION, FAULTY RECORDS, AND OTHER ERRORS.

WITH THE PRELIMINARY RETURNS INDICATING AT LEAST 72 PERCENT OF THE ELIGIBLE VOTERS WENT TO THE POLLS, AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS DECLARED THE PERCENTAGE OF DISQUALIFICATION WOULD NOT BE SUFFICIENT TO WARRANT CALLING ANOTHER ELECTION.
GG149PCS NM

YOKOHAMA,FRIDAY,APRIL 12-(AP)-EARL BROWN, THE MARINE PFC WHO ALLEGEDLY TALKED A JAPANESE BANK PRESIDENT OUT OF 500,000 YEN (MORE THAN $30,000) BY POSING AS AN ARMY EXAMINER, HAS ESCAPED FROM CUSTODY.

THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY PROVOST MARSHAL ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT BROWN FLED WHILE BEING TAKEN TO A DISPENSARY AND HAS BEEN AT LARGE FOR 24 HOURS. HIS HOME IS CLARKSBURG,W.VA.

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ON THE WAY TO THE DISPENSARY, PRIVATE BROWN, WHO WAS WEARING BLUE DENIMS WITH A LARGE WHITE "P" PAINTED ON THE BACK OF HIS JACKET WENT INTO A LATRINE. HE SISAPPEARED FROM THERE, THE PROVOST MARSHAL SAID.

HE PREVICUSLY HAD BEEN TAKEN IN CUSTODY BY MILITARY POLICE IN A RESORT HOTEL AT KAMAKURA WHERE A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE BANK MONEY WAS RECOVERED.

FJ113APCS

HONOLULU, APRIL 11-(AP)-TWO NAVY OFFICERS AND A CIVILIAN PLEADED INNOCENT TODAY TO FEDERAL CHARGES OF CONSPIRING TO DEFRAU THE GOVERNMENT THROUGH THE WARTIME-FORMED AMERICAN PACIFIC TRADING COMPANY.

SHORTLY BEFORE CAPT.JOHN H.KANGETER, CHARLESTON, S.C., LT.JOHN E. CARTER, GUTHRIE, OKLA., AND AUBRA LAURA KILGO APPEARED IN COURT, THEY ISSUED STATEMENTS DENYING THEY HAD ANY INTEREST IN THE FIRM.

(IN OKLAHOMA CITY A FOURTH DEFENDANT, WILLIAM S.MITCHELL, PLEADED INNOCENT BEFORE U.S. COMMISSIONER PAUL F.SHOWALTER. BOND WAS SET AT $2,500.)

FEDERAL JUDGE DELBERT E.METZGER SET TRIAL FOR JUNE 4. HE ALSO

30.24-2231

GRANTED AN EXTENSION TO APRIL 25 FOR THE PLEADINGS OF SEVEN OTHER PERSONS NAMED TUESDAY BY THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY WHICH HAD INVESTIGATED REPORTS THAT SOME PEARL HARBOR PERSONNEL HAD TRANSPORTED PERSONAL GOODS FREE ON NAVY SHIPS AND SOLD THEM TO THE NAVY OR CIVILIAN DEALERS AT LARGE PROFITS.

A TWELFTH DEFENDANT, PHIL L.KELLERMAN, SR., WAS REPORTED TO BE IN LOS ANGELES. METZGER ALSO WITHHELD DECISION ON WHAT STEPS TO TAKE IN HIS CASE.

KANGETER, WELL KNOWN IN HONOLULU SOCIETY, SAID IN A SEPARATE STATEMENT HE KNEW NOTHING OF THE FORMATION OF THE COMPANY AND HAD NO INTEREST IN IT.

THE GOVERNMENT CHARGES THAT HE WAS ONE OF FOUR CO-PARTNERS WHO MADE $48,000 IN PROFITS FROM THE COMPANY'S SALES TO NAVAL CANTONMENT AREA THREE, WHERE HE WAS IN COMMAND.

AT OKLAHOMA CITY, ATTORNEY L.E.MCELROY, WHO DREW UP THE AMERICAN PACIFIC TRADING COMPANY PAPERS FOR MITCHELL IN AUGUST OF 1944, SAID AS FAR AS HE KNEW THE PAPERS NEVER WERE SIGNED BY THE OTHER ALLEGED PARTNERS.

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JQ1036PCS

MEXICO CITY,APRIL 11 (AP)-FELIX GORDON ORDAZ, LAST SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO, LEFT BY PLANE YESTERDAY FOR VENEZUELA ON A MISSION [illegible] R THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE.

GG2A9PCS

WASHINGTON,APRIL 11-(AP)-THE NOMINATION OF HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, NOW MINISTER TO SWEDEN, TO BE AMERICA'S DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL WAS SENT TO THE SENATE TODAY BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

JOHNSON, A NORTH CAROLINIAN, WILL HOLD THE RANK OF MINISTER IN THE NEW POST. HIS CHANGE OF ASSIGNMENTS WAS ANNOUNCED AFTER HE SAW MR. TRUMAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

JOHNSON WILL BE DEPUTY TO EDWARD R.STETTINIUS ON THE U.N.COUNCIL.

FR102PES

BY LARRY SMITH

CLEVELAND, APRIL 11-(AP)-PERMANENT PEACE CAN BE REALIZED ONLY BY CONSTANT AND ACTIVE SUPPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCREASED UNDERSTANDING OF OURSELVES AND THE PROBLEMS OF ASSOCIATED NATIONS, AND PROGRESSIVE, UNIVERSAL DISARMAMENT, GENERAL OF THE ARMY DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER DECLARED TONIGHT.

"ALL THREE MUST BE FOLLOWED DETERMINEDLY AND WITH OUR FULL STRENGTH IF WE ARE TO ATTAIN THE GOAL OF PERMANENT PEACE," THE CHIEF OF STAFF TOLD CLEVELAND AVIATION CLUB GATHERING.

"THE UNITED NATIONS, THAT BODY, THAT IDEA MUST HAVE OUR CONSTANT AND ACTIVE SUPPORT," HE ASSERTED. "WE MUST BE READY TO MEET THE COSTS THAT MAY BE IMPOSED UPON US, AS A PEOPLE, BY THE DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL."

THE GENERAL DECLARED THAT "ONLY THROUGH INCREASED UNDERSTANDING, FIRST OF OURSELVES AND OUR OWN IMPORTANT PROBLEMS, AND THEN OF THE PEOPLE AND PROBLEMS OF ASSOCIATED NATIONS, CAN BE ATTAINED AN INTELLIGENT APPROACH TOWARD COMPOSING INESCAPABLE DIFFERENCES AMONG NATIONS, BE THESE PROBLEMS INDUSTRIAL, FINANCIAL, SOCIAL OR POLITICAL."

EISENHOWER SAID THE UNITED STATES HAD ALWAYS BEEN A LEADER IN PROGRESSIVE, UNIVERSAL DISARMAMENT, "BUT I BELIEVE ANY PREMATURE ATTEMPT TO DISARM OUR OWN COUNTRY COMPLETELY, WITHOUT COMPARABLE PROGRESS ABROAD, WILL SERVE ONLY TO RETARD US ON THE ROAD TO PEACE.

EARLIER IN THE DAY "GENERAL IKE" WAS ACCORDED A THUNDEROUS WELCOME WITH A HUGE PARADE AND CIVIC RECEPTION.

NEW YORK, APRIL 11-(AP)-CORLISS LAMONT AND RICHARD MORFORD, TWO OF THREE PERSONS CITED FOR CONTEMPT TODAY BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES, SAID TONIGHT THE COMMITTEE WAS "QUITE OBVIOUSLY ATTEMPTING TO ENGAGE IN AN ILLEGAL 'FISHING EXPEDITION'".

THEY DENIED THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE COMMITTEE'S REQUEST FOR RECORDS AND INFORMATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP.

LAMONT AND MORFORD, RESPECTIVELY CHAIRMAN AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE GROUP, IN A JOINT STATEMENT SAID THE HOUSE COMMITTEE'S REQUEST WAS IN VIOLATION OF THE FOURTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION AND ASSERTED IT HAD "SHOWN ITSELF CONTEMPTUOUS OF THE SACRED RIGHTS OF EVERY CITIZEN GUARANTEEING HIM FREEDOM FROM UNLAWFUL SEARCHES AND SEIZURES."

ASSERTING THE COMMITTEE'S ATTEMPTED INVESTIGATION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL WAS BEYOND ITS SCOPE AND CONTRIBUTED TO "THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN TO UNDERMINE THOSE FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN AMERICA AND RUSSIA UPON WHICH WORLD PEACE DEPENDS," THE STATEMENT DECLARED THE GROUP WOULD CARRY THE CASE TO THE HIGHEST COURTS.

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"UNDER NO PLAUSIBLE INTERPRETATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE OR AMERICAN LAW, CAN THE NATIONAL COUNCIL BE REGARDED AS ENGAGING IN 'UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES,' WHICH IS THE ONLY PROPER FIELD OF INVESTIGATION OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ACCORDING TO THE CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION UNDER WHICH IT OPERATES," THE STATEMENT ADDED.

GEORGE MARSHALL, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES, THE THIRD PERSON CITED FOR CONTEMPT BY THE COMMITTEE, WAS DEFENDED IN A STATEMENT ISSUED TONIGHT BY HIS ORGANIZATION.

"IN REFUSING TO COMPLY WITH THE COMMITTEE'S DEMAND (FOR RECORDS), WHICH IS AN 'OUTRAGEOUS ABUSE OF CONGRESSIONAL POWER,' MR. MARSHALL IS NOT IN CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS," THE STATEMENT SAID. IT DESCRIBED THE COMMITTEE'S ACTION AS A "HIGH-HANDED ATTEMPT" TO FORCE THE GROUP TO ACCEDE.

IN WASHINGTON TODAY REP. MUNDT (R-SD) TOLD NEWSMEN THE COMMITTEE WILL ASK THE HOUSE SOON TO APPROVE THE CONTEMPT ACTION ALONG WITH A SIMILAR MOVE AGAINST 17 OTHERS, ALL ASSOCIATED WITH THE JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE.

THE HOUSE HAS UPHELD THE COMMITTEE IN A CONTEMPT CITATION AGAINST THE REFUGEE GROUP'S CHAIRMAN, EDWARD K.BARSKY OF NEW YORK CITY, BUT NO FURTHER ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN IN THIS CASE.

TA1130PES

NEW YORK, APRIL 11-(AP)-WILLIAM L.CLAYTON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, SAID TONIGHT CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF THE $3,750,000,000 LOAN TO GREAT BRITAIN WAS THE "KEY TO OUR ENTIRE FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY."

APPROVAL OF THE LOAN WOULD ENABLE THE UNITED KINGDOM TO JOIN THE UNITED STATES IN EFFORTS TO RESTORE WORLD TRADE, CLAYTON TOLD THE SEMI-ANNUAL DINNER MEETING OF THE ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY JAMES FORRESTAL, WHO WAS SCHEDULED TO ADDRESS THE MEETING, CANCELLED HIS TALK BECAUSE OF A COLD.

TA106AES

New York, April 11-(AP)-The Polish Press Agency reported from Warsaw today that Poland's six political parties have agreed to a national referendum on the nations agrarian laws and a nationalization of industry.

Five of the parties are represented in the Polish government. The parties agreed also to submit for voters' approval the governments claim to borders on the Oder and Nissa rivers and whether the Polish government should have one or two chambers. The referendum is expected to be held in June.

The agrarian law went into effect last year and the agency said nearly 400,000 peasants received farms during 1945 under its provision. The nationalization of industry was instituted in January.

PPA rm /1252

APR 12 1946

BY LARRY HAUCK

NEW YORK, APRIL 11-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES WILL SUPPORT A FULL HEARING BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ON POLAND'S INDICTMENT OF THE FRANCO REGIME IN SPAIN AS A HAVEN OF FUGITIVE GERMAN SCIENTISTS WORKING ON ATOMIC AGE WEAPONS, A SPOKESMAN INDICATED TODAY.

THE SPOKESMAN ADDED THAT THE UNITED STATES RESERVED ANY DECISION ON FURTHER MOVES UNTIL IT HAD HEARD ALL THE FACTS PRESENTED.

THE BRITISH DELEGATION WAS EXPECTED TO JOIN IN THIS STAND, WITH BOTH TAKING THE POSITION THAT GENERALISSIMO FRANCO WAS SPAIN'S DOMESTIC PROBLEM BUT THAT THEY WERE WILLING TO HEAR ALL THE ARGUMENTS IN OPEN SESSION BEFORE VOTING ON WHETHER SPAIN CONSTITUTED AN ACTIONABLE MENACE TO PEACE, AS CHARGED IN POLAND'S NOTE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

AS THE WORLD ORGANIZATION, SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE MONDAY, FACED ITS SECOND MAJOR TEST, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT APPEARED HERE.

FERNANDO DE LOS RIOS, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, JUST ARRIVED FROM PARIS, SAID HE HAD MADE NO FORMAL CONTACT WITH THE UNITED NATIONS, BUT THAT "PROBABLY ONE OF THE DELEGATIONS FRIENDLY TO THE SPANISH CAUSE WILL GET US INTO THE MEETINGS AS SPANISH OBSERVERS."

SPAIN IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE QUESTION IMMEDIATELY AROSE AS TO WHETHER THE COUNCIL MIGHT CALL A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MADRID GOVERNMENT TO THE COUNCIL TABLE AS IT DID FOR IRAN WHEN THAT COUNTRY'S TROUBLES WITH RUSSIA WERE BEING DISCUSSED.

BENJAMIN COHEN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL, SAID THERE WAS NOTHING IN THE CHARTER TO COVER SUCH A MOVE AND THAT IT WOULD BE ENTIRELY UP TO THE COUNCIL. SUCH A STEP WOULD BE COMPLICATED FURTHER BY THE FACT THAT POLAND AND MEXICO OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZE THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IN PARIS.

MEANWHILE THE COUNCIL HAD BEFORE IT A DOSSIER CHARGING THAT FROM 50,000 TO 100,000 GERMANS ARE NOW IN SPAIN AND THAT NAZI HOLDINGS IN SPAIN OPEN AND CLOAKED RANGE FROM $100,000,000 TO $200,000,000. THAT SPAIN HAS BECOME AN "ARMED CAMP" WITH A STANDING ARMY OF FROM 500,000 TO 700,000 AND THAT NAZI SCIENTISTS ARE ENGAGED THERE IN RESEARCH ON ATOMIC ENERGY AND JET PROPULSION.

THE REPORT WAS DRAWN UP BY EIGHT ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING THE NATION ASSOCIATES AND THE CIO.

POLAND'S INDICTMENT, ETC XXX SECOND GRAF ORIG. (A12).

G1247PES

THE COMMITTEE MEETS ATOP THE HENRY HUDSON HOTEL, WELL APART FROM GATHERINGS OF OTHER U.N. UNITS. IN ADDITION TO MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF SECRETARIES AND INTERPRETERS SIT IN ON THE GUARDED SESSIONS.

JP325AES

U.N.SEPARATE

LAKE SUCCESS, APRIL 11-(AP)-LAKE SUCCESS' 740 RESIDENTS TODAY HEARD WITH MIXED REACTION THE NEWS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD MAKE ITS TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS HERE.

THE SUDDEN DECISION CAUGHT MANY OF THEM BY SURPRISE, EVEN THOUGH THE POSSIBILITY HAS BEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOPIC OF CONVERSATION FOR WEEKS.

"WE HAVE NO COMMENT TO MAKE NOW BECAUSE WE DON'T KNOW THE FACTS YET," SAID MAYOR P.SCHUYLER VAN BLOEM. "THE MATTER WILL BE BROUGHT UP AT A MEETING OF THE LAKE SUCCESS CIVIC ASSOCIATION WHEN THE FACTS ARE KNOWN."

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THE MAYOR, WHO LAST WEEK DECLARED THAT HE "VIEWED WITH ALARM" THE INFLUX OF THE HUGE WORLD ORGANIZATION, SAID THE PEOPLE WERE CONCERNED OVER TAXES, HOUSING AND OTHER PROBLEMS. THE U.N. HAS PROMISED TO PROVIDE ALL THE ANSWERS, HE ADDED.

"SOME OF THE PEOPLE ARE FOR IT AND SOME AGAINST, BUT MOST PREFER TO AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS," THE MAYOR SAID.

J.RUSSEL SPRAGUE, NASSAU COUNTY EXECUTIVE, TERMED THE DECISION "LOGICAL" AND SAID U.N. OFFICIALS "HAVE GIVEN ME REASON TO BELIEVE THEY ARE WILLING TO PAY THEIR FAIR SHARE OF TAXES."

HE ADDED THAT IT ALSO WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT "HOUSES OF NO NASSAU COUNTY RESIDENT SHALL BE APPROPRIATED AND THAT THE COUNTY'S HOUSING PROGRAM FOR VETERANS WILL NOT BE DELAYED."

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, WHICH OWNS THE SPERRY PLANT, HAS BEEN PAYING $20,000 ANNUALLY IN TAXES TO LAKE SUCCESS, $174,651 TO THE COUNTY, AND $120,352 TO THE GREAT NECK SCHOOL DISTRICT.

UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS PLAN TO LEASE A PORTION OF THE PLANT FROM THE GOVERNMENT, JUST AS SPERRY NOW IS DOING, THE GOVERNMENT WOULD CONTINUE TO PAY TAXES. WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT WOULD SEEK TO HAVE ITS TAX VALUATION REDUCED IN VIEW OF A LARGE PORTION OF THE PROPERTY BEING USED BY THE UNITED NATIONS, SPRAGUE WAS NOT PREPARED TO SAY.

LARGE ESTATES DOT THE ADJACENT AREA ALONG THE ISLAND'S NORTH SHORE. MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL VIEWED SEVERAL OF THEM ON A RECENT TRIP TO THE SPERRY SITE AND IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT SOME OF THOSE NOW UNUSED WOULD BE TAKEN OVER AS HEADQUARTERS FOR DELEGATES AND SECTIONS OF THE SECRETARIAT.

GENERALLY THERE IS AMPLE ROOM IN THE REGION FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION AND IT WAS ANTICIPATED THAT THE U.N. WOULD FOSTER HOUSING PROJECTS.

(MAKE DATEN

(MAKE DATE-LINE "LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y.")

NRECOPES

Truman Says Roosevelt Policies Of Fairness and Firmness Stand; U.S. Takes Over Home as Shrine

HYDE PARK ESTATE IS GIVEN TO NATION AS FDR MONUMENT

Progressive Humane Principles of Predecessor Lauded by Truman.

GRAVE DECORATED

Thousands Attend Ceremony at Dead Leader's Hudson Valley Home.

A. Fisher

HYDE PARK, N. Y., April 12—(AP) President Truman today pledged to "carry on in the way of Franklin D. Roosevelt" as he dedicated the late President's Hudson river estate as a national monument.

The former President died a year ago today.

Standing bareheaded on the stone veranda of the Roosevelt stone and stucco mansion, Mr. Truman said "we shall continue to fight" for the predecessor's "progressive and humane principles of the New Deal" and "principles of international cooperation."

The President said Mr. Roosevelt "saw clearly that we cannot continue to live isolated from other nations" and "recognized, above all, that our hope for the future of civilization, for the future of life itself, lay in the success of the United Nations."

Fair, Firm Dealing

He added that the former chief executive's foreign policy "called for fair, sympathetic and firm dealing with the other members of the family of nations."

The President spoke before an audience of several thousand, including many government leaders as well as the ambassadors or ministers of 18 foreign countries.

Millions more heard him via a world-girdling radio hookup.

The President, as he stood before the crowd which assembled on the estate's graveled driveway and park, wore a dark double-breasted overcoat, buttoned against the chill breeze sweeping down the Hudson valley.

Behind him on the white-pillared front porch from which Mr. Roosevelt customarily had acknowledged with a laugh and a wave the election night cheers of his neighbors, were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Interior Secretary J. A. Krug, and many others who had been friends and associates of the late President.

Husband's Spirit Lives

Mrs. Roosevelt was dressed in black. She stepped forward to a post behind a battery of microphones, and in formally presenting the house, her husband's rose garden grave and its surrounding green acres, she said:

"My husband's spirit lives in this house, in the library, and in the quiet garden where he wished his body to lie."

She said that after her husband's death the family found a memoranda which suggested that they waive their lifetime claim to the estate.

"He thought we would be happy if we did not try to live here," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "He pictured us as looking for privacy in the attic or

the wood," she said with a slight smile.

Speaking of his predecessor, Mr. Truman said:

"All over the globe plain people join with leaders and statesmen in recognition that it was largely because of him that civilization has survived. Only history can do him full justice.

Praises New Deal

"The progressive and humane principles of the New Deal embodied the great hope which in an hour of extreme crisis President Roosevelt gave to the American people. As carried out in practice the New Deal became the realization of that hope."

He said the same principles applied to "legislation assuring full production and full employment, legislation for a health program, a social security program, an educational program, a program to provide emergency housing for veterans and to solve the long-range problem of decent homes for all Americans."

"These and other progressive measures stem," he said, "from the principles for which President Roosevelt fought, and for which we, who are carrying on after him, now fight, and for which we shall continue to fight.

"In the foreign field, President Roosevelt's guiding thought was that this nation as a good neighbor must play an active, intelligent and constructive part in world affairs. He saw clearly that we cannot continue to live isolated from other nations. He knew that what happens on other continents must affect the welfare of our country."

United Nations Vital

The President said Mr. Roosevelt recognized that "our hope for the future of civilization, for the future of life itself, lay in the success of the United Nations."

"His foreign policy called for fair, sympathetic and firm dealing with the other members of the family of nations," Mr. Truman said. "At the same time, it recognized our obligations to the starving and homeless of other lands. It recognized the solemn duty of this country toward nations which have been weakened in the death struggle against tyranny.

"For these principles of international cooperation we are determined to fight with all our strength. We are determined to do all within our power to make the United Nations a strong, living organization."

In pledging continuance of the foreign and domestic principles and policies of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Truman said changes might be required to meet changing conditions and he concluded:

"May almighty God, who watches over this republic as it grew from weakness to strength, give us the wisdom to carry on in the way of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The ceremonies lasted only a half hour—from 2:30 to 3:00. Immediately before the services began, Mr. Truman placed a wreath of white flowers on the Roosevelt grave.

He arrived at the estate at 1:40 p. m. after flying to nearby Stewart field at West Point from Washington. When he stepped out of his car at the Roosevelt memorial library following a quick motor trip from the field, he was met by Mrs. Roosevelt and Krug.

"We thought we had lost you," said Mrs. Roosevelt, looking at her watch.

They walked together through the 15-foot hemlock hedge which encircles the rose garden. The President placed his wreath at the grave and for a few minutes he and Mrs. Roosevelt stood there together, chatting in low tones.

Sons Are Present

On a gravel path some distance behind them stood Elliott Roosevelt, his wife, the former actress, Faye Emerson, and Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.

Some of the guests filed through the 45-room mansion after the ceremonies. President Truman made a quick inspection of the house before he appeared on the porch to speak.

The Rev. Dr. George W. W. Anthony, rector of the St. James Episcopal church in Hyde Park—Mr. Roosevelt was a vestryman—gave the invocation. The benediction was given by Rabbi Jerome Unger, of Poughkeepsie.

With the simple words of today's ceremony the Roosevelt estate joined as part of the public's heritage three other national monuments associated with dead presidents.

They are the George Washington birthplace national monument in Westmoreland County, Va.; the Abraham Lincoln national historical park in Kentucky, and the Andrew Johnson national monument in Tennessee.

Such other famed presidential homes as Jackson's Hermitage, Jefferson's Monticello and Washington's Mt. Vernon are not under the control of the national government.

President Truman left immediately after the ceremony for Washington.

The House and rose garden grave were roped off from the public today, but beginning tomorrow anyone can visit here for a 50 cent admission fee.

Pledges Himself to Fight Tyranny Abroad and for New Deal.

MOTORS FROM WEST POINT

Arrived There From Washington by Air—Is Greeted at Estate by Predecessor's Widow.

E. YACCARO

Hyde Park, April 12 (A. P.).—Standing bareheaded in a chill, Hudson Valley wind, President Truman vowed today to carry on the foreign and domestic policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt as he dedicated the late President's ancestral estate as a national historic site.

Pledging himself to further Mr. Roosevelt's fight against tyranny abroad and for the "progressive and humane principles of the New Deal," the President said:

"May Almighty God, who has watched over this republic as it grew from weakness to strength, give us the wisdom to carry on in the way of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The President spoke from the porch of the rambling house at brief ceremonies dedicating the stucco and granite mansion and rolling acres as a shrine on this, the first anniversary of Mr. Roosevelt's death.

Places Wreath on Grave.

Earlier, the President visited the Roosevelt Memorial Library, the Roosevelt home and placed a wreath of white gladioli and ferns on the former President's grave.

The thirty-three-acre Dutchess county estate where the late President was born and now lies buried in the hemlock-hedged rose garden was turned over to J. A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

On the spacious lawn, seated in an amphitheater arrangement, were 700 special guests, including members of the United Nations Security Council. Official Washington was represented by many office holders and former Government executives. Foreign dignitaries also occupied seats of honor.

Behind the seating section was the public, including residents of this hamlet who often had voted against Mr. Roosevelt but still called him their friend.

Mrs. Roosevelt Meets Party.

It was Mr. Truman's first trip to Hyde Park since he journeyed here a year ago for the burial of his predecessor.

"The loss which America suffered through the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt cannot be softened by the spoken word," the President said. "Tributes can only emphasize our loss. But those of us who have survived in the seat of Government can pay homage to his memory by our deeds."

Mr. Truman and his official party entered the gate leading down a tree-lined roadway to the Roosevelt Mansion after motoring here from Stewart Field near West Point. Mr. Truman had traveled from Washington to Stewart Field in his plane, the Sacred Cow, completing the trip in 1 hour and 9 minutes.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and J. A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, met the President as his car drew up on the gravel driveway outside the Roosevelt Memorial Library.

Text of Truman's Hyde Park Address

HYDE PARK, N. Y., April 12 (AP).—The text of President Truman's address at exercises dedicating Franklin D. Roosevelt's home and grave site as a national shrine on the first anniversary of the late President's death follows:

We stand in reverence at this hallowed spot consecrated to the memory of a great American who has become a great citizen of the world. We stand here in solemn tribute. All over the globe, plain people join with leaders and statesmen in recognition that it was largely because of him that civilization has survived. Only history can do him full justice.

The loss which America suffered through the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt cannot be softened by the spoken word. Tributes can only emphasize our loss. But those of us who have survived him in the seat of government can pay homage to his memory by our deeds.

The progressive and humane principles of the New Deal embodied the great hope which in an hour of extreme crisis President Roosevelt gave to the American people. As carried out in practice, the New Deal became the realization of that hope. It was a recognition of the basic truth that his government exists not for the benefit of a privileged few but for the welfare of all the people.

Part of Way of Life

Those principles and their execution in practice have today become an accepted part of our way of life. When an employee joins a union, when an investor buys a share of stock, when a man buys a house or a farm on credit, when he puts money in the bank, or grows and sells his crops, or gets cheap electricity, when he lays aside part of his income for unemployment or old age insurance, those principles are right there by him—and on his side.

Those same principles apply to legislation assuring full production and full employment, legislation for a health program, a social security program, an educational program, a program to provide emergency housing for veterans and to solve the long-range problem of decent homes for all Americans. These and other progressive measures stem from the principles for which President Roosevelt fought, for which we, who are carrying on after him, now fight, and for which we shall continue to fight.

In the foreign field, President Roosevelt's guiding thought was that this nation as a good neighbor must play an active, intelligent and constructive part in world affairs. He saw clearly that we cannot continue to live isolated from other nations. He knew that what happens on other continents must affect the welfare of our country.

He recognized, above all, that our hope for the future of civilization, for the future of life itself, lay in the success of the United Nations. He not only recognized these truths. He determined to do something about them. And he did.

His foreign policy called for fair, sympathetic and firm dealing with the other members of the family of nations. At the same time, it recognized our obligations to the starving and homeless of other lands. It recognized the solemn duty of this country toward nations which havs been weakened in the death struggle against tyranny.

Fight for Principles

For these principles of international co-operation we are determined to fight with all our strength. We are determined to do all within our power to make the United aNtions a strong, living organization; to find effective means of alleviating suffering and distress; to deal fairly with all nations. These principles were the basis of the foreign policy under Franklin D. Roosevelt. They are still the basis of our foreign policy.

In the aftermath of a global war the over-all task is difficult. But it can be simply stated: It is to carry forward the underlying principles and policies, foreign and domestic, of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Changes may be required here and there to meet changing conditions. Fundamentally the objectives are the same.

We are here not only to do honor to the immortal spirit of Franklin D. Roosevelt. We are here to gain strength for what is ahead—to gain it from the inspiration of his deeds, and the inspiration of the humane principles which brought them to pass.

Here, where he was born, in the spot which he loved the best in all the world, he is now at rest. We shall not soon see his like again.

May Almighty God, who has watched over this republic as it grew from weakness to strength, give us the wisdom to carry on in the way of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Roosevelt

EXCERPTS (NY TIMES)

Mr. President, Secretary Krug, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

This is the house in which my husband was born and brought up. It has undergone some changes since the days when he first saw the light of day, but they were changes made to meet the needs of the growing family and his own tastes. He always felt that this was his home, and he loved the house and the view, the woods, special trees, the particular spots where he played as a child; or where he had ridden his horse as a boy and a man, or where he later drove his car when he was no longer able to ride.

Life here had always a healing quality for him. Here he spent the summer nine months after he had infantile paralysis, and laboriously worked to regain some measure of strength which would enable him to get about. As he gained physically, the healing of the spirit went forward at the same time.

All but the last four years of his life, this was his mother's home; but he came here with the sense of complete ownership and partnership with her, since his father died when he was still in college. In spite of his father's age and delicate health during the last few years of his life, he gave to my husband a great enjoyment in country life and a great understanding of what was owed to the land.

I have often thought it must have been a great regret that he had only the time to direct the forestry work on the place and was obliged after his mother died, because of the pressure of work in Washington during the war, to let the farm run down. For he had always wanted to see it run on a businesslike basis, and become an asset to the community.

Homesites That Become Shrines

His years in the White House taught him that the homes of Presidents, particularly their birthplaces, usually become of such great public interest that the families find them hard to live in. During my husband's term of office, he was asked to take over various birthplaces of former Presidents.

Loving history as he did, I think my husband always rather enjoyed to project what the future might bring; and so he could see his own home as one day being owned by the people of the United States and being one of the points where they would come to increase their understanding of history through a greater knowledge of the men who had made it.

Our children became equally familiar with their father's trend of thought, and so it surprised none of us to find the memorandum, after my husband's death, telling us that while under his will we had a right to live here if we wished during our lives, he thought we would be happier if we did not try to live in this house. He knew the times were changing and that it would be difficult to run a big establishment, and that my tastes were not for the type of formal living that such a big house would entail.

He warned us that the people might want to come here often, and that we would not feel justified in keeping them out. So he pictured us as looking for privacy in the attic, or in the woods.

Was Married in the House

I have many associations with this house, both as it was when I was married, and as it is today. But it is with no regret that I turn it over to the Government of the United States. It will be well cared for and preserved, and our children and grandchildren will

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have the privilege of learning about my husband and his mother in a way which perhaps would not be possible if any of us had gone on living in this house and left the stamp of our own personality by creating associations and a different atmosphere.

I am glad that I shall live near by, and I hope that some of our children and grandchildren will continue to live in this vicinity for many years to come. It is the place where we have roots, and I am a great believer in putting roots down deep and preserving family tradition, even if we change the homes in which we live.

My husband has built one cottage up on the top of a hill on some land which he had bought himself, and I am particularly happy to have it occupied now by my son Elliott, since that was a place where my husband was particularly happy; this house of his own creation. He liked to think that some day it would be occupied by one of his children.

Since this is the first anniversary of my husband's death, I am happy to have it connected with something which will always be as alive as the dedication of this house to the people of the United States. My husband's spirit will live in this house, in the library and in the quiet garden inside the hedge where he wished his body to lie. It is his life and his character and his personality which will live with us and which will endure and be imparted to those who come to see the surroundings in which he grew to maturity.

Place Formally Turned Over

It is with pleasure that our children and I see this house dedicated to the people and opened to them. It was the people, all of the people of this country and of the world, whom my husband loved and kept constantly in his mind and heart. He would want them to enjoy themselves in these surroundings, and to draw from them rest and peace and strength, as he did all the days of his life.

Mr. President, I am happy that you could be with us on this occasion; and to you, Mr. Secretary, I now turn over the full possession of the land, the house with its contents, and the other things which my husband willed to the people of the United States.

'The Voice' Startles Dedication Rites

Hyde Park, N.Y., April 12 (AP)—A series of shrill feminine squeals startled the audience at the Roosevelt dedication ceremonies today—Frank Sinatra had arrived.

The crooner arrived just before the program began. A covey of bobby-soxers descended upon him, and he struggled to reach the sanctuary of the Roosevelt front porch, where he was an official guest.

After the ceremonies his admirers cornered him for a time behind the Roosevelts' old laundry building.

Roosevelt's Death Is Recalled

By D. Harold Oliver

Washington, April 12 (AP)—Shortly after 2 P.M. a year ago today, Franklin D. Roosevelt raised a hand to the back of his head and grimaced:

"I have a terrific headache."

They were the last words spoken by the fourth-term President. He died two and a half hours later in a simply furnished bedroom of his mountain cottage at Warm Springs, Georgia.

As one of three reporters in Warm Springs when death suddenly overtook the thirty-first President, I was stunned by its unexpectedness, like almost everyone else.

A Great Shock

We were aware that Mr. Roosevelt was not a well man—that he was given to much sleeping, that he was not gaining weight as his doctors wanted him to do while resting in his "second home" in the South.

But when we were summoned from a barbecue to which the President had been invited but never attended, and heard the tragic news from the lips of his secretary, William D. Hassett, it was one of the greatest shocks of our lives. The doctors said they were shocked, too.

Death came at 4.35 P.M., Washington time. We were called from the picnic shortly before 6.

"It is my sad duty," Hassett said in the presence of tearful associates, "to announce the President died at 3.35 P.M. (Central time) of a cerebral hemorrhage." Dr. Howard Bruen, naval commander in attendance at the time, later changed this to "massive cereoral hemorrhage."

We rushed to telephones in the Hassett cottage and put in calls to our Washington offices. Before they could be put through, the White House had flashed a brief announcement of the death to news offices.

Funeral At Hyde Park

Mrs. Roosevelt, standing the ordeal like a soldier, flew to Warm Springs after her husband's successor, Harry S. Truman, had taken the oath. She made the trip back to Washington with the body—past sorrowing multitudes gathered along the 750 miles of track to the nation's Capital—and on to the family home at Hyde Park.

There, in the rose garden of the Roosevelt home, the 63-year-old leader was buried on a bright Sunday morning—April 15—as the Rev. George W. Anthony, rector of St. James Episcopal Church, where the family worshipped, recited John Ellerton's poem: "Now the laborer's task is o'er; Now the battle-day is past."

Attlee Lauds 'Great' And 'Wise' Leadership

London, April 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee today saluted Franklin D. Roosevelt as a "great man whose wise and purposeful leadership contributed so much to the victory of the United Nations."

Attlee, in a telegram to President Truman, added:

"In the spirit with which he inspired us we shall continue wholeheartedly to co-operate with the other United Nations in the work of reconstruction and of the establishment of world security which lies ahead of us."

French Assembly Pauses

Paris, April 12 (A. P.).—France's Constituent Assembly observed a minute's silence today in honor of Franklin D. Roosevelt. "Today, with peace a-building painfully, his loss seems even greater to us," said Vincent Auriol, the chairman.

PRAVDA PAYS F.D.R. TRIBUTE

Paper Voices Concern Over U.S., British Policies

E. Gilmore

Moscow, April 12 (AP)—*Pravda* expressed today, in an editorial eulogizing the late President Roosevelt, a Russian definition of some of the foremost questions troubling Soviet people about their wartime allies — the United States and Brita[in]

NIGHT

The Communist party newspaper sounded opinions on such matters as Soviet anxieties over any American "politics of force," and an Anglo-American military alliance against the U.S.S.R.

Foe Of Force Politics

Hailing Roosevelt as an "irreconcilable opponent of the old isolationism," *Pravda* said "he was also an opponent of those nonisolationists who supposed, and suppose now, that politics in the United States must consist in politics of force, in striving for the rule of American interests in the whole world."

The editorial, entitled "In Memory of the Great President," said that "Roosevelt understood all of the meaning [illegible] mortal danger of Fascism . . . was one of those few politicians who really appraised the many danger signals and warnings of the leaders of the Soviet Union about the growing danger of Fascist aggression."

"Reactionary Forces"

"The year which has passed since the death of the President," said *Pravda*, "has witnessed the activation of reactionary forces aimed at breaking up the collaboration of freedom-loving peoples and breaking up the collaboration of three great powers."

"The activation of these reactionary forces is noticed in the United States," added the editorial. "Not in vain do the representatives of American democratic public opinion beat the alarm signal and expose the plans of reactionary elements in the United States who are preaching world rule or plans for an Ango-American military alliance directed against the U.S.S.R."

Declaring that the year since Roosevelt's death had been a year of serious trial of collaboration among the three great powers, *Pravda* said:

"This trial is not yet completed. Before humanity stand great tasks, and the first of these is guaranteeing a sound peace.

Such A Tribute Is Rare

"The name of Roosevelt . . . must remind all genuine supporters of peace and democracy that the way to a sound and long peace is in a struggle with the remnants of fascism and Fascist influence, with the rising head of reaction, for strengthening collaboration of the peoples of democratic countries."

The special tribute to a foreign statesman given by such an influential and authoritative organ as *Pravda* is one of the rarest of occurrences, and witnesses to the tremendous esteem in which Roosevelt was held by Russians.

"Roosevelt A Friend"

The editorial said "the Soviet people honor the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt, honor his merits before humanity in the cause of the struggle against fascism.

"The Soviet people saw in Roosevelt a friend of the Soviet Union. The Soviet people know and remember how much the late lamented President did for strengthening friendship and collaboration between the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A."

Reaction Rising Again

"Activization of these reactionary forces is noticed in the United States," it said. "Not in vain do representatives of American democratic public opinion beat the alarm signal and expose the plans of reactionary elements in the United States who are preaching world rule or plans for an Ango-American military alliance directed against the U.S.S.R."

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Praised By Pravda

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Athens Ceremony Honors F.D.R.

Athens, April 12 (AP) — The Greeks unveiled a cenotaph in the center of the Athens cathedral today in honor of President Roosevelt and arranged to take soil from the Acropolis and place it aboard the battleship Missouri to be put on his grave.

A huge parade, commemorating the first anniversary of Roosevelt's death, passed through the main streets as thousands cheered. Admiral H. K. Hewitt, commander of United States naval forces in Europe, left the Missouri and placed a wreath at the tomb of Greece's unknown soldier. The Mayor of Athens extended the freedom of the city for all time to President Truman.

Tribute By Falange Paper

Madrid, April 12 (AP) — The Falange organ *Arriba* observed the anniversary of President Roosevelt's death by printing his picture on the front page and publishing an editorial extolling his part in the war. Madrid's other two morning papers did not mention the anniversary.

Said Arriba:

"On the first anniversary of his death, Franklin D. Roosevelt's memory will receive the heartfelt homage of all North Americans. In this moment, when ofe of his political conceptions has taken form and is seeking the road to peace by joint assemblies of the nations, we can do no less than recall his word of friendship and his promises to consider the neutral position of Spain when the hour of peace arrived."

Honored By Mexico

Mexico City, April 12 (AP)—The first anniversary of Franklin D. Roosevelt's death was widely observed in Mexico today.

Officially, Mexico honored his memory by arranging a special congressional session devoted to eulogies of the late President by members of the legislative body. United States Charge d'Affaires Raymond H. Geist was delegated to read a message from President Truman.

A monument to Roosevelt was to be dedicated at Monterrey, where he met President Avila Camacho.

Buenos Aires, April 12 (A. P.).—Two thousand troops participated today in a colorful ceremony paying tribute to Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Plaza de Mayo, while a Requiem Mass was sung in the nearby cathedral. The entire plaza was draped in Argentina and American flags and President Edelmiro Farrell led a procession from Government House.

Rio de Janeiro, April 12 (A. P.).—A bronze bust of Franklin D. Roosevelt was dedicated today in a Foreign Office ceremony attended by President Eurico Dutra and Foreign Minister Joao Neves Fontoura. Parliament dedicated its session to Roosevelt's memory.

HOUSE PAYS HONOR TO LATE PRESIDENT

Washington, April 12 (A. P.).—The House laid aside its legislative work for more than an hour today to honor the memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt on the first anniversary of his death.

Democratic Leader McCormick of Massachusetts told the chamber that the United States is determined that Roosevelt "shall not have died in vain."

"He kept his rendezvous with destiny," McCormack said. "The United States of America will keep faith with him."

He referred to the late President as being as much a war casualty "as any soldier killed by a bullet."

The dean of the House, Representative Sabath (D.-Ill.), said that Mr. Roosevvelt possessed all the attributes of the nation's great presidents and added: "I hope to God that we will endeavor to bring about the peace, humanity and justice for which he gave up his life."

A Republican, Representative Ramey of Ohio, concurred in the tributes by Democratic members, and told the House: "Franklin D. Roosevelt loved his enemies; therefore he has lost them."

Ramey said that Mr. Roosevelt "loved freedom of speech" and recalled that he once stated that such freedom means nothing if a man has nothing to say. The Ohio member added that if members of Congress would remember that "the Congressional record would not be so large."

POLAND CHARGES DENIED BY SPAIN

Spanish Republicans Surprised at Plea to U.N., They Say Here.

By FRANCIS W. CARPENTER

NEW YORK, April 12—(AP) Poland's request for United Nations action against Franco Spain was laid before the Security Council to the "surprise" of the Spanish Republicans [illegible] without consulting them, a representative of the exiled Republicans said here today.

NIGHT

Fernando de Los Rios, special envoy of the Spanish Republicans sent here this week from Paris, said the Polish action had come suddenly and with no previous announcement.

Spain Reacts Vigorously

Franco Spain itself reacted vigorously to the charges by Poland that the Madrid regime is threatening world peace and is harboring German scientists carrying on work on new weapons in this atomic age.

A Franco spokesman denied the charges and particularly a Paris report that there was an atomic research plant near Toledo operated by a German scientist.

Further, dispatches from Madrid said the cabinet will propose that

all nations in the United Nations framework who have diplomatic relations with Spain appoint a commission to visit Spain and investigate charges of atomic bomb research experiments.

It was apparent here that de Los Rios was somewhat disturbed over the fact that his group recognized by Poland as the rightful government of Spain, was not consulted before the Polish delegate, Dr. Oscar Lange, filed his charges with the council.

But the parties concerned apparently found a working basis quickly, for de Los Rios and Dr. Lange have met for a detailed discussion on diverse aspects of the Spanish problem.

The polish delegation was working at top speed to have its case ready in the event it is called up next Monday afternoon by Chairman Quo Tai-Chi. The council will hold its next meeting at 3 p. m. E.S.T. Monday.

It is not likely, however, that Poland will have an opportunity to talk then. On the provisional agenda ahead of the Spanish case is Russia's demand that the council drop the Iranian dispute from its agenda—and Iran's request that the council hold it pending until May 6 to see whether Russia keeps its promise to leave Iran by that date.

Iran May Agree

Informed quarters said it was not impossible that Iran would agree Monday to the Russian demand that the matter be dropped.

Dispatches from Moscow indicate that the Russians confidently expect that Premier Ahmed Qavam of Iran will instruct this representative, Hussein Ala, to reverse his position and agree to expunging the case from the agenda.

But, it was pointed out authoritatively, the matter now is a question between the council and Russia itself.

For that reason, it was further said in authoritative circles that the United States and Britain would vigorously oppose dropping the case.

Rios Blast Adds To U.N.'s Stir Over Spain

New York, April 12 (AP)—The mounting controversy over the Franco Government in Spain, which is expected to reach the floor of the United Nations Security Council next week, was swelled today by an ex-Spanish Republican leader's assertion that Generalissimo Franco has 450,000 troops massed menacingly on the French frontier.

Fernando de los Rios, former dean of the University of Madrid, one-time ambassador to Washington and pre-civil war Cabinet member, told a press conference last night that he had documentary proof of the existence in Spain of "an aggressive spirit and an aggressive plan against France."

"Army Bigger Than French"

"Spain now has an army superior to that of France numerically, and perhaps in the quality of armament, too," said de los Rios, who arrived here from Paris on Wednesday as the exiled republican regime's observer at the Security Council sessions.

He said he hoped the documentary proof to which he referred—supposedly found in Spain by Republican agents—would be presented to the Council when it takes up Poland's charges that Spain is a threat to the world peace and that Franco is harboring German scientists experimenting on new atomic weapons.

Truman's Comment

De los Rios made his accusations against the Franco regime only a few hours after President Truman had told a press conference in Washington that the Polish charges were political. The President did not elaborate.

The Polish indictment was placed on the Council's provisional agenda last night for consideration next week immediately after Russia's demand for dismissal of the Iranian case is disposed of.

Full Hearing Assured

A full hearing on the Spanish issue is assured and at least four members are expected to press for some means of cracking down on Franco. They are:

Mexico and Poland, the only Council members recognizing the Spanish Republican exiles in Paris as a Government; Russia, which has never recognized the Franco regime, and France, which acts as host to the exiled Republicans and is a most concerned neighbor of Spain.

Anglo-U.S. Stand

The United States and Britain, while willing ot hear Poland's case, are represented as favoring individual decisions by each nation in respect to relations with Franco as opposed to any concerted action.

De los Rios said last night that the exiled Republicans in Paris believed severance of diplomatic relations with Spain "by all the United Nations collectively" would bring about Franco's downfall. This, he said, would be a starting point for further actions which might include economic sanctions.

Just how de los Rios's charges might be laid before the Council was uncertain, but it was speculated that the French delegate might act in his behalf.

Moscow's Estimate

A Moscow broadcast recorded in London last night estimated Franco's army at 1,000,000 men and echoed de los Rios's assertion that more than 400,000 of these are concentrated on the French frontier.

The broadcast also declared that "there are now about 50,000 German soldiers and officers in Spain," some of whom have been used to quell "partisan uprisings." It added that "Franco Spain is serving as a postwar base of fascism, where tens of thousands of Hitlerites are hiding and where German assets amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars are hidden."

ALLIED INSPECTION INVITED BY SPAIN

She Denies Atomic Work and Bids Experts Tour Plants—Moscow Urges Joint Action

By The Associated Press.

MADRID, Saturday, April 13—The Spanish Cabinet early today rejected [illegible] Poland's charges that it was endangering peace and invited a United Nations commission to visit Spain and see whether German technicians were carrying on atomic research.

A note issued after the weekly Cabinet meeting declared that once more "it opposes with all firmness any kind of interference of foreigners in the internal affairs of Spain."

Accusations Called Absurd

The text of the note:

"The Government discussed the world Communist campaign which culminates in a note against the Spanish nation presented by the Polish delegate to the Security Council of the United Nations, and in view of this decided:

"(a) To reject as absolutely and totally false the absurd accusations formulated by the Polish delegate that the country which is giving proof of the greatest serenity and pacific spirit without giving even a shadow of pretext to those who provoke it, could be a danger to world peace, despite the continuous and systematic attack by international communism.

Interference Opposed

"(b) To offer to those nations represented in the United Nations with which Spain maintains friendly relations full authorization for a committee of their technicians freely to circulate in our country, visiting its manufacturing establishments and experimental stations, so that they may prove the absolute falsity of accusations about alleged work on the atomic bomb which is said to be carried on by German technicians, provided that once the inaccuracy of this is proven, ample publicity will be given the results of the visit.

"(c) To declare once more that it opposes with all firmness any kind of interference of foreigners in the internal affairs of Spain which are peculiar and proper to the national sovereignty."

Atomic Reports Denied

Earlier today a Foreign Office spokesman also denied Poland's charges, brought before the United Nations Security Council, and branded as false reports from Paris that a German scientist was operating an atomic research plant near Toledo.

While many important Nazis still are in Spain, one authoritative source said, there were believed to be no German scientists of note in the country, although there were enough technicians to form a "bothersome nucleus" because of their resourcefulness and organizing ability.

An influx of German scientists was expected just before the Germans surrendered, he said, but failed to occur because the scientists either were recalled to Germany or kept there because the Nazis hoped until the end to win with secret weapons.

Editorial Criticism

The technicians, he said, are working in communications equipment, plastics and with companies licensed to manufacture Dornier and Messerschmitt planes.

An Allied source said German assets in Spain consist of about $20,000,000 in official assets and about the same amount in quasi-official assets. The Allies, he said, have taken over about half that total.

Madrid newspapers carried the text of the Polish note to the Security Council, accompanying it with front-page editorials criticizing both the Warsaw Government and Moscow.

The monarchist *A.B.C.*, referring to the charge that Nazi researchers were in Spain, said "Spain is neither making scientific war experiments, nor organizing espionage to discover atomic bomb secrets in the manner disclosed in Canada."

Poland's Charges Denied By Spain

Madrid, April 12 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman today denied the charges that Poland brought against Spain before the United Nations Security Council.

He also denied reports from Paris that there was an atomic research plant near Toledo operated by a German scientist.

Morning newspapers published front-page editorials denying the charges made in the Polish note to the Security Council, which was printed textually, and attacking the Warsaw Government. The editorials blamed Moscow for the filing of the charges.

The Foreign Office spokesman said all the Polish charges were without foundation.

"Stupid Lies"

The monarchist newspaper *ABC*, in an editorial entitled "Stupid Lies," undertook a detailed refutation of accounts that Nazis were devising new methods of warfare in Spain.

"As far as Nazi researchers are concerned, this is where the coarse Bolshevik hand is most clearly visible," the paper said. "Spain is neither making scientific war experiments nor organizing espionage to discover atomic-bomb secrets in the manner disclosed in Canada, nor does she need the aid of any foreign scientist. . . . It is not in Spain that there are German researchers. They are in many other countries, particularly Russia."

Moscow Radio Assails Spain

London, April 12 (AP)—The Moscow radio repeatedly appealed tonight for United Nations action against Franco Spain, declaring it was "only in the Bible that the walls of Jericho came tumbling down at the trumpet's sound."

Commentators I. Yermashev and Mihail Mihailov devoted large parts of their broadcasts to arguments supporting Poland's move to place the Franco case before the Security Council Monday.

Reviewing reports that German scientists were carrying out atomic research in Spain, Yermashev declared "the position in Spain cannot be considered as a domestic affair."

Mihailov attacked Britain's continued trade relations with Spain.

Spanish Statement Suggested

Washington, April 12 (AP)—Diplomatic officials suggested tonight that the United Nations Security Council might hear a statement from the Franco Government of Spain as well as the charges which have been leveled against it by Poland.

Inquiry among these authorities as to whether a Franco representative might be permitted to address the Security Council brought the reply that if the Council hears one side of the case there would seem to be no reason which would prevent hearing the other.

This, it was said, would be in line with the United Nations Charter for handling such situations.

Spanish officials here said they knew of no plans for Franco to ask such a hearing but that if they were allowed to send a representative who could state his case without having to stand as a representative of an accused nation "on trial," the Madrid Government might consider such a move.

American policy as thus far developed favors a full hearing of the Polish charges with the decision to be made by the Security Council on the basis of the facts as developed. The heart of Poland's charge is that the situation created by the existence of the Franco regime menaces international peace.

C. I. O. Delegate Asks Break With Spain

Paris, April 12 (A. P.).—M. J. Green, president of the Marine and Ship Building Union who is representing the C. I. O. at the twenty-sixth congress of the French Labor Confederation, called on all workers in the world today to unite against Spain. He demanded that the United States State Department break off relations with Generalissimo Franco.

"We are against Fascism," he explained at a session devoted to the labor organization's review of the Spanish situation.

PARODI SUCCEEDS BONNET AT U. N.

Paris, April 12 (A. P.).—The French Government today designated Alexandre Parodi as its permanent delegate on the United Nations Security Council.

Parodi is Ambassador to Italy. He is expected to take his U. N. seat on the council shortly, succeeding Henri Bonnet, who has been acting delegate at the council's current session. Bonnet is Ambassador to the United States.

One of the underground resistance leaders during the occupation, Parodi later was Labor Minister under Gen. de Gaulle before going to Rome.

PERMANENT SITE IS STILL PROBLEM U.N. MUST FACE

NEW YORK, April 12—(AP) One of the major problems facing the September meeting of the United Nations General Assembly here will be the question of changing its verdict on a permanent site, informed quarters said today.

In the wake of a decision to set up interim quarters at Lake Success on Long Island and at the old World's Fair site in New York city, speculation has increased over the possibility of canceling an earlier assembly decision to put the permanent seat in the New York-Connecticut area.

Some Prefer West

Some of the delegations to the Security Council have been outspoken in their desire to move away from the eastern part of the United States. Much of the sentiment seems to favor transfer to San Francisco, where the organization was born and where facilities and local conditions were considered ideal by most representatives.

A good deal depends on just how far New York and the Federal government go in clearing up the problems surrounding the setting up of quarters at Lake Success and in Flushing, informants said.

It was indicated that beyond the interim site work got to advantage, the assembly might want to stay and drop its plans to set up shop in the Westchester-Fairfield area within three to five years. The continued local opposition in that wealthy border area was seen as a major factor in such a possibility.

On the other hand, it was pointed out that West coast sentiment may still prevail in the fall and lead to a showdown in the assembly on a move across the country.

While some delegations privately have expressed the hope that the organization might leave the United States entirely and go to a European location—perhaps Geneva—close observers said that moving the permanent site from the United States might have far-reaching diplomatic effects and probably would be undertaken only after extensive study.

The question may come to a head sooner than September. The headquarters commission named to report on a permanent seat is expect-

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ed to convene here late next month and its decision would weigh heavily in the eventual outcome.

Assurance Is Asked

Meanwhile, the Lake Success Civic association made public a letter it sent to Trygve Lie, secretary-general, asking for assurances that the U.N. would guarantee to respect "the integrity of our local laws," if the organization would pay "its just share of taxes," would pay "extra costs" resulting from its presence, would cooperate on health and welfare matters, and whether any residents of the town of 734 persons would be ousted from their homes. No answer has been received.

The Sperry Gyroscope plant, New U.N. home which is leased by the Federal government, has been paying $20,000 annually in taxes to Lake Success; $174,682 to Nassau County, and $120,352 to the school district.

Earlier, J. Russel Sprague, county executive, said he had assurances that no resident would be forced to vacate his home.

"We are aware of the obligations of Sperry to the county and to the local community and we will take these obligations into account in our negotiations," Lie said in a letter to Sprague.

British, Dutch Reach Accord On Indonesia

Britain to Withdraw Her Forces as Netherlands Replacements Arrive

ED CRAGH

LONDON, April 12 (AP).—British and Dutch officials agreed tonight on "a gradual withdrawal of British troops" from Indonesia and their replacement by Dutch forces. A brief communique gave no details, saying merely that agreement was reached on the necessary measures for "liquidation" of the war with Japan and for withdrawal of the British forces in the Netherlands East Indies.

Dutch Troops Transferred

A Foreign Office spokesman said later that British troops have been withdrawn as Dutch troops became available, but added that "this process has been slow." The official Soviet news agency Tass reported from The Hague that 2,500 Dutch troops were transferred from Batavia to Bandoeng in the last three days and that other Dutch troops had been landed in Borneo.

Tass quoted Dutch press reports as saying Netherlands troops in Indonesia "will shortly receive a large quantity of British arms, including tanks."

Attlee At Conference

The bulletin was issued after a conference attended by Clement Attlee, Prime Minister; Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary; William Schermerhorn, Dutch Premier; J. H. van Royen, his Foreign Minister; and H. J. van Mook, Acting Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies.

British troops, mostly Indian, were sent into Indonesia by Allied headquarters to disarm and round up Japanese troops there, and they have clashed repeatedly in battle with Indonesian forces. The Indonesians are seeking complete independence from Dutch rule.

The Soviet Ukraine in February complained to the United Nations Security Council that British troops in Indonesia constituted a threat to international peace, but the case was shelved by the Council when only Russia and Poland voted for a resolution to send an investigating commission to the rich islands.

More Talks In Holland

The British at that time insisted their sole mission in Indonesia was "to liquidate the war with Japan," the wording used in tonight's communiqué. They denied Ukrainian charges that British troops were being used to quell an Indonesian independence movement.

Earlier today as the Dutch-British conference began, a Foreign Office spokesman said Britain wished to evacuate the troops as soon as possible. He said the Dutch held that it was not a question of withdrawal, but of completing the task of disarming the Japanese troops there.

A Dutch spokesman said that, after the discussions here, further negotiations would be held in Holland with Indonesian representatives on future independence for the islanders. It was understood that good progress had been made toward meeting an Indonesian claim for some form of home rule.

LICHFIELD CASE IS RECESSED

Witnesses Say Officers Knew Of And Joined In Beatings

B. PATTIE

London, April 12 (AP)—The United States Army court-martial of Staff Sergeant James M. Jones, Lichfield detention camp guard, was abruptly recessed today at the request of an unnamed "high authority" after witnesses testified that certain camp officers knew of and sometimes joined in clubbing prisoners.

Major Leland Smith, trial judge advocate, announced at the afternoon session that he had just received the request for recess, but he declined further comment. Col. Buhl Moore, of Savannah, Ga., court-martial president, then ordered the recess until Tuesday over vigorous objections from counsel for Jones.

Earlier, the defense had challenged Moore to show that he had not displayed "bias" in suddenly ordering the court closed during crossexamination of a witness by the defense. The court ruled no bias was shown.

Change Of Venue Refused

Counsel for the Muskogee (Okla.) defendant, charged with assault on Lichfield prisoners, had sought unsuccessfully at the opening of the hearing to get a change of venue, contending that "prejudice" existed in connection with the case.

Private Henry Petras, of Irvington, N.J., told the court that he saw six guards, one of them Sergeant Jones, beat a prisoner for more than a half hour, then place him in solitary confinement for three weeks. The prisoner lost 15 pounds in weight, Petras added.

"The officers made no effort to stop the beatings and sometimes participated in them," said Petras.

Private Clarence B. Smith, of Big Rapids, Mich., testified that he was struck by Sergeant Jones with a club while he was sprawled on the ground after tripping in ranks.

Says He Feared Beating

Asked by the trial judge advocate why he did not report the beating to the camp officers, Smith replied:

"I would be taken care of, beaten up like some of the others were. The officers knew about it."

Private Robert W. Schwerdtferger, of West New York, N.J., said a nude prisoner was clubbed in the shower room because the prisoner had broken a rule against use of hot water for baths.

Schwerdtferger said Jones and another guard, Sergt. Judson H. Smith, who was sentenced to three years for mistreating Lichfield prisoners, struck the man on all parts of his body for five or six minutes.

The three witnesses had been confined at Lichfield in the Winter of 1944-45, but have since returned to active duty.

Say Officers Also Beat G. I.'s

Three Witnesses Testify in Lichfield Case—Trial Unexpectedly Recessed.

London, April 12 (A. P.).—The court-martial of Staff Sgt. James M. Jones on charges of assaulting Lichfield camp prisoners was recessed unexpectedly late today until Tuesday at the request of a "high authority" unidentified in the court.

Three witnesses had testified that certain officers of the United States Replacement Depot at Lichfield knew soldier prisoners were being clubbed and that sometimes they joined in the beatings.

Major Leland Smith, trial judge advocate, announced at the afternoon session he has just received the request for the recess. He declined further comment. The president of the court, Col. Buhl Moore of Savannah, Ga., then ordered the recess over the objections of counsel for Jones.

The sergeant, whose home is in Muskogee, Okla., is one of ten enlisted guards accused of mistreating inmates of the guardhouse at Lichfield. One guard has been sentenced to three years imprisonment. The others await trial. In addition, eight officers face charges in the case, including the camp commandant, Col. James Kilian of Highland Park, Ill.

Beatings at Lichfield were "common knowledge," the three witnesses testified.

The witnesses were Pvts. Robert W. Schwerdtferger of 6183 Jefferson street, West New York, N. J.; Henry Petras of Irvington, N. J., and Clarence B. Smith of Big Rapids, Mich. They were confined at Lichfield in the winter of 1944-45 but have returned to regular duty.

Petras testified that he saw six guards — one of them Jones—beat a prisoner for more than a half hour and then place him in solitary confinement for six weeks, where he said the prisoner lost fifteen pounds weight.

"The officers made no efforts to stop the beatings and sometimes participated in them," Petras told the court.

Smith said Jones struck him with a club while he was sprawled on the ground after tripping in the ranks in January, 1945. Asked by Major Leland Smith, trial judge advocate, why he did not report this to the camp officers, the witness said:

"I would be taken care of, beaten up like some of the others. The officers knew about it."

BREAD RATIONING HELD IMPRACTICAL

London, April 12 (A. P.).—Four London newspapers agreed today that bread rationing in the United States would be impractical or difficult to operate, but urged that adjustment of present wheat allocations to famine-threatened countries be speeded.

The British Government's offer to ration bread if America would do the same "can hardly be called heroic," the Times said. "If bread rationing is both practical and desirable, its unconditional adoption would have been a decisive act of leadership more likely to compel assent and imitation in other countries," the Times declared.

"The American people, second to none in their readiness to alleviate human suffering, will hardly welcome the implication that external pressure is required to induce them to do the right thing."

America has her problems like ourselves and we must not be too disappointed if her reply is unfavorable," the Daily Sketch said. Both the Daily Telegraph and the Daily Herald agreed that bread rationing was an impractical step.

Standard Oil Refinery Planned For Tripoli

London, April 12 (AP)—A Tass dispatch from Beirouth tonight said arrangements were being completed for construction of an oil refinery by the Standard Oil Company in Tripoli, the Lebanon, beginning in June.

47 Britons Facing Charges In Mutiny

London, April 12 (AP)—An official inquiry into the refusal of nearly 400 British soldiers to sail for the Orient on the transport Corfu this week has resulted in an order for 47 sergeants and corporals to be held for disciplinary action.

All the other demonstrators, who complained of crowded conditions on the ship, sailed otday on the Durban Castle with 1,400 prisoners of war who are being repatriated to Italy.

Postwar Crime Wave In London Declining

London, April 12 (AP)—Scotland Yard said today that London's postwar crime wave had declined every month since October and that the trend seemed "definitely downward."

Indictable crimes last year totalled 103,000, or 27 per cent above normal.

"We have broken up a number of gangs which have been operating in London," said Sir Harold Scott, police commissioner. "We have also shown results in a substantial increase in the amount of stolen property recovered."

Britain Okays Alien Servants

London, April 12 (AP)—Beginning May 6, British housewives in need of domestic help may apply for permits to employ foreign-born workers from any European country except Germany, Labor Minister George Isaacs announced today. The permits are good for residence in Britain for one year only.

Time To Fire Cabinet Misfits, Attlee Told

London, April 12 (AP)—The London *Star*, Liberal, speculated today that it was time for Prime Minister Attlee to reshuffle his Cabinet and fire "the Bevin misfits."

While men like Mr. Bevin (Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin) and Mr. Dalton (Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton) have grown in stature as departmental heads, some of their colleagues have fallen short of expectations," wrote John Carvel, the *Star's* political correspondent, "they are ripe for transfer either to the House of Lords or to some sinecure office."

'Reverse Lend-Lease' Bride Wed In England

Heslington, England, April 12 (AP)—June Archer, of Los Angeles, self-styled "reverse" lend-lease bride," was married at Heslington Church [illegible] to RAF Officer Hubert Smith, whom she first met through a school pen-friend program ten years ago.

Their correspondence led to a meeting when Smith was assigned by the RAF to pilot training in Los Angeles during the war. Miss Archer arrived in England a month ago.

All European Brides En Route by June 30

Paris, April 12 (A. P.).—Army transportation of G. I. brides from continental Europe to the United States will be concluded by June 30, Western Base Section Headquarters announced today. By that date more than 6,000 dependents will have been sent to the United States by the Army.

New Evidence Ties Kaltenbrunner To Atrocities in German Camps

Defendant Cries 'Lies' as U. S. Prosecutor Presents Documents—Denies Any Part in Persecutions of Jews Anywhere

K. MORGAN

NUREMBERG, Germany, April 12 (AP)—American prosecutors produced more than a dozen new documents today linking Ernst Kaltenbrunner, [illegible] the Germans' worst crimes, and the former security police chief, flushed and shaking with anger, cried out in reply that the documents were all "lies and nonsense."

The color mounted in Kaltenbrunner's face as prosecutor Col. John H. Amen of New York read affidavits from SS [Elite Guard] leaders showing that the Germans security police who participated in the bloody 1943 extermination of the Warsaw ghetto had received their orders directly from Kaltenbrunner.

Furiously, Kaltenbrunner replied: "These statements are without exception wrong!"

"Like all the other statements

I've read today?" asked Colonel Amen.

"Yes," shouted Kaltenbrunner.

The prosecution presented documents showing that Kaltenbrunner had offered the services of the security police to round up 200,000 Frenchmen for forced labor in Germany; that he personally had ordered executions at the Mauthausen concentration camp; that he personally had given directions for the execution of at least 1,000 Jews daily at Mauthausen when the Allied troops were approaching.

Kaltenbrunner denied each statement.

He complained to the International Military Tribunal of "constant insults" when Colonel Amen accused him of lying.

The American prosecution presented affidavits from former inmates of Mauthausen declaring they had seen Kaltenbrunner there on frequent inspection visits, and that during one visit he witnessed demonstrations of three kinds of executions.

Kaltenbrunner also complained today that the preparation of his defense had been hampered because he had not been able to confront witneses.

Colonel Amen followed up this complaint by reading from the defendant's own statement an excerpt saying that he had been treated fairly and had received every consideration.

Kaltenbrunner concluded his testimony with the statement that he retained his job as lieutenant to Heinrich Himmler "because I considered it my duty to stay and fight the wrong after I found out what conditions existed."

He represented himself as a man who had repeatedly intervened with Adolf Hitler and Himmler to plead for mercy toward the Jews. He maintained also that he had worked repeatedly to establish negotiations for peace "immediately after I became convinced with our defeat at Stalingrad in February, 1943, that Germany had lost the war."

LYING CHARGE ANGERS NAZI

Kaltenbrunner Complains After Court Exchange.

R. KASISCHKE

Nuernberg, April 12 (A. P.)—Ernst Kaltenbrunner complained, flushed and shaking, on the witness stand today against "constant insults" after a United States prosecuter had acussed him of lying.

Col. John H. Amen raised the point when the former chief of the German Security Police denied the genuineness of the Kaltenbrunner signature on a letter to the Mayor of Vienna relating to an order that Jews be removed to labor and death camps.

"It is not a fact that you simply lied about your signature, just as you are lying about every thing else you have said here?" Amen demanded.

Kaltenbrunner retorted, "these insults you are tossing at me, Mister Prosecutor, are insults of a kind I have become acustomed to. I have been insulted many times in interrogation in the last year. My mother, who died within the last year, was called a whore. I'm used to hearing that insult too."

Kaltenbrunner then launched into a complaint to the International Military Tribunal, trying him and twenty-one other top Nazis on war crimes charges, that the preparation of his defense was hampered because he had not been able to confront witnesses. Amen followed up this complaint by reading from the defendant's own statemeht an excerpt saying that he had been treated fairly and was given every consideration.

Kaltenbrunner concluded his testimony with the statement that he retained his job as lieutenant to Heinrich Himmler "because I considered it my duty to stay and fight the wrong after I found out what conditions existed."

That declaration capped a recital in which the former chief of the German Security Police sought to depict himself as a man without executive power and even without knowledge of the Gestapo's reign of terror. It was a long-winded narrative, which Lord Justice Geoffrey Lawrence, presiding member of the tribunal, frequently interrupted with impatience.

Kaltenbrunner represented himself as a man who repeatedly interceded with Hitler and Himmler to plead for mercy toward the Jews. He maintained also that he worked repeatedly to establish negotiations for peace "immediately after I became convinced with our defeat at Stalingrad in February, 1943, that Germany had lost the war."

Affidavits Produced

The American prosecution immediately attacked Kaltenbrunner's statement that he had no personal knowledge of concentration-camp horrors by presenting affidavits from former inmates and employes at Mauthausen, stating they had seen him there on frequent inspection trips.

On one occasion, the prisoners said, Kaltenbrunner witnessed demonstrations of three kinds of executions.

A former crematory employé at the concentration camp said in a sworn statement that Kaltenbrunner "went into the gas chamber laughing" to see one execution and later watched hangings and shootings in the back of the neck.

After each affidavit was read, Kaltenbrunner rejoined:

"Under my oath, I state solemnly there is not a single word of truth in these documents."

Health Of Germans Good, Dr. Parran Says

Frankfurt, Germany, April 12 (AP)—Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service, said today the health of the German people "seems to be standing up remarkably well." He declined comment on their lowered food ration.

Parran said it was remarkable that no major epidemics have followed the war and that "the most critical period for disease has now passed."

Observing public health conditions and practices in Germany following a conference with international health experts in Paris, Parran said he planned to start back to the United States in a few days.

Amputation Experts Leave Europe For U.S.

Frankfurt, April 12 (AP)—Five American experts on amputation, who toured Europe in search of better methods for aiding limbless war veterans, departed for the United States today after consulting leading German surgeons.

In Berlin, which they left today, the Americans discussed with Prof. Ferdinand Sauerbruch his technique of "riveting" artificial limbs to shoulder or hip muscles for greater ease of movement.

14 U. S. Editors Inspect Frankfurt

Frankfurt, April 12 (A. P.)—Fourteen American editors and publishers, who arrived here today by plane from Paris for a two-week tour of Germany and Austria, spent the afternoon viewing this bomb-ruined city.

Conferences with American representatives on the Allied Control Council and the City Kommandantur have been arranged for tonight and tomorrow. The tour will include a visit to the Nuernberg war crimes trial.

$700,000 In Supplies Stolen From U.S. Army

Frankfurt, Germany, April 12 (AP). Approximately $700,000 worth of United States Army supplies were stolen in Europe during March, Army headquarters said today.

Most of the pilfering, $530,000 worth, occurred in countries liberated by the Allies. Chief losses were food and clothing, most of it taken while supplies were in transit.

2 Parties In U.S. Zone Of Germany Merge

Stuttgart, Germany, April 12 (AP). The first merger of the Social Democratic and Communist parties in the American zone was disclosed today in the application of the Social Democratic Union party for a statewide license in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

The American-controlled German news agency Dana said the party was a merger of 450 Social Democrats and Communists at Mosbach, which had adopted the program of Social Democrat-Communist fusionists in the Russian sector of Berlin.

Communists have been urging a Germany-wide fusion of Social Democrats and Communists.

Russian Professor Defends Acts In Iran

Moscow, April 12 (AP)—All the Soviet Union's activities in Iran, the Balkans and Manchuria since the end of the war have been solely in the interest of Russian security, says Prof. Eugene Tarle, 70-year-old Soviet Academy member.

The historian told an audience of 800 persons last night that the Iranian border "was one of the most dangerous in existence" and declared "we had everything on our side, which made us behave as we did."

Criticizes Ala, Byrnes, Bevins

During the discussion of the Iranian affairs before the United Nations Security Council, Tarle said the Iranian Ambassador, Hussein Ala, did everything possible to irritate the Soviet Union and "touch the honor" of Andrei Gromyko, the Russian delegate. Ala was supported in this, he asserted, by James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, and Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary.

The Soviet press printed Tass dispatches from Tehran declaring that the population there had staged spontaneous demonstrations in honor of the withdrawing Red Army.

Newspapers in that area, Tass said, published many letters from readers "thanking the Red Army for liberating the world from Fascist barbarism and for its irreproachable conduct during its presence in Iran."

Greek Paper Hits Elections

Athens, April 12 (AP)—The Communist newspaper *Rizopastis* today characterized as "an astounding distortion of facts" the report filed by Allied observers who termed the recent Greek elections free and fair.

In an editorial headed "The Death Certificate of a Tragic Farce," the paper declared:

"Our people consider these elections as fraudulent and invalid and denounce the dangers included in prolongation of the political anomaly in Greece."

Aid Pledged To Greece

Athens, April 12 (AP)—Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, in a note to the new Greek Foreign Minister, Constantine Tsaldaris, said today Britain "will continue to give all assistance" toward rebuilding Greece.

Yanks Swing and Sway in Moscow

American Colony Improvises Its Own Band and Throws Hot Jam Sessions Each Week.

Moscow, April 12 (A. P.).—The first American hot jazz band in the history of Russia is playing weekly in the capital. The American colony, which had been listening for years to Russian versions of American popular music, discovered last winter that it had several members who at some time had played on various instruments.

Mrs. George F. Kennan, wife of the American Minister and embassy counsellor, asked the "musicians" to the Kannan apartment one snowy night for rehearsal. The players discovered several instruments left behind by soldiers at the American base at Poltava int he Ukraine and commandeered them. It took a week to straighten out a twisted trombone, mend a bass fiddle's broken back and get hteslashed hide of the drums into shape.

The rehearsals turned into jam sessions and the members were so delighted that they started playing regularly.

Members of the orchestra are George F. Kennan, of Milwaukee, guitar; Lieut.-Col. Gary Schumann, of Hornell, N. Y., piano; Edward Freers, of Cincinnati, United States embassy second secretary, string bass and trumpet; Master Sgt. Raymond Odom, of Chillicothe, Mo.; Sgt. Robert Scocca, saxophone, piano and what have you, and Eddy Gilmore, of the Associated Press drums.

All have played in bands before. Kennan played at St. John's Military Academy, Schumann at Syracuse University, Scocca at Queens College, Long Island, Freers at Yale, Odom at Chillicothe Business College and Gilmore at Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Engagements are usually at one another's apartments at which large crowds of dancers are drawn. On one occasion, more than 100 dan

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PREPARES TO DISSOLVE

GENEVA, April 12—(AP) League of Nations commission approved unanimously today a resolution providing for the dissolution of the peace organization immediately following the close of its last assembly next week.

The resolution, which still must be adopted by the plenary session, provided for laying to rest a generation's shattered hope of peace—but at the same time took note of the world's newest attempt for lasting security—the United Nations.

The resolution contained this simple clause formally ending the peace organization born after the First World War:

"As from the day following the close of the present session of the assembly the League of Nations shall cease to exist except for the sole purpose of the liquidation of its affairs x x x."

U.S. to Guard Its Trucks Entering Venezia Giulia

Acts After 2 G. I.s Are Held Up and Their Jeep Stolen

ROME, April 12 (AP). — "Stars and Stripes," United States Army newspaper, said today that Major General Bryant E. Moore, commander of the American 88th Division, yesterday ordered armed guards with instructions to kill if molested to accompany all division vehicles making night trips in the disputed Venezia Giulia region of northeast Italy.

A dispatch to the newspaper said the order followed a holdup of two American soldiers by three civilians who stole their jeep. The soldiers were identified as Lieutenant Fred Rizzo and his driver, Private First Class Terry Ray.

Moore called the incident "a direct challenge to the authority of American forces in Venezia Giulia," and promised "positive, instantaneous, unrelenting reaction to any over act."

ITALIAN CONSUMERS FEEL COAL STRIKE

ROME, April 12.—(AP) Surgeon M. Keeny, head of the UNRRA mission to Italy, said today that he had requested an early meeting of the European commission to consider an emergency which he said was growing out of the coal strike in the United States.

Keeny will seek an additional allocation of coal from the Ruhr region—which has already promised 39,000 tons for April-June delivery—to replace American fuel.

The Italian government instituted strict emergency measures to control fuel consumption.

Belgian Firing Squad Executes Dr. Borms

Brussels, April 12 (A. P.).—Dr. August Borms, 68 years old, head of the original movement to divide the French and Flemish-speaking sections of Belgium during the first world war, was executed today by a firing squad. He was identified as head of the Borms Commission, which distributed millions of francs to Belgians who could be identified as having aided the Germans during the previous war.

His activities in the Borms Commission were carried out during the second world war when, as a German sympathizer, he again agitated for division of the country. He was sentenced to death in 1919 but the sentence never was carried out.

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START HUNGER STRIKE

Jerusalem, April 12 (A. P.).—Thirteen prominent Zionists, including three women, started a hunger strike today in an effort to "arouse world conscience" in sympathy with 1,200 Jewish refugees detained in the Italian harbor of La Spezia after attempting to sail for Palestine. The fasters were selected from hundreds of volunteers.

Among the prominent hunger strikers were David Remez, chairman of the National Council for Palestine Jews; Salman Rubashoff, editor of the Hebrew Daily Davar, Jewish Labor party publication; David Werner, Hebrew University Senator; Mrs. Golds Meyerson, executive member of the Jewish Federation of Labor; and Mrs. Elisheva Vromen-Snape, Dutch Jewish women's leader.

Tommies Moved Out Of Alexandria

Cairo, April 12 (AP)—British military personnel formerly billeted in Alexandria have been removed to barracks outside the city in order to release homes and office buildings requisitioned during the war.

The movement of personnel to near-by Mustapha barracks also tended to reduce the possibility of friction between British military personnel and Egyptians in Alexandria who demand evacuation of all British forces in Egypt.

The Royal Air Force and the British Army both still maintain sizable units in Alexandria.

U. S. Envoy Expected To Leave Iran

Tehran, April 12 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador Wallace Murray, who has been in ill health for some time, is expected to leave Tehran in a few days to return to America. Tentative plans call for him to fly from Iran to get aboard the battleship Missouri, now in the Mediterranean.

COFFINS CALLED PEACE GESTURE

Chungking, April 12 (A. P.).—The Communist paper New China Daily News said today that when Government troops are killed in Manchuria, the Communist Army "has put the bodies in coffins and sent them back to the Government lines as an expression of a sincere desire for peace and unity."

CHIANG'S GENERAL CONFINES RED TEAM

Action, Linked to Battle for Szepingkai, Poses Another Test for Truce Accord

By The Associated Press.

KAIYUAN, Manchuria, April 12—A Chinese Government commander placed under arrest members of a truce team under confinement today and announced that a critical battle was in progress for possession of the important railway junction of Szepingkai, fifty-five miles north of here.

The whole truce agreement of last January—and with it China's prospects for peaceful unity—confronted a major test on these wind-swept plains, echoing today to gunfire and bickering voices.

[Gen. George C. Marshall, President Truman's personal Ambassador, who arranged the truce, left Washington to return to his job as special American envoy to China.]

The truce team of Government, Communist, and United States Army members arrived Tuesday in this Government-held city on the fringe of the battle area.

Lieut. Gen. Liang Hwa-cheng, Government deputy commander for the Northeast (Manchuria), said that since then Communist activities in the area had increased. In consequence, he ordered the Communist members of the team confined to quarters for their own safety.

Communist members also were forbidden to use their short-wave radio. After some argument, the radio prohibition was extended to include Government members also, but both sides still were able to use the American Headquarters communications.

A Stubborn Defense

Liang also told correspondents that for the past six days Chinese Communist forces at Szepingkai had been putting up a stubborn defense against the Chinese 1st Army, which is endeavoring to reach Changchun, 80 miles northeast of Szepingkai.

He declared he intended to "sweep away" all Chinese Communist opposition in the northward drive and expected the American-trained 1st Army to be in Changchun, the Manchurian capital, within a week.

Armed Band Repulsed

Reminded that the Russian occupation forces were scheduled to complete their withdrawal from Changchun two days hence, Liang acknowledged that Government soldiers already in Changchun were insufficient to hold the city if the Communists decided to take it. Other sources have said 7,000 Government troops are in Changchun.

Liang repeated accusations that the Chinese Communists were using Japanese weapons, gunners and engineers, and said they also were harassing his forces by guerrilla tactics and destroying bridges as well.

In darkness this morning an armed band, estimated to number 120, was repulsed at the sandbagged and barbed-wire barricades of this city in a fifteen-minute exchange of mortar and machine-gun fire.

24 Attacks By Communists

Liang said that since the 1st Army took Kaiyuan March 27, the Chinese Communists had attacked it 24 times and still had it almost surrounded.

The General emphasized that the truce agreement authorized the Government to re-establish sovereignty over all Manchuria and said he had received no instructions regarding the truce-inspection team here.

Col. Frank J. Culley, of Yonkers, N.Y., leader of the team, sent representatives northward to see what they could do to halt the fighting, but they were stalled 5 miles out of town by a blown-up bridge.

Complaint On Quarters

Communist members of the truce team complained that even before their confinement they were shadowed by Government agents and that their quarters were not as good as those of the Government representatives.

To the visiting correspondents, who had to sleep on the floor, the Communists' quarters looked good indeed; they had beds.

Colonel Culley invited Maj. Gen. Keng Piao, the Communist leader, to stay with him after the Government team member, Lieut. Gen. Wang Chiao-kuan, expressed fears for Keng's safety. Culley and his four American assistants established themselves in a former Japanese home.

Deaths Stall Negotiations

[In Chungking, the Communist *New China Daily News* reported that the Government 6th Army, a 182d Division had been taken to Manchuria "in American transports for civil war operations," and had captured Anshan and the railway town of Tashihkiao, south of Mukden, at a cost of 2,000 casualties.

[The Government's Central News Agency accused the Communists of preparing "an all-out offensive" along the Peiping-Mukden railway.

[On the purely political front, negotiations were stalled by the deaths of four top Communist officials in a plane crash in Shenshi province, necessitating a reshuffling of Communist assignments.]

Gen. Liang Balks At Truce In Manchuria

Kaiyuan, Manchuria, April 12 (AP)—China's political rift widened perceptibly today in this Communist surrounded, machine-gun-protected city as Gen. Liang Hwa-sheng told correspondents he would "sweep away" all Communists in a drive to Northern Manchuria.

The arrival Tuesday of a cease-fire team of American, Communist and Government members served only to worsen the situation. Liang told a press conference he had received no instructions regarding the cease-fire team and declined to discuss its mission. He is deputy commander of Government forces in Northeast China.

Fear Expressed

Expressing fear for the safety of Communist cease-fire team members, Government military authorities ordered them confined to their quarters. The Reds were told they could not go on the streets without bodyguards of Government soldiers.

This development was reported after the Communist leader, Maj. Gen. Keng Piao, was said to have complained that the Reds were being spied on by plain-clothesmen. The Government was reported to have withdrawn the plain-clothesmen with an explanation that they were assigned as guards, not as spies.

Reds Reported Expelled

A midnight attempt by a band of 120 Communists to enter Kaiyuan—which has sandbag machine-gun posts and barbed-wire tanglements—enlivened the situation. Fifteen minutes of machine-gun and mortar fire followed, after which Government officials reported the Communists had been repelled without loss of life. They said the city was surrounded by Communists.

The Reds further vexed Government officials by blowing up railroad bridges 6 miles south of Kaiyuan, isolating the city more than twelve hours until the spans could be repaired.

Ban On Radio

Liang ordered the Communists to discontinue using their radio, asserting that Communist activity in this area had increased following their arrival. Later, presumably acting under pressure, he also ordered Government members of the cease-fire team not to use their radio. Both groups, however, were permitted to use transmitting facilities of United States Army executive headquarters.

The Communists complained that their living quarters, above a restaurant, were unsatisfactory. They were promised more suitable accommodations.

Demonstration Reported

[In Chungking, the Communist new China News Agency reported that Kuomintang—National party—members of a truce field team in Mukden refused safe conduct guarantees to Communist liaison officers seeking to reach "the battle front" through Government lines. The dispatch was dated Yenan, Communist headquarters.

(The agency also said that Kuomingtang-inspired student paraders held an anti-Soviet demonstration in Mukden Tuesday, shouting anti-Russian slogans).

These were among the events that shaped up a critical test for the cease fire team in this tense, wind-swept city on the fringe of one of Manchuria's civil strife-torn areas. The problems fell for solution to Col. Frank J. Culley, Yonkers, N.Y., leader of the team, which was sent here to lay the groundwork for halting the fighting.

Committee's Problems

Meanwhile, the Sino-American Committee of Three at Peiping encountered tough problems which must be solved before the truce agreement can be carried out in Manchuria.

Liang at his press conference said he was following orders in taking over and re-establishing Chinese sovereignty in all territory from Mukden to Harbin, including five northern Manchurian prvoinces, as the Russians withdrew.

He refused to recognize the Communists as such, referring to them as "bandits" and "unknown forces." He quoted Gen. Chou En-lai, No. 2 Communist, as saying there were no Communists in Manchuria prior to the January truce agreement and argued that therefore non-Government forces must be "bandits."

He laso contended that the truce agreement provides Government forces may maneuver in Manchuria to re-establish sovereignty.

China Ration Plan Urged

Shanghai, April 12 (AP)—George S. Mooney, of the UNRRA, today suggested strict food rationing in Shanghai and other large cities to partially alleviate the threat of starvation of millions of Chinese.

Mooney, personal representative of Director General Fiorello LaGuardia, of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, just returned from an extensive tour of famine areas.

He described as a "pathetic sight" starving children and adults eating grass, mud and tree bark. Disease is adding to the terrific toll.

He described thousands of towns and villages in ruin and vast acreages of farm land covered with weeds and sand drifts, the result of eight years of war. He said resumption of normal agriculture is impossible because farm implements were destroyed.

War Bride, Homesick Before Sailing, Runs From Ship

Sydney, April 12 (AP)—Two Australian war brides, one homesick and the other with an ailing infant, walked off the transport David C. Shanks today half an hour before it sailed for the United States with 430 GI brides and babies.

The two who stayed behind were Mrs. Josephine Hatton, 19-year-old wife of former seaman third class William Hatton, of Headland, Ala., and Mrs. Joy Bethea, wife of Major William A. Bethea, of Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. Hatton ran down the gangway as the other brides lined the rails, dodged MP's and shouted repeatedly, "You won't get me back on the ship."

To her mother and three sisters, who had waited on the wharf all night, she cried, "I've tried, but I can't. He can come over here to me."

The girl's mother, Mrs. M. Burke, exclaimed: "She's got to go. She's got a wonderful husband." But Josephine stayed and her family embraced as they went through the wharf gates.

Five minutes later, Mrs. Bethea walked down the gangplank and said her baby was ill.

Measles Restrict Brides

Suva, Fiji, April 12 (AP)—Six hundred Australian and New Zealand war brides of Americans and their 200 children were denied a shore view of Suva today as the liner Monterey stopped here. There were eight cases of measles and four of chickenpox aboard. The Monterey sailed for San Francisco in the afternoon.

LIBERALS ATTACK SHIDEHARA GROUP

Coalition Bloc Sought To Force Cabinet Resignation

Tokyo, *Saturday*, April 13 (AP)—Assured plurality, President Ichiro Hatoyama, of the Liberal party (in reality, a conservative group) today is calling for a coalition bloc to force resignation of the Shidehara Cabinet and its replacement by the first partisan Government in more than fifteen years.

With only five House seats yet to be decided, the Liberals held a safe lead but fell considerably short of any majority as returns from Japan's national election were counted. Nearly 26,000,000 persons voted—almost double the largest previous vote cast in this country.

35 Women Definitely Elected

Returns early today showed 35 women definitely elected and two others appeared certain of election in this party lineup of seats considered won: Liberals, 132; Social Democrats, 99; Progressive (also Conservative), 98; Independents, 80; Communists, 4, and minority parties, 50.

The press reported a growing sentiment within the Cabinet of Premier Shidehara for a resignation en masse soon, in view of election returns considered discouraging to reported efforts to continue in office.

Wataru Narahashi, chief Cabinet secretary, elected as an independent, and Chuzo Mitsuchi, Home Minister, made no comment on reported plans to form a political bloc for perpetuation of the Shidehara Government. Spokesmen for the top three parties issued statements calling for the Cabinet's resignation.

Narahashi previously had said the Government would remain in office until the Diet meets, probably May 10.

Party Split Into Factions

The final outcome of the political maneuvering probably will depend on behind-the-scenes agreements.

The Government's greatest strength lies among certain elements of the Progressives, although one of its leaders, Takao Saito, joined in requesting its resignation. Saito, a veteran representative re-elected with a convincing majority, was expected to contest with several others for the presidency of the Progressives, a post still unfilled.

Hatoyama, the Liberal president, announced he would confer Monday with Suehiro Nishio, powerful labor leader of the Social Democrats and newly elected representative. The Socialists showed surprising strength in the election, but the party also split into right and left wing factions. The left wing opposes co-operation with the Liberals.

Nishio and several others will contest for the undecided leadership of the Socialists.

A vital factor in all these deals will be the top-heavy list of independents, who will be an important factor in House affairs if a triparty coalition is not completely unified.

With a conservative coalition government seemingly in the offing, the liberal and progressive slates counted a majority of 230 House seats between them, with only the five seats not yet determined.

Enforced Coalition

This lineup—with no single party achieving a majority—means an enforced coalition in the House, which in any case appeared likely to be dominated by the conservative viewpoint. Many Social Democrats, and probably most of the independents, fall into the conservative category under modern Japanese political conditions.

The Social Democrats showed surprising strength. The Communists, with three seats definitely won and three more all but assured, fell far short of the twelve conceded them in pre-election estimates.

The nation-wide average vote cast was 72.3 per cent, which Mitsuchi described as "generally better than expected."

Victorious candidates included 33 members of the 1942 "Tojo Diet" and 40 other former members of the House.

Representatives today on the basis of final returns from all but six districts in the nationwide election.

Conservatives apparently had clinched a total majority, although the leading Liberal party—which is conservative despite its name—was nowhere near control.

With 394 of the House of Representatives 468 seats decided, women had won thirty-two.

All of the 1942 Representatives re-elected had passed an examination of their records, but all candidates elected will be subject to another check—and possible disqualification—before they can be seated. Several of the other forty former legislators had been disqualified by former Premier Hideki Tojo's regime and only now are returning to politics.

By now the party line-up of definitely won seats was: Liberals, 116; Progressives, 86; Social Democrats, 78; Communists, 3, with three others apparently certain of victory; minor parties, 39, and Independents, 72.

The Liberals and Progressives are rated as conservative, with the Social Democrats, minor parties, and Communists representing various views farther left.

This line-up means an enforced coalition in the House, which doubtless will be dominated by a conservative viewpoint. Many Social Democrats and probably most of the Independents fall into this category under modern Japanese political conditions. The Socialists, however, showed surprising strength.

The Communists' three assured and probable six seats were fewer than the twelve conceded them in pre-election prognostications.

Home Minister Chuzo Mitsuchi reported to the Cabinet that the nationwide average vote was 72.3 per cent—"generally better than expected."

Trend Established.

The remaining uncounted districts include Tokyo's Second and sizable districts in Nagasaki. Results there are not expected to alter the general trend.

Of the women elected, five each are from the Progressive, Liberal and Social Democratic parties, eight from minority groups, one is a Communist and eight are Independents.

Eight women were leading all candidates in their respective districts. Mrs. Michiko Yamazaki, who divorced her husband and was elected on the same day, was among the nation's six highest vote getters, with 176,000. Mrs. Yamazaki, 46 years old, who campaigned for "the emancipation of womanhood," felt it necessary to divorce Kenji Yamazaki when he returned from a four-year civilian administration post in Borneo with a Borneo native for a wife and two children. Normally, a Japanese woman pledges to stick by her husband, come what may.

Japanese Men Surprised.

Japanese men still shook their heads at the surprising turnout and solidarity of the women's vote. Some privately opined that "novelty attracted them this time. There probably won't be so much interest or so many successful women candidates at the next election."

Women, on the other hand, said "This shows how we want to take advantage of our new freedom." It was the first time they had been granted the franchise. Observers agreed that the Emperor's appeal to the women was important in drawing the feminine vote.

Three of the women definitely elected stepped into the campaign after their husbands were disqualified by Gen. McArthur's political purge. It was not clear whether their husbands would speak through them.

Mrs. Haru Wazaki, 61, one of Japan's early suffragette leaders, was elected in Akita prefecture. A 28-year-old woman, Miss Kiyoko Miki, was elected in Osaka and 30-year-old Shizue Yamaguchi was chosen in Tokyo.

The nation's leading vote-getter appeared to be a relatively unknown school principal, Atsuo Kiyakawa of Hiroshima, who polled more than 200,000. He campaigned as an Independent.

Conservatives Win in Japan

33 Members of Tojo Diet and 40 Others Re-elected—Women Get 32 Seats.

Russell Brines

Tokyo, April 12 (A. P.).—Thirty-three members of the 1942 "Tojo Diet" definitely were re-elected and forty other former members were returned to the House of

over President Truman. MacArthur received 12 votes; Truman, 1.

Both were edged out by hunger. Thirteen ballots were marked "more food!"

TRUMAN LOSING IN JAP ELECTION

Tokyo, April 12 (A. P.).—Incomplete returns today from scattered Tokyo precincts in Japan's general election gave MacArthur a 1200 per cent lead

NISEI WILL DEFEND TOJO AND HIS AIDS

Tokyo, April 12 (A. P.).—At the request of the Japanese Government, Gen. MacArthur has asked George Yamaoka, a prominent New York Nisei attorney, to come to Japan to help defend former Premier Hideki Tojo and other high-ranking Japanese war crimes suspects.

A General Headquarters informant said that Yamaoka has agreed to become a member of the war crimes defense staff and already has been processed medically for the trip.

Japanese officials desire that Yamaoka be on the general defense staff rather than be assigned to Tojo or others of the approximately twenty-five defendants expected to be tried jointly. They feel that, as practicing American attorney, he would be of tremendous assistance in co-ordinating work of the Japanese defense attorneys and American military and civilian lawyers appointed to act with them.

Yamaoka, who is 43 years old, is a member of the law firm of Hunt, Hill and Betts, of 120 Broadway. A native of Seattle, he attended the University of Washington and was graduated from the law school of Georgetown University in Washington, D. C., in 1928. He served as legal attache to the American delegation at the London Naval Conference in 1929, and two years later was admitted to the New York Bar. He has been a partner in the law firm since 1940. Yamaoka left Washington yesterday by plane for San Francisco on his way to Tokyo, according to another member of his firm.

Typhus Gains In Tokyo

Tokyo, April 12 (AP)—There are 3,268 typhus cases in Tokyo, the Kyodo news agency reported today. The metropolitan police reported 796 new cases yesterday and said recent warm weather was a contributing factor.

JAPS TO EAT HORSE MEAT

Tokyo, April 12 (A. P.).—The Japanese probably will slaughter 170,000 horses for food this year, Allied Headquarters estimated today. That would be five times the number killed in Japan in the first year of the war. The expected slaughter will include 80,000 military horses unfit for general farm work.

Ten German Firms Told To Report Jap Holdings

Tokyo, April 12 (AP)—Ten German firms in Japan which failed to report holdings in conformity with an Allied headquarters' order were told today to make report within fifteen days of all assets in this country.

The firms included O. Hausmann & Co., German Electric Company, Heine & Co., Maschinefbrik Augusburg-Nurnberg, Siemens Reininger Works, Albers Kunst, Walter Lamke Jimusho, Rodolf & Co., Styrian Steel Works Limited and Mannesmannrohren Works.

Manila Thieves Cause Trouble For U.S. Army

Manila, April 12 (AP)—The United States Army is having its troubles with Manila's thieves.

The provost marshal's office said today that 35 per cent of the nearly 7,000 army vehicles stolen in the the last eleven months have not been recovered despite radio-equipped jeep patrols and roadside checks of traffic.

One Filipino driver for army headquarters was arrested last night and charged with being leader of a gang which staged a fight in the heart of Manila's slums yesterday, kidnapping a rival gangster and taking him for a ride.

Alert For Filipino Election

Manila, April 12 (AP)—Philippine army troops will maintain a three-day alert for "election contingencies," Maj. Gen. Rafael Jalandoni, chief of staff, said today. Election day is April 23, and troops will maintain their alert from 8 A.M., April 22, to 5 P.M., April 24.

Three Japanese Hanged

MANILA, April 12 (AP)—Three Japanese convicted of having tortured and killed Filipinos were hanged as war criminals last night at Los Banos prison.

HOLIDAY FOR BANK, THEN FOR HIMSELF

Yokohama, April 12 (A. P.).—Earl Brown, the Marine private who allegedly talked a Japanese bank president out of 500,000 yen (more than $30,000) and closed the bank by posing as an U. S. Army examiner, has escaped from custody. The United States Eighth Army provost marshal announced today that Brown fled while being taken to a dispensary and has been at large for twenty-four hours. His home is in Clarksburg, W. Va.

Brown was wearing blue denims with a large white "P" painted on the back of his jacket. He previously had been taken into custody by military police in a resort hotel at Kamakura, where a considerable portion of the bank money was recovered.

Alexander Takes Office in Canada

Viscount Is Sworn In as Governor-General

OTTAWA, April 12 (AP).—Viscount Alexander of Tunis, former Allied commander in the Mediterranean, was sworn in today as Governor General of Canada and personal representative in the Dominion of King George VI.

The ceremony was performed in the Senate Chamber of the Parliament Buildings within an hour after the former field marshal arrived in the capital, with Viscountess Alexander and their three children, aboard a special train from Halifax.

After the new Governor General took the oath to "be faithful and bear true allegiance" to King George, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King delivered an address of welcome praising the war-time record of Lord Alexander, whom he described as "one of the great military leaders in world history." The Prime Minister expressed "assurance of Canada's fidelity to the crown and of the devotion and affection of the Canadian people for their majesties."

Lord Alexander thanked the Prime Minister for his "generous tribute" and in turn praised Canadians for their war effort. "Of all the peoples of the British Commonwealth, none have played their part more nobly or given more generously than Canada," he said.

West Indies As Collateral

Ottawa, April 12 (AP)—A suggestion that the United Kingdom put up the British West Indies as security for a proposed $1,250,000,000 loan from Canada was before the Dominion Parliament today.

The loan agreement, signed recently, won the approval of spokesmen for all three opposition parties soon after Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley laid it before Parliament late yesterday, and passage was certain. However, three members from French-speaking Quebec, traditionally opposed to political and economic ties with the British Empire, criticized the loan as a "gift."

One of them, Jean Francois Pouliot, of the Liberal (Government) party, observed that Canada does not have a tropical climate and added:

"But Great Britain has possessions in the West Indies; it has Trinidad, Jamaica, the Bahama Islands. Why should we not put in our claim for that in return as a guarantee for what we have been doing financially for them?"

WOMAN IS SENTENCED AS RUSSIAN AGENT

OTTAWA, April 12.—(AP) Mrs. Emma Woikin, 24, former external affairs department cipher clerk, today was sentenced to two years and six months in Kingston penitentiary on two charges of violating the official secrets act.

Before sentence was passed, Mrs. Woikin took the stand and said she gave secret information to Maj. Sokolov of the Russian embassy because she wanted to help Russia and not to hurt Canada. She said she felt there was hope for the poor people in the world in Communism.

Her knowledge of Russia was based entirely on reading, she said, but at one time she applied for Russian citizenship because she wanted to learn the facts.

RED EMBASSY AID TELLS OF SPY WORK

Ottawa, April 12 (A. P.).—Igor Gouzenko, the Russian cipher clerk who tipped off Canadian authorities to a Soviet spy ring, has informed a Canadian court that he had been removing "selected" documents from the Russian embassy for a month before he left it last September.

Testifying at a preliminary inquiry yesterday for two of the

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fourteen persons held on charges developing from the documents Goukenko removed, he said he did not feel he had broken any oath of secrecy to Russia in the action he took.

The hearings for H. S. Gerson, 43 years old, former Munitions Department official, and Durnford Smith, former National Research Council engineer, were adjourned until next Tuesday. Both are charged with violations of the official secrets act.

speaking Marshall gets back on the job.

Mr. Truman told his news conference yesterday that Marshall's trip here had been very successful, but declined to list the things the wartime chief of staff had been able to achieve at the present. Planning financial assistance for China is known to have been one of the important items

Marshall Leaving for China

He Faces More Formidable Job as Crises Deepen in Strife-torn Land.

Washington, April 12 (A. P.).—Gen. George C. Marshall leaves for China again today and his formidable job of helping bring political unity and economic stability to that long-suffering country.

Official information reaching Washington indicates that Marshall—President Truman's special ambassador—will find an economic and political situation more critical than the one he left when he returned here four weeks ago.

For example, he will find that:

1. The three-man truce teams organized under his direction—each including a Chinese nationalist, Chinese communist and an American—have functioned well in halting civil strife in China proper, but have made virtually no pregress in chaotic Manchuria.

2. Large numbers of Chinese nationalists and communist troops in Manchuria are at loggerheads over the touchy issue of which group should establish Chinese sovereignty there.

3. This uneasy military situation is having tragic economic results because of virtual military blockades, especially in famine-stricken areas.

4. The major political factions which Marshall helped bring into a unity agreement again are berating each other. Even President Chiang Kai-shek and Gen. Chou En-lai, number two communist leader, publicly have charged each other with bad faith.

Optimism Still Holds.

Nevertheless, Government officials are hopeful—even optimistic—about the Chinese situation. They believe that things will turn upward again when the plain-

on Marshall's agenda while here, however.

During his stay, Marshall also has perfected a small organization with headquarters at the State Department which is designed to cut through red tape and across inter-agency lines to get rehabilitation supplies on their way to China with the least possible delay. One of the difficulties Marshall encountered while in China was his inability to get prompt action here on some of his supply requests, because of the number of government agencies involved.

Yugoslavia already have asked for credits that far surpass the $1,600,000,000 remaining in the bank's treasury.

In addition, Russia has been invited to begin negotiations for a requested loan of $1,000,000,000.

Intended Use For Money

In Government official, whose One cannot be disclosed, said identit needed the dollars for Turkeys, equipment and machinery for the plants and factories planned in her industrial expansion."

He said flatly that none of the American funds could be used to purchase arms or munitions.

If approved, the Turkish credit must be spent wholly in the United States. Export-Import Bank loans generally call for the payment in about 20 to 30 years at an interest rate averaging around 3 per cent.

Senate Votes Plan For Philippine Trade

Washington, April 12 (A. P.).—The Senate approved today a twenty-eight-year program for trade relations with the Republic of the Philippines, which is to be established on July 4. The measure now goes back to the House for action on an increase in sugar quotas.

Action came on a voice vote. The only major change in the House version of the legislation was Senate approval of a sugar quota of 850,000 long tons. The House had approved the same figure in short tons, a reduction of about 11 per cent below the Senate total.

plies other than food, particularly coal, accounted for a great deal of the tonnage.

Italy received 856,700 tons the highest amount and Poland was next with 192,200 tons.

Other countries receiving supplies were Yugoslavia, 127,300; China, 115,000; Greece, 99,000; Czecho-Slovakia, 77,000; the Ukraine, 25,100; Austria, 14,400; Byelorussia, 11,800; Albania, 2,300; the Dodecanese Islands, 1,900; Finland, 1,200, and other areas, 2,300

MRS. ROOSEVELT SAYS U. S. MUST AID JEWS

WATERBURY, April 12.—(AP) Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said here yesterday that aid to war-stricken European Jews is a responsibility of the United States as well as a problem of the Jewish people.

"What we Americans do is going to set a trend for the rest of the world," she asserted in addressing the opening meeting of the 1946 campaign of Waterbury's Federated Jewish appeal.

"But to save the remnants of a great people is not just something for any one group to do," she said. "It is of deep concern to all of us, and what we do and what we think will shape the future.

"The leadership has come to us," Mrs. Roosevelt continued, "because if we believe in democracy, and we believe that human beings must have rights as human beings, we must establish that right here and see that it is acknowledged throughout the world."

discussion, at the request of Senator Walsh (D., Mass.), chairman.

Huffman, Lucas Stand Firm

Walsh said the Navy had requested the postponement in order to lay before the committee next week revised plans which might reduce the number of ships used. Plans now call for use of 77 ships as targets in the first test and 23 others to be held as spares for the second. The authorization bill already has passed the House.

Senators Huffman (D., Ohio) and Lucas (D., Ill.), cosponsors of a resolution to cancel the tests, said Mr. Truman's statement had not changed their minds. Lucas said he "cannot conceive that a test of such magnitude can be in keeping with our pursuit of world peace." Huffman announced in Columbus that he would press the resolution.

"Further tinkering with the atomic bomb until England, Russia and the United States have themselves proved the United Nations cannot succeed," he said, "means the blood of an atomic war may be upon our hands."

Hart Defends Tests

However, Senator Hart (R. Conn.), a former admiral, told the Senate that the Navy cannot make postwar plans unless atomic bombs are tested on ships "without delay."

The President's statement reported assurances from the military planners that the revised target dates for the tests would be met. He had ordered a six-week postponement of the first test, originally set for May 15, on the ground that congressmen who wanted to see it could not attend then.

The first test, explosion of a bomb above the water, is slated now for around July 1. In the second test a bomb will be set off just below the surface of the sea.

Truman's Statement

Mr. Truman's statement, issued at the White House just before he left for the Roosevelt ceremonies at Hyde Park, was as follows:

"Preparations for the atomic-bomb test in the Pacific are being pressed forward and I have been assured that the present target dates for the explosions will be met.

"I am in complete agreement with the joint chiefs of staff and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy in their view that these tests are of vital importance in obtaining information for the national defense.

Cites Purpose Of Move

"Without the information from these experiments, designers of ships, aircraft and military ground equipment, as well as our strategists, tacticians and medical officers, will be working in ignorance regarding the effects of this revolutionary new weapon against naval and other targets not previously exposed to it.

"These tests, which are in the nature of a laboratory experiment, should give us the information which is essential to intelligent planning in the future and an evaluation of the effect of atomic energy in our defense establishments."

Turkey Asks U.S. For Loan Of Around $500,000,000

Washington, April 12 (AP)—Turkey has applied for an American loan of about $500,000,000 to finance industrial development, it was learned today.

Government and diplomatic officials confirmed the Turkish application but stressed that American consideration at this time has nothing to do with the political situation in the Near East.

It was learned that Turkey first sounded out the American Government last October and submitted formal application for the credits in February.

May Not Get $500,000,000

Although the Turkish Government is seeking about a half billion dollars, there is no indication this amount will be forthcoming because of the limited capital of the Export-Import Bank.

France, Italy, Poland, China and

RELIEF SUPPLIES HIT ALL-TIME HIGH

Washington, April 12 (A. P.).—Relief shipments to liberated areas reached an all time high of 1,526,200 long tons during the month of March, Fiorelo H. LaGaurdia, UNRRA director general, reported today.

He said this equaled seven ship carloads a day but that sup-

Truman Terms Atomic Test Vital; Foes Firm

Senate Opponents Of Proposal Cling To Determination To Press For Cancellation

Washington, April 12 (AP)—President Truman today termed the proposed atomic-bomb tests "of vital importance," but senators who contend the explosions imperil other nations clung to their determination to press for their cancellation.

A bill to authorize the possible destruction of some 100 Navy ships for the Pacific tests came up in the Senate, meanwhile, in the course of routine but was referred to the Naval Committee, without

Atom-Law Haste Sought

Washington, April 12 (AP)—Congress sought today to pass a law for the domestic control of atomic energy by the first anniversary of its use as a military weapon—August 6.

Chairman McMahon (D., Conn.) of the special Senate committee which unanimously approved a final draft of control legislation yesterday said he "most certainly would expect" it to be in the statute books by the anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima.

As drawn by McMahon's committee, the control commission would have broader powers than any ever held by a Government agency in peacetime.

Other Measures Come First

The bill must wait in line for Senate consideration behind such measures as extension of price control and approval of the British loan.

A sharply different control bill has cleared the House Military Committee, but has been stalled for months in the powerful Rules Committee of that chamber. It seems likely now that the House will wait for the Senate to act.

The Senate committee measure emphasizes civilian control of the new power source, but gives the military services the right to appeal to the President any action or lack of action on the part of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Provides For Commission

Administrative control would be vested in the five-member commission, appointed by the President, subject to Senate approval. It would have complete control over the production, ownership and use of fissionable materials from which atomic energy is derived.

Three consultative committees would be provided to work with the commission. One would be a military liaison committee, a second group would be composed of nine scientific and technical experts and the third a joint congressional committee of nine senators and nine House members.

The measure would set up stringent controls to make sure that no one gets material or facilities for making an atom bomb.

Commercial-Use Phase

If the time comes when commercial or industrial use of atomic energy is deemed practical, the commission will have power to license such uses, but only after Congress has had a 90-day period to consider the social and economic consequences.

The bill would not ban military research on atomic weapons.

The measure provides penalties up to a $20,000 fine and twenty years' imprisonment for dissemination of information placed in a restricted category by the commission.

POWER WORKS PROJECTED

Groves Announces Atomic Industrial Pilot Plant for Oak Ridge

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., April 12 (AP)—An experimental plant at which the Government will attempt the task "of harnessing atomic energy for generation of peacetime electricity" will be constructed here, Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, chief of the Manhattan Engineer Project, announced today.

General Groves said the Government planned to expand experimental laboratories here at an estimated cost of $2,500,000.

The job will be undertaken by American industrial scientists on a technical foundation laid by the Metallurgical Laboratories of the University of Chicago.

"Over-all authority and responsibility for design and construction and operation of an experimental atomic energy power plant here will be in the hands of Monsanto Chemical Company," said General Groves. "Other industrial organizations have been asked to participate in the development as consultants and to furnish technical men. * * *

"This is to be a pilot plant; in other words, a research tool from which knowledge will be derived for subsequent development and explanatory work. It must, therefore, be used in light of a scientific and engineering experiment rather than an economically practical application of nuclear fissions for generation of electricity."

Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, vice president and technical director of Monsanto, will be in charge of the

project, and the Clinton Laboratories here will be directed by Dr. C. Rogers McCullough.

The first atomic power plant will involve the design, construction and operation of a chain reaction pile, together with auxiliary equipment. Although the plant will produce some electricity, it probably will not be an economic unit for such production and is not so intended, General Groves said.

Nearing Construction Stage

"Studies looking toward the first unit have progressed to the point where draftsmen are ready to translate technical data to engineering blueprints," General Groves continued, "and it is expected that actual construction will get under way this year."

Scientists connected with the Manhattan Project, including the Metallurgical Laboratory, will assist throughout the work, as well as specialists from the Army, Air Forces and Navy.

The initial plant will be based on fundamental research carried out largely at the Metallurgical Laboratory. General Groves identified Dr. Farrington Daniels, project director of the laboratory, as author of the basic concept that makes the plant possible.

"In evaluating prospects of the proposed experimental atomic energy power plant, it is important to remember that a great amount of work remains to be done before fissionable material can be brought within the range of economic usability," General Groves said. "Monsanto accepted the assignment at the specific invitation of the Manhattan District. Assignment of the work to private industry is in keeping with the line of policy successfully pursued in the District to date."

At a meeting yesterday in New York, the announcement said, representatives of the Manhattan District, the Army Air Forces, the Navy, Monsanto Chemical Company, the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago and Allis-Chalmers, General Electric and Westinghouse firms took definite steps to organize so as to obtain the cooperation necessary to develop the proposed unit at the earliest possible date.

DRAFT 'HOLIDAY' SENTIMENT GAINS SUPPORT IN HOUSE

Moratorium Plan Expected to Register Strongly in Today's Voting.

TEEN-AGERS OPPOSED

Chairman May Seeks to Set Induction Age Limit at 20.

WASHINGTON, April 12—(AP) A strong tide of sentiment for a draft "holiday" swept through the House today as it began debate on legislation extending the Selective Service law beyond May 15.

It was whipped up by members of the Military committee and by Chairman Vinson (D-Ga) of the Naval committee. Enthusiastic reception by the membership indicated strong support tomorrow when the actual voting begins.

Would Raise Age to 20

Sharing popularity with Vinson's amendment to extend the draft law until Feb. 15, 1946, but to prohibit inductions before Oct. 15, 1946, was a proposal by Chairman May (D-Ky) of the Military committee to raise the minimum draft age from 18 to 20. Vinson's idea is to give voluntary enlistments a trial.

As it came to the floor of the House with Military committee approval, the measure calls for a straight nine-months, extension, with a service liability of 18 months, a ban against induction of fathers and a ceiling on the strength of the armed forces.

Pay Raise Proposed

Tied in with that, but in a separate measure, is a House committee proposal to raise the pay of privates from $50 to $75 a month and give boosts, proportionately smaller as rank increases, to all grades up to colonel. The pay bill is proposed to spur voluntary enlistment.

On the Senate side of the Capitol, the military committee yesterday reported out a measure for the full year's draft extension urged by the administration, with limitations similar to those which the House committee approved.

Along with the draft extension, the Senate group passed out for consideration on the floor a whole armload of pay raise plans, ranging from a raise for enlisted men only—$15 a month for privates down to $2 for top sergeants—through an extra $50 a month for everybody serving overseas, to a straight 20 per cent increase for all officers and men.

With such divergences between the houses, the guessing in the corridors was that the final version will be written in a Senate-House conference after each branch has passed its own bill.

Approved once by the House Military committee and then rejected, Vinson's "holiday" amendment would permit the President to reinstate inductions after Oct. 15 if enlistments by that date demonstrate that the armed services cannot attain their manpower goals by July 1, 1947.

These goals, which the committee wrote in as ceilings on service strength, are 1,070,000 for the Army, 558,000 for the Navy and 108,000 for the Marine corps.

See Draft Unneeded

Supporters of the Vinson plan, embodying a proposal suggested originally to the Military committee by Representative Harness (R-Ind), contend that there will be no need to induct anyone if an intensified recruitment program is started immediately and service is made more attractive.

Calling the Army "overly conservative" in its estimates of expected volunteers, Harness told the House the draft is not necessary.

"There's no need to extend it," said Representative Sheridan (D-Pa), a Military committee member, who cited the opposition of churchmen, educator and labor leaders to a peacetime draft.

Sheridan said General Dwight D. Eisenhower, who has asked Congress to continue the draft, "is a great American," but "there are 150,000,000 other Americans" whom Congress must consider.

In a parade of committee opposition to the group's own bill, Representative Short (R-Mo) asserted that extension of the draft would not be "an omen of good will" and does not "augur well for the future peace of the world."

Charges Youths Corrupted

Teen-agers now in the Army, Short told the House, are "being debauched and corrupted" and will return home "with everything from the itch to hydrophobia."

Claims that manpower needs could be met by voluntary enlistments were challenged by Representative Walter G. Andrews of New York, top Republican on the Military committee. As soon as the draft expires, Andrews said, enlistments will fall off because many youths have been joining up to avoid the draft and to select their own branch of the service and the length of time they will serve.

In the present state of world affairs, Andrews said, the United States cannot afford to "gamble" on having the armed strength necessary to help maintain world peace and keep its international commitments.

Representative Thomaston (D-Tex) said the legislation as it now stands is necessary for the peace of the world. He said that both Russia and Great Britain have larger armies than does the United States and both nations are continuing the draft.

May Supports Action

With the exception of the ages of liability, Chairman May supported his committee's action. But he said he could not vote to induct in time of peace any youth under the age of 20.

Senator Bridges (R-NH) said tonight that each state will have its separate quota under the Cenate's proposed one-year draft extension, with no one inducted in any state which meets its quota with volunteers.

The New Hampshire Republican offered this new detail on the bill in an address broadcast by CBS. He urged public support for the year's extension.

Bridges sharply criticized as "serious and rash" statements by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo) in opposition to draft extension.

He took particular exception to Johnson's statement, Tuesday night, that extension of the draft of teen-agers would be a "crime against society." He said that assertion "would label as criminal every American who supports the extension and every member of Congress who supports it."

"The peace is not yet secure," Bridges commented.

Replying to Johnson's complaint that army service would send drafted youths to the "morally corrupt places of this earth," Bridges quoted the Army's Chaplain General Miller:

"The repeated libel of those who insist that military training or service degrades or debauches our sons and daughters or transforms them into regimented robots x x x is sickening."

Ike Warns Against Premature Disarming

Cleveland, April 12 (AP)—Any premature attempt to disarm the United States completely, without comparable progress abroad, will serve only to retard us on the road to peace, maintains Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

This country has always been a leader in progressive, universal disarmament but "the United Nations needs, in these troublous times, a strong America," the Army's chief of staff told the Cleveland Aviation Club's twenty-seventh anniversary dinner last night.

Marines Plan Easily Drawn Reserve Corps

28 Cities to Have Training Sites; Discharge Points To Be Cut to 36 Monday

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP).—The Marine Corps' plans for its post-war trained reserve include units to build up the fleet marine striking force to war strength on short notice.

The corps made public details of its plans today, including arrangements for training sites in twenty-eight cities.

The reserve, broken up into five categories, including one for women, will include both inactivated veterans and civilian volunteers. Reserve enlistees will hold the rank which they held in service if they are veterans.

The organized reserve, with companies and battalions in twenty-eight cities, will have a strength of about 3,000 officers and 25,000 enlisted men.

Strength of the other proposed categories was not announced.

The corps said that the keynote of its training program would be "military education," based on weekly classes and drills, summer camps, service schools and correspondence courses.

Close order drill, which in the past has wearied many, "will not longer be emphasized," the marines said.

The training sites selected tentatively include Buffalo.

The Marine Corps announced today the discharge score for marines will be cut from 38 to 36 points next Monday.

The corps estimated the reduction will mean the release of 8,800 enlisted men. Under a previously outlined schedule, they would not have qualified for release until May 1, when the score was due to drop from 38 to 33 points.

The May 1 cut will be made regardless of today's 2-point reduction, the corps added.

The remainder of the marine schedule follows:

May 1—33 points for men, 8 for women; June 1—28 points for men, 4 for women; July 1—25 points for men, 0 for women. After July 1 thirty months of service will make a man eligible for release.

Up to April 5 the corps had demobilized 296,830 men and women.

TOP NAVAL MEN RESENT TRUMAN MERGER BLAST

Forrestal and Nimitz, Foes of Unification, May Quit Posts.

LEADERS MAKE NO COMMENT

But Tension in Capital Is Like That Preceding Resignation of Ickes From Cabinet.

Washington, April 12 (A. P.).—In shocked and angry silence, the Navy Department held aloof today from wide speculation that top-berth resignations might follow President Truman's biting blast at admirals and others opposing his armed forces merger program.

Immediate conjecture centered on whether Secretary of the Navy Forrestal might decide to quit now instead of waiting until summer, and whether Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of naval operations, would request retirement. Both have vigorously fought the merger.

There was no question that Mr. Truman had the gloves off when he pointedly notified the Navy where he stood. He used the words propaganda and lobbying in speaking of continued opposition, and said the public was interested in facts instead.

The President told his news conference yesterday that, while individual naval officers are entitled to voice their honest opinions, he expected both Navy and War Departments to support the unification policy when he, as Commander-in-Chief, once established it.

No Comment From Navy.

Mr. Truman's sharp words took the Navy Department completely by surprise. But lights burned long into the evening last night in the "topside" offices of the Navy headquarters building. Forrestal, who had been ill at his home for several days, had no immediate comment. The same went for the uniformed high command.

However, the capital was likening the apparent tension between White House and Navy high command to the strained relations which existed between the President and Harold L. Ickes before the latter stepped out as Secretary of Interior in the hot dispute over the nomination of Edwin W. Pauley to be Under-Secretary of the Navy.

One of the latest public statements by a high ranking naval officer on the merger subject was made in Cleveland only Monday by Vice Admiral P. N. L. Bellinger, a member of the Navy's general board.

Demands Strong Navy.

Bellinger asserted in an address that "our country can be strong only by maintaining a Navy that is strong and that is untrammeled in its program to remain so." He also said "it would be fatal, for example, to bring about an administrative reorganization that would allow the Army to curtail naval use of land-based planes, or empower some other group to ban Navy experimentation with atomic rockets."

Up until yesterday, all recent reports represented Forrestal as intending to remain in office until about July 1, the beginning of the new government fiscal year.

By coincidence, a bill Mr. Truman signed within the last few weeks made it possible for Nimitz to retire from service at full pay, upon his own choosing and at his own time. The provision is contained in a new law covering the retirement of fleet admirals and generals of the Army.

Truman Praised Bill.

The presidential views on merger opposition came when he was asked about the far-reaching unification bill recommended by a Senate military sub-committee after months of preparation.

Mr. Truman said that he had read the bill, that it had a lot of good points but he was not passing upon legislation until Congress had acted upon it.

Reporters inquired whether the Navy would be allowed to continue to fight unification. Mr. Truman replied it was not justified in making a fight after he announced his decision in favor of unification. Then he let into admirals and others who still oppose the plan.

Senator Thomas (D.-Utah), head of the special sub-committee which drafted the merger bill, later noted that both Nimitz and Forrestal had been called in to help shape the unification measure, along with Secretary of War

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Robert P. Patterson and Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, Army Chief of Staff.

"We will not have a departmental contest over the bill," Thomas predicted to reporters. "It is not an Army bill or a Navy bill and I'm certain most opposition will disappear after it is studied."

All Brothels Placed 'Off Limit' by Army

Order Covers Troops Both in U. S. and Abroad

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP).—The War Department today announced a new regulation which requires all commanders in the United States and overseas to declare all identified houses of prostitution "off limits" and discipline all soldiers who enter.

Heretofore, it had been left to overseas theater commanders to use such methods as they saw fit to control venereal disease in their areas. In reply to a question as to whether any houses of prostitution had been approved for use by troops overseas, a department spokesman replied he knew of none.

The new regulation would close any such places in operation. It orders that "all practices which can in any way be interpreted as fostering, regulating or condoning prostitution will be prohibited and violation handled through appropriate disciplinary action."

War Probe Takes Recess

Washington, April 12 (AP)—The Pearl Harbor record was expanded today to include a new account of how President Roosevelt reacted in the last hours of peace to Japanese diplomatic maneuverings.

Admiral J. R. Beardall, White House naval aide at the time, supplied the details to the Senate-House investigating committee before it suspended hearings and took an indefinite recess late yesterday.

About 10 A.M. on December 7, 1941, Beardall related, he took to Mr. Roosevelt in his bedroom the final section of a fourteen-part intercepted Japanese message.

"There Was No Alarm"

"It looks as though the Japanese are going to break off relations."

Beardall quoted the President as saying.

Representative Murphy (D., Pa.) asked whether there was anything in the President's manner which indicated that he expected any attack "within a period of hours."

"There was not," the Admiral replied. "There was no alarm, nothing about 'this means war,' nothing showing that he expected an attack."

Assistant's Account

This part of Beardall's testimony came in connection with previous testimony by Commander L. R. Schulz. An assistant to Beardall, Schulz had testified that the night before, when Mr. Roosevelt had seen only the first thirteen parts of the message, he had said, in substance, "This means war."

Any resumption of hearings was left uncertain when the committee finished with Beardall and recessed. The group is supposed to have a report ready for Congress by June 1 on its findings as to responsibility for the surprise at Pearl Harbor.

Truman Remains Left Of Center

Washington, April 12 (AP)—President Truman piloted Democratic political policy steadfastly left of center today as he began his second year in the White House.

With a statement that he stands solidly behind Federal legislation to abolish state poll taxes and to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission, the President emphasized he is not veering from the broad objectives laid down by his predecessor.

At the same time Mr. Truman scotched any thought of some Southern elements of the party that he might be asking political peace with them.

Senator Pepper Pleased

The President's reaffirmed support of anti-poll-tax and FEPC measures "and all similar legislation" came at a White House news conference yesterday.

As expected, it provoked mixed reaction among Capitol Hill Democrats. Some privately read into it White House support for an announced CIO campaign to purge southern members of Congress who fight such measures.

Senator Pepper (D., Fla.), an advocate of both poll tax repeal and a permanent FEPC, said he was "immensely gratified" at the President's statement. Pepper previously had said he disagreed with Mr. Truman's view expressed at Chicago last week that the poll tax question was a matter for the states to settle.

Hoey Disagrees

There had been speculation then that Mr. Truman was offering a little political sugar to the southern members of the party.

Either way, Senator Hoey (D., N.C.) said his views remain unchanged that poll tax and FEPC are questions over which the states have "sole jurisdiction."

Pepper promised a new effort to bring the anti-poll tax measure before the Senate at this session—a move certain to bring a filibuster.

Unlike his Chicago statement, there was nothing off-hand about Mr. Truman's policy announcement yesterday. When a reporter asked about the Chicago remark, the President said he knew that was coming.

Position Unchanged

He picked up a typed statement and proceeded to read it.

"I have not changed my position on Federal anti-poll tax legislation," the President read, "I am still in favor of Federal legislation. I voted for cloture on this issue in the Senate and I would do so again if I were a senator."

[Cloture is Senate procedure by which debate is limited on a bill and an eventual vote is forced if two thirds of the senators present agree to invoke the rule.]

Mr. Truman went on to say that he favors state action, holding that there is no contradiction between it and Federal action. He mentioned that several states had abandoned such levies in what he called "a step forward."

High Spots Of Truman's Busy First Year In White House

Washington, April 12 (AP)—President Truman steps tonight from twelve months crammed with mammoth events into the uncertain future of a second year in the White House.

High spots of his first year:

April 12, 1945—Took the presidential oath.

May 2—Made first change in the Roosevelt Cabinet. Frank Walker resigned as Postmaster General; Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan picked as the successor.

May 8—Proclaimed V-E day.

June 26—Closed at San Francisco the conference which drafted the United Nations Charter.

Sailed For Potsdam

July 7—Sailed for Potsdam conference with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, and Churchill's successor, Clement Attlee.

July 26—Joined in Allied demand upon Japan to surrender unconditionally.

August 6—Announced that the first atomic bomb had been dropped on Japan.

August 7—Returned from Potsdam.

August 8—Signed the Senate-ratified United Nations Charter; announced that Russia had declared war on Japan.

August 14—Announced Japan's surrender; began stripping away wartime controls.

Ended Lend-Lease

August 21—Ended $42,000,000,000 lend-lease program.

August 27—Asked continuation of the draft.

September 6—In first message to Congress, laid down a 21-point legislative program for continuing some wartime controls and economic steps he said would lead to the greatest era of prosperity in history.

September 18—Named Senator Harold H. Burton, Ohio Republican, to the Supreme Court.

October 3—Proposed in a message to Congress the creation of a commission to control the development and use of atomic energy in this country.

October 23—In a personal address to Congress, urged peacetime military training for American youths.

October 27—Set forth the twelve-point basic foreign policy of his Administration in a Navy Day address in New York.

October 30—Established a post-war wage-price policy permitting some increases.

Labor-Management Parley

November 5—Opened a national labor-management conference called to try to find the way to industrial peace.

November 9—Signed a $6,000,000,000 tax-reduction bill.

November 20—Picked Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to be army chief of staff, succeeding Gen. George C. Marshall, and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz to replace Admiral Ernest J. King as chief of naval operations.

November 25—Flew to Missouri for two-hour surprise visit with his mother on her ninety-third birthday.

November 27—Accepted the resignation of Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley as Ambassador to China, designated General Marshall as special envoy.

December 3—Asked Congress for fact-finding legislation to cope with strikes.

December 19—Recommended to Congress a single department of defense.

Christmas In Missouri

December 25—Flew to Missouri in rain and sleet for Christmas with the home folks.

January 3—Appealed directly to the people by radio to turn the heat on Congress to pass his bogged-down legislative program.

January 17—Offered his own formula, based on an 18½-cents-an-hour wage boost, in an unsuccessful effort to avert the steel strike.

January 21—Sent to Congress the longest presidential message in history—30,000 words combining the budget and his report on the state of the Union and forecasting the first cut in the national debt since 1930.

January 30—Sought congressional approval of a $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain.

February 6—Decreed darker bread for Americans, less beer and whisky, to save wheat for starving abroad.

February 8—Released "bold" program to build 2,700,000 homes in two years.

Ickes Resigns

February 13—Accepted resignation of Harold Ickes, who resigned as Interior Secretary and accused the President of challenging his veracity before a Senate committee.

February 14—Announced a new wage-price formula permitting a "bulge" in the price line and leading to settlement of the steel strike.

March 5—Introduced Winston Churchill as speaker at Westminster College, Fulton, Mo.

March 23—In his first full-fledged political speech, to a Jackson Day dinner, called for more unity and responsibility in the Democratic party.

April 6—In his Chicago Army Day speech, called for a strong America to reinforce a "universal" foreign policy intended to "safeguard peace."

Senate Moves to Aid Veterans In Purchase of Surplus Goods

WASHINGTON, April 12—(AP) Legislation strengthening veterans' rights to purchase surplus government property received Senate approval today.

It gives them first claim on certain types of property and rank second only to federal agencies in rights to purchase other types.

The measure was passed by voice vote and sent to the House after Republican demands for an investigation of surplus property disposal. They came from Senators Wherry (R-Neb), Morse (R-Ore) and Langer (R-ND).

Promises Investigation

Langer proposing a Senate committee investigation, declared government agencies selling surplus war property had demonstrated "contempt" for Congress by ignoring acts requiring preference for veterans.

Saying the history of surplus property sales demonstrated "the irresponsible leadership of the Democratic administration," he shouted:

"They will have to answer for it to the farmers and the veterans."

"There is widespread dissatisfaction with surplus property disposal," Morse declared. "An investigation should be made. Due notice has not been given the veterans of property available."

Majority Leader Barkley (D-Ky) commented, "there are so many senatorial investigations now that the Senate can't take care of its other business."

"One reason the administration doesn't want an investigation is that the administration knows it can't stand an investigation," Morse retorted.

Under the Senate bill, the War Assets Administrator would be directed to set aside from time to time "appropriate types and quantities of surplus property for exclusive disposal to veterans for their own personal use or to enable them to establish and maintain their own small business, professional or agricultural enterprises."

Federal Agencies

When general sales are made, federal agencies would have first choice of the goods with second choice going to veterans. At present, state and local governments and small business concerns rank veterans.

Langer protested that a York department store (Gimbel Bros.) had obtained 600 new army trucks for resale. Langer said that many farmers and veterans had been trying without success to get such trucks from the government.

Sen. Ellender (D-La) later said he telephoned the War Assets corporation and was told:

Originally, 642 trucks went on sale at Cleveland, offered first to federal agencies, then to states and local governments, and then to veterans. The states bought two, veterans 40.

The remaining 600 were sold to eight dealers who resold them to Arthur Price and Associates. Later they were advertised for retail sale by the New York store.

Wherry commented that "subterfuge" apparently was involved.

RULES CHANGED TO HELP PUBLIC HOME BUILDING

Breadened Program of Priorities Announced by Housing Board.

CERTAIN CASES TAKEN CARE OF

Liberalized Plans Will Let Scarce Materials Be Used in Many Emergency Situations.

Washington, April 12 (A. P.).—The Government took down its "Veterans Only" sign today and promised help to some others in obtaining scarce materials for homes. But in broadening the program of priorities assistance on building supplies, officials emphasized this will not open the way for any free-for-all home construction.

"The program is being liberalized some to take care of certain emergency situations, but the lion's share of materials available still will go into homes for veterans," a national housing agency official said.

Meanwhile, President Truman told his news conference yesterday that he is satisfied with the emergency housing bill which the Senate passed earlier in the week.

Senate Backed Truman.

The Senate went along with Mr. Truman on his request for $600,000,000 in subsidy funds to increase production of scarce building materials, although it joined the House in refusing to vote price ceilings on existing homes. The House also had spurned the subsidy program.

Announced last night by the National Housing Administration and the Civilian Production Administration, the revised priorities order allows channeling of scarce materials to:

1. Construction and repair of homes for farmers engaged in production of essential food.

2. Dwellings for workers in industries turning out other urgent-

eded products and materials, ...ses where lack of housing is impeding production.

3. Homes for present members of the armed forces and the Merchant Marine and veterans who served with Allied forces. Heretofore only discharged United States veterans were eligible for aid.

4. Homes for widows of men killed in world war II, or for widows of veterans whose death occurred otherwise, if they are living with a child of the deceased.

5. Homes in need of repair as the result of a fire or similar disaster.

6. Non-veteran dwellings which were under construction before March 26.

In the latter case, applications for priorities generally will not be approved, CPA said, if the proposed sales price is more than $15,000 or the rent more than $120 a month.

CPA said that it was authorizing the completion of such dwellings in order to prevent waste of materials already put into them and because all such places will help ease the housing shortage.

Thus far these houses are the only exception to the rule that dwellings built with priorities assistance must sell for $10,000 or less or rent for no more than $80. Except for the non-veteran housing authorized under the revised order, all dwellings built under the program must be held for veterans during construction and for thirty days thereafter.

GRAIN SITUATION IN U.S. IS GRIM, DECLARES DAVIS

LOUISVILLE, April 12—(AP) Chester C. Davis, chairman of the government's Famine Emergency committee, tonight described the nation's wheat supply situation as "grim" when considered in the light of needs of the hungry abroad.

Davis, former war food administrator, took issue with those who gave a favorable interpretation to a government crop report this week. The report estimated that stocks of wheat on farms April 1 totaled about 203,000,000 bushels and predicted that this year's winter wheat crop will be a record one.

"Because an even lower estimate (of farm stocks) had been feared, this has been misinterpreted outside the Department of Agriculture as an optimistic report," Davis said in a speech prepared for broadcast by the NBC network.

Sees Goal Reached

(Commenting on the stock estimate shortly after it was issued Secretary of Agriculture Anderson said in a statement. "The report today of wheat stocks on farms April 1 shows that the wheat situation is not so tight as some had feared.x x x Our estimate of the total situation, based on such information as is now available, indicates that we can reach our goal of 225,000,000 bushels of wheat exports for the first six months of 1946.")

"The fact is," Davis said, "that the farm stocks of wheat are shown to be 34,000,000 bushels below those of last year and the lowest since 1941. All other wheat stocks, including commercial stocks and those in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, also are the lowest in years."

As for the favorable prospects for the upcoming wheat crop, the Famine Committee chairman continued:

"As President Truman has said the real pinch is coming in the next 90 days. If people starve to death in this crisis, the bumper crops that may come later will do them no good."

Davis said that to meet the "shortcomings in our supply of wheat, the only thing we can do is use less for livestock feed, use less for food, and lower our estimates of the amount we shall need to carry over into the next crop year."

Ban on Use of Grain For Liquor Is Urged

House Debate Brings Charge Against Drys

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP).—Two Congressmen urged today that use of grain for liquor-making be halted until food needs of other lands are met, while Representative Celler, Democrat, of New York, asserted that drys are seizing upon the situation to restore "the dread days of the prohibition era."

Representative Celler issued a statement declaring that grain used by distillers "does not cheat the starving." He added that the industry voluntarily reduced production to 20 per cent of capacity, and said that "an organized effort is being made to discredit" the distillers.

Representative Clifford R. Hope, Republican, of Kansas, asserted that 79,350,000 bushels of grain were used for alcoholic beverages in the six months ended Dec. 31 and another 14,567,000 bushels in January. He urged that the use of grain for liquor be prohibited until the food crisis has passed, saying in a statement that "we must do more than we have done."

Similarly, Representative Francis Case, Republican, South Dakota, told the House he had suggested that President Truman requisition all grain stocks of distillers for export to feed the hungry. "Why not halt all use of grains in breweries and distilleries immediately and borrow their grain stocks for immediate shipment abroad?" He asked.

The United States Brewers Foundation said in New York, meanwhile, that no wheat is being used in American beer or ale. It plans a $200,000 spot newspaper advertising campaign next week to publicize this statement, along with public appeals for co-operation with the President's famine emergency committee and an estimate that the beer supply will be 50 per cent under demand.

Allied Liquor Industries, a private research agency, reported in New York that production of whisky, neutral spirits, gin, brandy and rum totaled 24,823,666 tax gallons in February, a 142 per cent increase over the same month of 1945. It said that beverage distilleries operated seven and one-half days in February against ten days in January and December, and that grain allocated for March and April was enough for only five days' operation.

Living Cost Rise Forecast

Washington, April 12 (AP)—Congress, told by the OPA that Americans face a $2,000,000,000 rise in the cost of living, heard a demand from one of its own committees today that meat prices be raised $750,000,000 a year.

Price Administrator Paul Porter made the living-cost prediction in protesting against amendments tacked onto the pending bill to extend the OPA another year beyond June 30.

Meanwhile, the House Agriculture Committee by unanimous vote instructed its chairman, Representative Flannagan (D., Va.), to offer an amendment to the OPA bill eliminating all meat subsidies and requiring an equivalent increase in price ceilings.

Packers Criticize Subsidies

Meat subsidies now amount to about $750,000,000 a year. Packers have been critical of the subsidies and have blamed OPA regulations for meat shortages and black-market operations.

Thus the legislation to extend the OPA will go before the House for debate Monday exploding with issues on meat and many other foods, fibers and industrial products.

Porter, in a letter to Chairman Spence (D., Ky.) of the House Banking Committee, said amendments put into the bill by the committee would cost consumers $2,000,000,000 more in one year and be a "body blow" to efforts to hold down inflation.

Price-Rise Examples

The amendments would boost the nation's annual clothing bill by ten per cent, or about $1,200,000,000, Porter said. As another example, he estimated that they would "transfer at least $425,000,000 from the pockets of American car buyers to the pockets of American car dealers."

Porter's letter was aimed specifically at provisions that would prevent the OPA from cutting retail profit margins on such items as automobiles, refrigerators and radios through the cost-absorption program; repeal the maximum average price order by which the OPA requires manufacturers to make low-cost clothing, and set up a special formula for pricing cotton and wool cloth.

EXTENDS TIME LIMIT ON BIDS FOR PLANT

WAA Sets May for Geneva Steel—Berge Says Railroads Make It a 'White Elephant'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Officials of the War Assets Administration said today that the time limit for bidding on the $200,000,000 Government-constructed steel plant at Geneva, Utah, has been extended to May 1. The previous deadline was April 1.

The officials, who declined to be quoted by name, said that more than one bid has been received and others are expected. They would not discuss the number or nature of the proposals, however, until after these are opened next month.

This response was made to inquiries about testimony by Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge that a Surplus Property Administrator's report shows that "the only prospective purchaser for Geneva is one of the large Eastern steel manufacturers who can so integrate Geneva production into the monopolistic national scheme of steel production as to preserve the steel basing point pricing system."

Meat Reported At Wartime Low In Many Cities

Cattle Receipts Only Off 10 P.C.; Thomas Says O.P.A. Quits Black-Market Fight

By The Associated Press

Meat shortages as severe as at any time during the war were reported yesterday in some parts of the United States, although livestock receipts at the country's twelve principal markets were running only 10 per cent below a year ago.

Senator Elmer Thomas, Democrat, of Oklahoma, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, blamed the black market, asserting the Office of Price Administration has "practically given up" on the situation. Unless price controls are removed, he told a news conference in Chicago, there will be no legitimate meat on the market within thirty days.

The House Agriculture Committee meanwhile sought to abolish meat subsidies of $700,000,000 and raise retail ceiling prices about six cents a pound to compensate for them. This proposal, voted Thursday, will be put before the House with committee approval.

The major packers contended that order buyers for "custom" packers and other purchasers bid up the price of cattle to levels which leading packers cannot match and still comply with O. P. A. regulations. The meat thus purchased, they said, is taken away from the normal channels.

Livestock receipts at Chicago, the nation's principal butcher and one of the cities hardest hit by the meat shortage, showed that although receipts were lower, shipments of cattle from the city were much larger than a year ago. Receipts this week totaled 36,500 head compared with 42,998 a year ago. However, shipments from the city this week totaled 25,000, compared with 21,707 a year ago.

A survey showed this situation in the nation's major packing centers and in other cities:

Chicago—Most retail Chicago butchers reported "nothing to sell" and empty pens at the stockyards forecast a spread of the shortage to other large consumer areas.

Kansas City—Little beef or pork was in prospect for week-end menus. Packers said a pork shortage was developing through a recent order prohibiting farmers from buying commercial feed to fatten hogs above 225 pounds.

Columbus, Ohio—Major packers reported almost a total discontinuance of cattle slaughter.

Cincinnati—City retailers adopted a resolution to close their shops unless O. P. A. regulations are lifted.

Minneapolis — Order buyers stripped the local market the first two days of this week. Packers said there was heavy buying by Eastern interests. Retail meat counters showed slim supplies, mostly sausage.

Adequate retail meat supplies, generally, were reported in New York City and Washington. In New York, however, the A. & P. food chain said there has been a definite shortage for the last week and the situation is "growing worse daily" in the East.

Tax Cut Is Seen A Possibility Later, If—

Washington, April 12 (AP)—President Truman's assertion that "we are on the way toward a balanced budget" prompted Congress's leading tax authority to declare today:

"Now, if the people will quit running to Washington for money, we can reduce taxes."

But Chairman Doughton (D., N.C.) of the House Ways and Means Committee tempered that statement by adding that the prospect was slim for any further reductions this year.

Truman Also Warns

Mr. Truman, too, cautioned against hasty action, saying in his statement revising previous estimates of the Government's financial position that the present tax setup must be maintained "for the present."

"We are well on the highroad to full peacetime production," the President said, adding: "It is the aim of our fiscal policy to balance the budget for 1947 and to retire national debt in boom times such as these."

Seven-Billion Gain

Mr. Truman reported that the Federal deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30 is now expected to be $7,000,000,000 below the January estimate—or about $21,700,000,000. Receipts are running $4,300,000,000 higher than estimated, and expenses $2,600,000,000 lower.

His new report estimated that expenditures during the fiscal year will amount to about $64,700,000,000.

Doughton's Comment

Doughton said "the President's statement reads good where he talks about avoiding unnecessary expenditures," but he added that "we need deed as well as word."

"No doubt Mr. Truman is sincere," Doughton continued. "Now, if we can get the co-operation of Congress, and the people in all kinds of groups quit running here for money, we ought to be able to balance the budget and reduce taxes, too."

"Could Stop Inflation"

"Moreover," Doughton asserted, "if we can get John L. Lewis to behave, and we get coal, steel, automobiles and all these things, there is no telling what we can do in the way of production. We could stop inflation quick."

Noting that 1946 taxes already have been cut $6,000,000,000, Doughton backed up Mr. Truman's call for keeping rates at their present levels, asserting: "We must pay some of our debts in time of great prosperity. Business men want to see the budget balanced and the debt paid."

Gerald L. K. Smith Aid Gets Month for Contempt

Lohbeck Sentenced for Actions at Terminiello Trial

CHICAGO, April 12 (AP).—Don Lohbeck, of Detroit, publicist for Gerald L. K. Smith, was sentenced today to thirty days in jail for contempt of Municipal Judge John V. McCormick's court.

Smith, head of the America First party, was sentenced to sixty days on the same charge on Monday, the contempt citations stemming from courtroom distribution by Lohbeck to reporters of a Smith statement during the recent trial of Arthur W. Terminiello, suspended Alabama priest, on disorderly conduct charges.

Judge McCormick told Lohbeck today that because he distributed the statement under Smith's direction the sentence would not be as severe as that imposed on Smith. The court added, however, that because of Lohbeck's experience he "should have known better."

The statements in question were handed to reporters just before court convened and during a recess March 28. They contained Smith comment on the trial of Terminiello who was convicted by a jury and fined $100 on the disorderly conduct charge growing out

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of a tumultuous Smith rally here Feb. 7 at which Terminiello spoke. Terminiello is appealing.

Smith is appealing his contempt conviction and Judge McCormick granted a stay until June 7 for Lohbeck, releasing him under $1,000 bond. Lohbeck's attorney, Maximilian St. George, told reporters Lohbeck also would appeal.

Truman on U. S. Workers

Those in Army Reassured of Jobs if They Work in Occupation

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP).—President Truman today gave assurance to former Federal workers now in the armed services that a job will be held for them if they want to enter civilian service in occupied areas before returning home.

He issued an executive order which said former employees of Federal agencies who enter civilian employment abroad after being discharged from service shall be re-employed in their original job, or one with like seniority, status and pay, if they are still qualified to perform the duties.

Postoffice to Speed Up Overseas Mail Delivery

U. S. Will Resume Sea Post Service by Mid-Summer

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP).—The Post Office Department's sea post service, cutting as much as two weeks from delivery time of foreign-bound letters and packages, will be resumed by midsummer.

Gael Sullivan, Second Assistant Postmaster General, said the service, first established in 1891 but abandoned during war years, will be on a "greatly expanded basis."

Sea post service, Mr. Sullivan explained, functions on ocean-going liners the same as mail cars on railways. The mail, in both cases, is sorted for immediate delivery while en route to its destination.

On both the domestic and foreign fronts, Mr. Sullivan said, the department is "determined to do everything possible to speed the handling of the mails."

ARMY PREPARES TO CLOSE DEVENS

BOSTON, April 12—(AP) Fort Devens, largest New England Army establishment, will be placed on an inactive status June 30, Lieutenant General O. W. Griswold, First Service Command commandant, said today.

Preparations for de-activation already have begun, General Griswold said.

General Griswold said the Army Air field at Devens had been declared surplus but that the hangars and parking aprons would be retained for the present.

There was no indication of the future of the Lovel General hospital or the many permanent buildings at Devens, which covers many miles of land in Ayer and Shirley.

Spokesmen at First Service Command headquarters said it was "assumed" that the order covered the entire installation and that probably a small force of troops would be kept at Devens on a caretaker basis.

Fort Devens probably was the best known as well as the largest of New England Army centers and hundreds of thousands of troops were trained there during World Wars One and Two and it was the separation center of as many more troops.

A large prisoner of war camp was a part of the Devens installation and the Army's huge Whittemore shops there renovated and repaired countless pieces of automotive equipment.

International Music Congress Is Advocated

Atlanta, April 12 (AP)—Directors of the National Federation of Music Clubs in a five-day meeting here advocated an international music congress "to help lay the cornerstone and structure of a permanent peace."

Other resolutions adopted at the end of the session yesterday called for social security benefits for unemployed musicians and the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" at all public entertainments, "musical and otherwise."

The directors voted to seek Federal legislation for the commissioning of Army and Navy bandmasters. They said placing bandmasters on a par with other officers would improve the quality of military bands.

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Less than 1,000 returning service personnel aboard three vessels are scheduled to debark at two U.S. ports today.

San Francisco awaits one ship carrying 42 men while New York is due to dock two vessels with 775 personnel.

Ships and units arriving.

At New York

Miscellaneous troops on following vessels: Frederick Victory from Le Havre, 757; Elijah Kellogg from Casablanca, 18.

At San Francisco

John Miller, 35 navy, seven army officers.

Ships and units which arrived yesterday:

At New York

USS Lyons from Le Havre, 1,666 troops, including 691st tank destroyer battalion; 71st reconnaissance troop; 552nd military police escort guard company; 925th ordnance heavy automotive maintenance company; 1616th engineer water supply company.

Santa Maria from Le Havre, 1,603 troops, including 30th field hospital; 16th engineer company; 703rd medical company.

Henry Gibbins from Belfast, 465 war brides and children.

Miscellaneous on following vessels; James F. Rhodes from Leghorn, 55; A.A. Christianson from Southampton, six; John Mason from Casablanca, 21.

At Seattle

Miscellaneous on following: PC 793 and PC 786 from Kodiak, 23 navy; Marshall Victory from Yokohama, 1,433 army, two navy; Milford Victory from Yokohama, 1,451 army.

At San Frahcisco

Miscellaneous on following: Thurston from Samar, (due originally Wednesday) 1,327 navy; President Hayes, 322 navy, three marines, one army; refrigerator ship 553 from Oahu, 10 army.

At San Diego

Miscellaneous on following: Destroyer Escort Wiseman, 60 navy; Destroyer Buckley, 83 navy and marines.

(400) NIGHT LEAD CONGRESSIONAL ROUNDUP

WASHINGTON, APRIL 12 (AP) CONGRESSMEN EULOGIZED FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT TODAY ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH AND THEN PUSHED ON WITH PROBLEMS OF THE PEACE THE LATA PRESIDENT DID NOT LIVE TO SEE.

EXTENSION OF THE DRAFT WAS THE ISSUE BEFORE THE HOUSE, WITH LEADERS HOPING FOR A VOTE BY TOMORROW. CHAIRMAN MAY (D-KY) OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED HIS OPPOSITION TO DRAFTING ANY MEN BELOW THE AGE OF 20, AND OTHER RESTRIVTIONS ALSO WERE PROPOSED.

THE SENATE CALLED UP A BILL AUTHORIZING THE USE OF 100 NAVY SMIPS AS TARGETS FOR THE PACIFIC ATOMIC BOMB TESTS BUT SENT IT BACK TO THE NAVAL COMMITTEE AT THE REQUEST OF CHAIRMAN WALSH (D-MASS). WALSH SAID THE NAVY PLANNED SOME REVISIONS. SENATORS OPPOSING THE TEST DECLARED THEY WILL PRESS A CANCELLATION RESOLUTION DESPITE A STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN THAT THE TESTS ARE OF "VITAL IMPORTANCE."

THE SENATE PASSED A NUMBER OF OTHER BILLS, HOWEVER. OME WOULD APPROVE A 28-YEAR TRADE AGREEMENT WITH THE PHILIPPINES REPUBLIC WHICH COMES INTO BEING JULY 4. ANOTHER WOULD PROVIDE FOR THE RETURN TO THIS COUNTRY OF THE BODIES OF SERVICEMEN KILLED OVERSEAS. BOTH OF THESE WENT BACK TO THE HOUSE FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE REVISIONS.

THE SENATE ALSO HEARD A DEMAND BY SENATOR LANGER (R-N.D.) FOR AN INVESTIGATION OF SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL. LANGER SAID VETERANS AND FARMERS ARE NOT GETTING A CHANCE TO BUY, AND SENATORS WHERRY (R-NEB) AND MORSE (R-ORE) AGREED THAT THE MATTER NEEDS AIRING.

POLITICS, LIQUOR AND THE ARMY-NAVY MERGER FURNISHED FUEL FOR DISCUSSION BY REPRESENTATIVES.

SOME DEMOCRATS CIRCULATED A PETITION FOR A CAUCUS TO CONSIDER WHAT THEY CALLED A NEW "BONER" BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE BUT PARTY OFFICIALS TOOK STEPS TO PACIFY THEM AND SPEAKER RAYBURN SAID IT PROBABLY WILL BLOW OVER. WHAT CAUSED IT WAS A LETTER TO COUNTY CHAIRMEN URGING THEM TO SELECT "THE PROPER CANDIDATE" FOR THE COMING ELECTIONS. SOUTHERNERS THOUGHT THEY SCENTED A "PURGE" BUT OFFICIALS EXPLAINED THE LETTER WAS MEANT ONLY FOR DISTRICTS WHERE REPUBLICANS ARE NOW IN OFFICE.

REPS.HOPE (R-KANS) AND CASE (R-SD) SEPARATELY URGED THAT THE USE OF GRAIN FOR LIQUOR BE HALTED UNTIL FOOD REQUIREMENTS ARE MET ABROAD. REP.CELLER (D-NY) IN ANOTHER STATEMENT CONTENDED THAT USE OF GRAIN BY DISTILLERS "DOES NOT CHEAT THE STARVING" AND THAT DRYS ARE TRYING TO MAKE CAPITAL OF THE FOOD SHORTAGE TO RESTORE PROHIBITION.

REP.O'TOOLE (D-NY) DECLARED IN A STATEMENT THAT THE PRESIDENT SEEKS TO "GAG" NAVAL OFFICERS AND THAT CONGRESS SHOULD NOT CONSIDER THE UNIFICATION OF THE ARMED FORCES UNLESS THEY ARE ALLOWED TO DISCUSS IT FREELY.

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UNDATED NIGHT LEAD FDR ANNIVERSARY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(WX) THE MEMORY OF FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT WAS FRESHENED BY TRIBUTES IN MANY LANDS YESTERDAY (FRIDAY)--THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR LEADER'S PASSING.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN LED THE AMERICAN OBSERVANCE WITH A RENEWED PLEDGE TO "CARRY FORWARD THE UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC," OF HIS RENOWNED PREDECESSOR.

IN WASHINGTON AND FOREIGN CAPITALS, WORDS OF PRAISE AND RESPECT WERE SPOKEN, WHILE MR.TRUMAN JOURNEYED TO THE GRAVESIDE OF MR. ROOSEVELT AT HYDE PARK,N.Y., TO TAKE PART IN EXERCISES DEDICATING HIS HOME AS A NATIONAL SHRINE.

SPEAKER RAYBURN (D-TEX) SAID MR.ROOSEVELT IN HIS DAY WAS "THE FOREMOST MAN OF ALL ON THE EARTH," IN A SPEECH CONCLUDING AN HOUR OF EULOGY IN THE HOUSE. A SIMILAR SESSION OF TRIBUTE WAS HELD IN THE SENATE WITH MAJORITY LEADER BARKLEY (D-KY), THE CHIEF SPEAKER. A

REPUBLICAN, REP.RAMEY OF OHIO TOLD THE HOUSE: "FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT LOVED HIS ENEMIES; THEREFORE HE HAS LOST THEM."

PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE OF GREAT BRITAIN, IN A TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN, CALLED MR.ROOSEVELT "A GREAT MAN WHOSE WISE AND PURPOSEFUL LEADERSHIP CONTRIBUTED SO MUCH TO THE VICTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

IN RUSSIA, THE OFFICIAL SOVIET ORGAN PRAVDA PUBLISHED AN EDITORIAL ENTITLED "IN MEMORY OF THE GREAT PRESIDENT," MR.ROOSEVELT.

IN MADRID, THE SPANISH FALANGE NEWSPAPER ARRIBA EDITORIALLY PRAISED MR.ROOSEVELT'S PART IN THE LATEST WORLD WAR AND PRINTED HIS PICTURE ON THE FIRST PAGE.

A SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL SESSION WAS ARRANGED IN MEXICO CITY FOR EULOGISTIC SPEECHES AND TO HEAR A MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN READ BY RAYMOND H.GEIST, U.S.CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

CHAIRMAN VINCENT AURIOL OF FRANCE'S CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY SAID THAT "WITH PEACE BUILDING PAINFULLY," MR.ROOSEVELT'S LOSS TODAY "SEEMS EVEN GREATER TO US." THE ASSEMBLY OBSERVED A MINUTE OF SILENT TRIBUTE.

TWO THOUSAND ARGENTINE TROOPS TOOK PART IN A TRIBUTE CEREMONY IN BUEONS AIRES. PRESIDENT EDELMIRO FARRELL LED A PROCESSION FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE BRAZILIAN PARLIAMENT DEDICATED A SESSION TO MR.ROOSEVELT'S MEMORY. A BRONZE BUST OF THE LATE UNITED STATES PRESIDENT WAS DEDICATED IN A FOREIGN OFFICE CEREMONY IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

A HUGE PARADE WAS HELD IN ATHENS,GREECE, AND LATER A CENOTAPH TO MR.ROOSEVELT'S MEMORY WAS UNVEILED IN THE CENTER OF THE ATHENS CATHEDRAL.

AT WARM SPRINGS,GA., WHERE MR.ROOSEVELT DIED A YEAR AGO, INFANTILE PARALYSIS PATIENTS IN WHOSE BEHALF HE GAVE MANY YEARS OF EFFORT ARRANGED A MEMORIAL CEREMONY IN A CHAPEL DECORATED WITH FLOWERS THEY PICKED.

UNDATED FDR ANNIVERSARY (300)

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

(WX) WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN HEADING THE OBSERVANCE IN THE UNITED STATES, MANY NATIONS TODAY PAID TRIBUTE TO FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT'S DEATH.

MR.TRUMAN, WHO BECAME CHIEF EXECUTIVE ONE YEAR AGO TONIGHT, A FEW HOURS AFTER MR.ROOSEVELT PASSED AWAY AT HIS WARM SPRINGS,GA., "LITTLE WHITE HOUSE," FLEW TO HYDE PARK,N.Y., TO SPEAK AT EXERCISES THIS AFTERNOON DEDICATING 33 ACRES OF THE ROOSEVELT ESTATE, INCLUDING THE LATE PRESIDENT'S GRAVE, AS A NATIONAL SHRINE.

AND, FOREIGN NATIONS SUCH AS RUSSIA, SPAIN, GREECE AND MEXICO, REPORTED VARIOUS FORMS OF OBSERVANCE OF THE ANNIVERSARY.

EARLIER THIS WEEK, THE TIMES OF LONDON PROPOSED THAT GROSVENOR SQUARE, WHERE THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY STANDS, BE ADOPTED AS THE SITE FOR A MEMORIAL STATUE OF MR.ROOSEVELT. AT PRINCE RUPERT,B.C., ON WEDNESDAY, ACROPOLIS HILL, WHICH OVERLOOKS PRINCE RUPERT AND ITS HARBOR, WAS RENAMED ROOSEVELT PARK.

IN WASHINGTON, THE HOUSE DEVOTED AN HOUR TO EULOGIES. THERE WAS SIMILAR OBSERVANCE IN THE SENATE WITH MAJORITY LEADER BARKLEY (D-KY) THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER.

IN SPAIN, THE FALANGE ORGAN ARRIBA PRINTED MR.ROOSEVELT'S PICTURE ON THE FRONT PAGE AND PUBLISHED AN EDITORIAL PRAISING HIS PART IN THE WAR.

IN MEXICO CITY, A SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL SESSION WAS ARRANGED, WITH RAYMOND H.GEIST, U.S.CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, DELEGATED TO READ A MESSAGE FROM MR.TRUMAN AND WITH MEXICAN LEGISLATORS' TO DELIVER EULOGIES.

IN RUSSIA, THE COMMUNIST ORGAN PRAVDA PRAISED MR.ROOSEVELT IN AN EDITORIAL ENTITLED "IN MEMORY OF THE GREAT PRESIDENT."

IN GREECE, AT ATHENS, A HUGE PARADE WAS HELD, AFTER WHICH A CENOTAPH TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE LEADER WAS UNVEILED IN THE CENTER OF THE ATHENS CATHEDRAL. IT WAS ARRANGED THAT SOME SOIL FROM THE ACROPOLIS SHOULD BE PLACED ABOARD THE BATTLESHIP MISSOURI TO BE BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY TO BE PUT ON MR.ROOSEVELT'S GRAVE.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN ROBERT E.HANNEGAN ISSUED A STATEMENT IN WASHINGTON, WHICH SAID "THAT TIME COMES WHEN THE UNFINISHED WORK OF THE DEAD CHALLENGES US TO RISE TO HEIGHTS WE NEVER REACHED BEFORE."

AT WARM SPRINGS, IN THE CHAPEL DECORATED WITH FLOWERS PICKED BY SOME OF THE INFANTILE PARALYSIS VICTIMS UNDER TREATMENT THERE, CRIPPLED FRIENDS OF THE LATE PRESIDENT ARRANGED A BRIEF CEREMONY WITH MR. ROOSEVELT'S FAVORITE HYMNS BEING SUNG.

HY1125AES

NEW YORK, APRIL 12-(AP)-HENRY A.WALLACE TOLD A FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL MEETING TONIGHT "THERE IS NOT GOING TO BE ANY WAR WITH RUSSIA," BUT THE COMMERCE SECRETARY SAID HE HOPED THAT "RUSSIA WILL NOT SUBSTITUTE A NEW TYPE OF EXPLOITATION FOR THE OLD" IN THE RACE FOR WORLD TRADE AND INFLUENCE.

IT IS "SOMETHING WHICH WE ALSO MUST GUARD AGAINST, IN OUR OWN RELATIONS, WITH CONSTANT VIGILANCE," THE FORMOY VICE PRESIDENT TOLD THE MEETING, SPONSORED BY THE CIO'S POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE TO OBSERVE THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF ROOSEVELT'S DEATH.

"WE MAY COMPETE WITH RUSSIA FOR OIL--JUST AS WE WILL COMPETE IDEOLOGICALLY," WALLACE SAID. "BUT IN OUR COMPETITION, WE MUST DEMONSTRATE THAT WE CAN RAISE THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF ALL OUR PEOPLE FASTER, AND TO HIGHER LEVELS, THAN CAN RUSSIA."

"RUSSIA HAS TOO MUCH SENSE--JUST AS WE HAVE TOO MUCH SENSE" TO BECOME INVOLVED IN ANOTHER WAR, WALLACE SAID.

"ENGLAND IS CRITICAL OF RUSSIA--AND RUSSIA IS CRITICAL OF ENGLAND. BOTH NATIONS ATLTIMES MAY BE CRITICAL OF US--JUST AS WE MAY BE CRITICAL OF THEM.

"WE SHOULD NOT TAKE THE SIDE OF ONE AGAINST THE OTHER.

"FOR ASIDE FROM LNJXUAGE AND A C

"WE SHOULD NOT TAKE THE SIDE OF ONE AGAINST THE OTHER.

"FOR ASIDE FROM LANGUAGE AND A COMMON LITERARY TRADITION, WE HAVE NO MORE IN COMMON WITH IMPERIALISTIC ENGLAND THAN WITH COMMUNISTIC RUSSIA."

N1021PES

LONDON, APRIL 12-(AP)-THE VATICAN RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT SINCE 1941 AMERICAN CATHOLICS HAD CONTRIBUTED $6,000,000 FOR RELIEF OF WAR VICTIMS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N1143PES

ADD LDN (DAY LEAD LICHFIELD) XXXIT

PETRAS TESTIFIED THAT HE SAW SIX GUARDS--ONE OF THEM JONES--BEAT A PRISONER FOR MORE THAN A HALF HOUR AND THEN PLACE HIM IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT FOR SIX WEEKS, WHERE HE SAID THE PRISONER LOST 15 POUNDS WEIGHT.

"THE OFFICERS MADE NO EFFORT TO STOP THE BEATINGS AND SOMETIMES PARTICIPATED IN THEM." PETRAS TOLD THE COURT.

TESTIFYING AT JONES' TRIAL ON CHARGES OF MALTREATING GI PRISONERS IN THE LICHFIELD STOCKADE, SMITH SAID HE AND OTHER PRISONERS WERE ORDERED TO MARCH AROUND THE COURTYARD AND THAT:

"I WAS EITHER TRIPPED OR SLIPPED ON WET GRAVEL AND FELL. SMITH MADE A VULGAR REMARK TO ME AND STRUCK ME WITH THE CLUB WHILE I WAS ON MY HANDS AND KNEES ON THE GROUND."

FIVE OTHER MEN SUMMONED TO TESTIFY AGAINST JONES, A FORMER LICHFIELD GUARD WHO IS CHARGED WITV 10 COUNTS OF ASSAULT ON LICHFIELD PRISONERS, REFUSED TO BE WITNESSES YESTERDAY, SAYING THEY FEARED "PERSECUTION."

30.24-2247

ALL FIVE ARE SERVING SENTENCES IN THE LONDON AREA GUARDHOUSE.
(EDS----SMITH'S ADDRESS NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.)
MK745AES

MOSCOW,APRIL 12-(AP)-THE SOVIET UNION WILL HAVE RECEIVED $27,000,000 WORTH OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT IN CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BY THE END OF 1946, ACCORDING TO ELLIOTT W.SHIRK, DIRECTOR OF RED CROSS ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S.S.R.

APPROXIMATELY 50 PER CENT OF THE DONATIONS CONSISTS OF CLOTHES, BEDDING AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES FOR ORPHANAGES, INVALID HOMES AND DESTITUTE INDIVIDUALS IN WAR-RAVAGED AREAS, SAID SHIRK.

THE OVER ALL RELIEF PROJECT ALSO CALLS FOR THE CONTRIBUTION OF 10,000,000,000 OXFORD UNITS OF PENICILLIN, THE EQUIPPING OF TWO 300-BED SANITORIUMS IN MINSK AND SMOLENSK, AND SIX 250-BED CLINICS. ORPHANS IN WHITE RUSSIA WILL BENEFIT UNDER A $240,000 PROJECT WHICH WILL INCLUDE SUBSTANTIAL CLOTHING DONATIONS.

REPATRIATED RUSSIAN WAR PRISONERS AND RETURNING DISPLACED PERSONS HAVE ALSO BENEFITED FROM EQUIPMENT SUPPLIED BY THE RED CROSS IN COPERATION WITH THE U.S. MILITARY MISSION, SHIRK DECLARED.

MJ540AES

APR 3 1946

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, APRIL 12-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA'S POSITION IN THE WORLD FOOD PICTURE HAS NOT YET BEEN OFFICIALLY DEFINED AND APPARENTLY DEPENDS UPON HER HARVEST PROSPECTS.

FOREIGN QUARTERS HERE SAY ASSERTIONS ABROAD THAT RUSSIA MAY STAND ASIDE FROM INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN RELIEVING THE FOOD SHORTAGE PROBABLY ARE INCORRECT. THEY SAY THAT, WHEN CALLED UPON AND WHEN SHE KNOWS HER OWN POSITION, RUSSIA IS QUITE AS LIKELY TO BEAR HER SHARE OF THE LOAD AS ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

A COUNTRY OCCUPYING A SIXTH OF THE EARTH'S SPACE, RUSSIA DOES NOT YET HAVE ALL THE FIGURES ON 1946 CROP PROSPECTS.

PRELIMIA

RY INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE SOVIET UNION WILL HAVE A GOOD GRAIN CROP, BUT NOT COMPARABLE TO THE PRE-WAR YEARS.

IT IS RECALLED HERE THAT RUSSIA PROMPTLY AGREED TO SELL 500,000 TONS OF GRAIN TO FRANCE WHEN CALLED UPON FOR AID AND THAT SHIPMENTS ALREADY HAVE BEGUN.

FRENCH OFFICIALS PRAISE THE READINESS WITH WHICH THE RUSSIANS MET THEIR APPEAL.

OTHER FACTORS RECALLED IN ASSAYING THE RUSSIAN ROLE ARE THESE:

DURING THE EARLY DAYS OF POLAND'S LIBERATION, THE U.S.S.R. GAVE CONSIDERABLE GRAIN TO THE POLES AS A GIFT.

RUSSIA REDUCED HER REPARATIONS DEMANDS UPON FORMER ENEMY ROMANIA WHEN ROMANIA REQUESTED RELIEF FROM THE BURDEN.

RUSSIA ALSO SHIPPED A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF GRAIN INTO BERLIN AND OTHER PARTS OF GERMANY SHORTLY AFTER GERMANY'S CAPITULATION. WHEN FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS FROM MOSCOW VVISITED BERLIN LAST JUNE THEY FOUND A LARGE AMOUNT OF THE BREAD BAKED THERE WAS BEINGG MADE FROM RUSSIAN FLOUR.

THE SOVIET UNION PUT ITS CIVILIANS ON STRICT BREAD RATIONING AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR AND THIS RATIONING STILL IS IN EFFECT. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ASSURANCE OF PRIME MINISTER STALIN, HOWEVER, THE ELIMINATION OF RATIONING IS TO BEGIN DURING 1946 AND ALL RATIONING MAY BE ENDED IN 1947.

JJ151PES

APR 13 1946

By Robert Jones

Moscow, April 12-(AP)-A Russian journalist asserted in Izvestia today that Nazism still lives in Heidelberg and other German universities.

The writer, V. Poltoratski, returned recently from a tour of the American occupation Zone of germany and said:

"Words cannot express the beauty of Heidelberg but behind the romantic mist of legends, students' festivities and sword fencing, it is not difficult to notice a very fresh Hitlerite mold nesting in the corners of this respectable university.

"All this actually was very curious, but the most astounding thing about Heidelberg is that the university is as it was under Hitler's rule. Students are going through the same courses as during Hitlerite times. And who are these students? They are former service men from the Hitlerite army officers. Five hundred of them received dormitory space in military

barracks. These students find themselves in familiar surroundings."

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A Poltoratzki said U.S. 7th army guides took him through Heidelburg. He said similar conditions were found in other universities.

The dean of Damstadt university, he said, declared there was no necessity for changing the program of the University as all political opinions personal affairs and did not reflect on subjects studied.

"We thought this declaration starnge, all the more so in fact when on the fronts during the war, we had heard about a battalion of Darmstadt students active in one division of the SS," the writer said.

Poltoratzki said he noticed much unemployment and that 20,000 were jobless in Frankfurt alone.

"There are many kinds of Fascist remnants, especially noted in western Germany, who have put down their arms and still have hopes in a rebirth of fascism," he said.

The writer said the main problem was for the Germans themselves and the allied occupants to tear out the roots of Fascism and discharge fascists from administrative positions.

PW James 1714 rm 1502

MOSCOW, APRIL 12-(AP)-THE BRITISH AND TRANSJORDAN TREATY OF MARCH 22 HAS CREATED ALARM IN THE NEAR EAST, IZVESTIA'S FOREIGN COMMENTATOR ASSERTED TODAY," QUOTED THE SYRIAN NEWSPAPER AL AHBAR AS STATING THAT THE "PRESENCE OF A FOREIGN ARMY IN TRANSJORDAN THREATENS THE INDEPENDENCE OF ALL ARABIAN STATES IN GENERAL AND SYRIA IN PARTICULAR."
THE QUESTION OF TRANSJORDAN HAS BECOME AN BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS CHARTER," THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN'S WRITER SAID.
ALTHOUGH ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS SAY TRANSJORDAN AS A MANDATED TERRITORY "MUST BE SETTLED INDEPENDENT STATE, THE WRITER CONTINUED, BRITAIN WILL CONTINUE TO FINANCE AND EQUIP A RELATIVELY BIG ARMY IN TRANSJORDAN.
BZ922AES

dachau, Germany, april 12-(AP)--- The american prosecution completed its case today against 61 germans accused by witnesses of torturing and killing thousands of prisoners in the infamous mauthausen concentration camp.

The defendants, mostly ss elite guards, were represented by u.s. army lawyers as well as their own german attorneys.

APR 13 1946

alb/ doanes 01746 apr 208pes

30.24-1249

BERLIN, APRIL 12-(AP)-MINISTER PRESIDENTS OF THREE GERMAN STATES OCCUPIED BY THE UNITED STATES TODAY GAVE HERBERT HOOVER THEIR VIEWS ON THE FOOD CRISIS.

N1003PES

madrid, april 12 (ap) -- a military court at alcala de henares today sentenced four workmen to from one to two years' imprisonment for seeking to reorganize the outlawed [redacted] (national confederation of labor), a pre-franco [redacted] anarchist labor union.

a fifth workman was acquitted of the same charge.

one of the four was sentenced to an additional four years in jail [redacted] for illegally carrying arms, which were found on him at the time of capture.

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the four men sentenced had belonged to cnt under the spanish republic and were officers in the republican army. the charge said trying to set up cnt again constituted military rebellion under the spanish law of march 2, 1943.

the men were arrested on december 4, 1945, and relatives said they were held 10 weeks before being questioned.

a [redacted] military trial immediately following, a man was sentenced to eight years for illegally entering spain [redacted] with false documents and a steel engraving block of the spanish coat of arms.

madrid through 22010 fw 2004

ROME, SATURDAY, APRIL 13-(AP)-THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA SAID TODAY THAT 3,000 ITALIAN PRISONERS AT A BRITISH CONCENTRATION CAMP AT TARANTO REVOLTED YESTERDAY AND AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER ESCAPED.

THE DISPATCH SAID AN ITALIAN OFFICER WAS REPORTED KILLED BY SENTRIES WHO OPENED FIRE IN AN ATTEMPT TO RESTORE ORDER.

N1203AES

rome, saturday, april 13-(ap)- the italian news agency ansa said today that 3,000 italian prisoners at a british concentration camp at taranto revolted yesterday and an unspecified number escaped.

the dispatch said an italian officer was reported killed by sentries who opened fire in an attempt to [redacted] restore order.

#

[redacted] ansa quoted some prisoners as saying the revolt started when a brit guard [redacted] shot and killed a prisoner [redacted]

[redacted]

wb/1145p brias 0100

APR 13 1946

Rome, April 12--(AP)---Oil circles said today that Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has made a preliminary application to the Italian government for extensive exploration rights in Italy.

The action followed a decree last week cancelling the sequestration of all United Nations properties in Italy, including United States-owned producing and refining facilities estimated to be worth $100,000,000 before the war wrecked most of them.

Since 1926 Standard has spent about $5,000,000 in geological surveys in Italy which brought into production several small areas. However, the concessions of Standard were too ~~kkm~~ small to justify large expenditures, oil sources said.

apra McKnights 01300 cccc 355p

GENEVA, APRIL 12-(AP)-AUSTRIA WAS FORMALLY INVITED TODAY TO SEND AN OBSERVER TO FINAL SESSIONS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THE ASSEMBLY ALSO ADOPTED A RESOLUTION HAILING "THE BIRTH OF A NEW DEMOCRATIC ITALY, FREEED OF THAT FASCISM WHICH HAS DONE SO MUCH HARM TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL ITALIANS AND MANKIND."

AUSTRIA HAD PETITIONED TO ATTEND THE LEAGUE SESSIONS AS A FULL MEMBER, THUS RAISING TECHNICAL QUESTIONS CONCERNING HER STATUS AS A NATION DIRECTED BY AN ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

BZ905AES APR 13 1946

GENEVA, APRIL 12-(AP)-A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS SAID TODAY THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA, UNDER RUSSIAN PRESSURE, HAS BEGUN TO FORCE SOME OF THE 40,000 DISPLACED INHABITANTS OF CARPATHO-UKRAINE TO RETURN TO THAT FORMER CZECH PROVINCE, NOW CEDED TO THE SOVIET UNION.

THE SOURCE, WHO WOULD NOT PERMIT USE OF HIS NAME, ADDED THAT THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS HAS INTERVENED QN PRAGUE, THE CZECH CAPITAL. IT HAS ALSO ASKED THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN TO INTERCEDE WITH THE CZECH GOVERNMENT ON BEHALF OF 10,000 OF THE REFUGEES WHO ARE JEWS.

THE REPRESENTATIVE SAID THAT GROUNDS FOR THE INTERVENTION ARE UNITED NATIONS' AND UNRRA RESOLUTIONS AGAINST FORCED REPATRIATION, TO WHICH, HE DECLARED, CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS COMMITTED.

TA1137PES

THE COMMISSION APPROVED A PREAMBLE DECLARING THAT THE LEAGUE WISHES TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION "IN THE FORM ADOPTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS. X X X SINCE THE NEW ORGANIZATION HAS TAKEN UP ITS FUNCTIONS, THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS MAY BE DISSOLVED." ADD GENEVA (AL LEAGUE OF NATIONS)

THE RESOLUTION PROVIDED FOR SETTING UP A BOARD OF LIQUIDATION WHICH MAY HAVE TO WORK INTO 1947 CLEARING UP LEAGUE AFFAIRS. IT XXX AFFAIRS CALLED ALSO FOR THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE TO CARRY ON UNAFFECTED BY THE LEAGUE'S DEATH. THE ILO, AT ITS CONVENTION IN PARIS LAST NOVEMBER, VOTED TO SEVER ALL TIES WITH THE LEAGUE. (LEWIS)

TA817PES

CHUNGKING, APRIL 12-(AP)-CONFIRMATION OF THE DEATH OF FOUR TOP-RANKING CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN AN AIR CRASH MONDAY BROUGHT POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS TO A STANDSTILL TODAY AS COMMUNISTS FACED THE NECESSITY OF REORGANIZING THEIR DELEGATION.

COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THAT THE BURNED WRECKAGE OF THE U.S. ARMY TRANSPORT HAD BEEN FOUND IN SHENSI PROVINCE WITH THE BODIES OF 13 COMMUNIST PASSENGERS AND FOUR AMERICAN CREWMEN. THE PLANE HAD BEEN EN ROUTE FROM CHUNGKING TO YENAN, COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS.

AMONG THE DEAD WERE WANG JO-FEI AND CHIN PO-KU, COMMUNIST MEMBERS OF THE IMPORTANT STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE POLITICAL CONSULTATION CONFERENCE, WHICH HAS BEEN DRAFTING A CONSTITUTION FOR UNIFYING CHINA.

ANOTHER WAS GEN. YEH TING, COMMANDER OF THE COMMUNIST NEW FOURTH ARMY, RECENTLY RELEASED AFTER BEING HELD PRISONER BY CHINESE GOVERNMENT FORCES FOR FIVE YEARS.

THE FOURTH LEADER WAS TENG FA, COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVE AT THE WORLD TRADE UNION CONFERENCE IN PARIS LAST OCTOBER.

WANG, CHIN AND TENG WERE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AND COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS HERE SAID THEIR DEATHS WOULD REQUIRE RESHUFFLING OF PARTY ASSIGNMENTS.

GENERAL YEH WAS DIRECTOR OF THE COMMUNIST PORTION OF THE ARMY REORGANIZATION AND UNIFICATION PROGRAM AND WAS CARRYING PLANS FOR THAT PROJECT WHEN HE DIED.

COMMUNIST TROOPS WHO FOUND THE BODIES SAID THE SCENE WAS SWEPT BY HEAVY RAINSTORMS AT THE TIME OF THE CRASH.

NN1138ACS NM

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 13-(AP)-CHEN KUNG-PO, WHOSE ROLE AS JAPANESE-APPOINTED PUPPET PRESIDENT FOR CHINA MADE HIM CHINA'S MAJOR WAR CRIMINAL, WAS CONVICTED OF TREASON TODAY AT SOOCHOW AFTER A SIX-HOUR TRIAL AND SENTENCED TO DEATH.

THE JUDGE SAID THE EVIDENCE CLEARLY PROVED THAT CHEN, AND HIS PREDECESSOR, THE LATE WANG CHING-WEI, TOGETHER ORGANIZED A GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE BEST INTERESTS OF CHINA.

WANG DIED UNDER SOMEWHAT MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES IN JAPAN. HIS WIDOW IS SCHEDULED TO BE TRIED APRIL 15, FOLLOWED BY DR. CHU MIN-YI, PUPPET FOREIGN MINISTER.

THE VERDICT AGAINST CHEN WILL BE SENT TO NANKING'S HIGHEST COURT FOR AUTOMATIC APPEAL.

ER1216ACS NM APR 13 1946

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 12-(AP)-HERBERT V. EVATT, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT NAVAL MINISTER NORMAN J.O. MAKIN WOULD GO TO WASHINGTON AS AUSTRALIAN MINISTER TO THE U.S. AFTER THE RETURN OF PRIME MINISTER JOSEPH B. CHIFLEY NEXT MONTH FROM VISITS TO LONDON AND WASHINGTON.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE RETIRING MINISTER, SIR FREDERICK EGGLESTON WILL BECOME CHAIRMAN OF THE PACIFIC AFFAIRS INSTITUTE WITHIN THE AUSTRALIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

MEANWHILE IT WAS INDICATED HERE THAT AUSTRALIAN MINISTERS ABROAD WOULD SOON BE GIVEN AMBASSADORIAL STATUS.

MJ547AES

nagpur, india, april 12-(ap)-one person was killed and three injured today in an election riot between rival sections contesting a trade union seat in the central provinces assembly elections. ~~xxxxxxxx~~police opened fire.

incomplete election returns ~~xxxxxxx

30.24-2251

gave 38 seats to the congress party and six to the moslim league.

wb/5p stimsons 02315

APR 13 1946

TOKYO, SATURDAY, APRIL 13-(AP)-AMERICAN AUTHORITIES TODAY RELEASED PRINCE MORIDASA NASHIMOTO FROM SUGAMO PRISON, WHERE HE HAD BEEN CONFINED SINCE DECEMBER 12 AS THE ONLY MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD IN CUSTODY AS A WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECT.

ALSO RELEASED WAS KIYOSHI GOKO, FOYMER PRESIDENT OF THE MITSUBISHI HEAVY INDUSTRIES, WHO WAS IMPRISONED AT THE SAME TIME.

BOTH MEN PRESUMABLY WERE RELEASED FOR LACK OF EVIDENCE TO SUSTAIN WAR CRIMINAL CHARGES.

IT WAS KNOWN THAT NEGOTIATIONS HAD BEEN UNDER WAY FOR SOME TIME FOR THE RELEASE OF THE PRINCE, WHOSE ARREST HAD SHOCKED AND SURPRISED JAPAN.

NASHIMOTO'S RELEASE CAME WITH 24 HOURS AFTER TOKYO NEWSPAPERS HAD CARRIED MOSCOW STORIES CRITICISING THE TENNO (EMPEROR) SYSTEM.

THERE WAS NO ONE OF THE PRINCE'S FAMILY TO GREET HIM ON HIS RELEASE AND HE WAS RETURNED TO HIS BOMB-SCARRED HOME IN A JEEP OWNED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

GOKO, WHO RESIGNED IN 1945 AS PRESIDENT OF MITSUBISHI HEAVY INDUSTRIES, WAS WELCOMED OUTSIDE SUGAMO PRISON BY HIS WIFE, SON AND ATTORNEY.

FR1252ACS NM ASKT

TOKYO,APRIL 12-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR TODAY DIRECTED THE FINANCE MINISTRY TO ACCOUNT FOR THE AMASSING OF 225 TONS OF VALID CHINESE COINS IN KOREA AND FOR 900,000 PHILIPPINE PESOS ($450,000) CONFISCATED WHEN THE JAPANESE INVADED CEBU.

THE DIRECTIVE SAID U.S. AUTHORITIES WERE "CURIOUS TO KNOW HOW THE JAPANESE AMASSED X X X THE COPPER COINS AND WHY THEY STORED THEM IN KOREA." THE VALUE WAS NOT ESTIMATED.

SEVERAL HUNDRED CHINESE SILVER COINS WERE DISCOVERED RECENTLY IN OSAKA. THEIR VALUE WAS NOT ESTIMATED.

DS350APS

ALL OF THE RE-ELECTED TOJO GROUP HAD BEEN GIVEN A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH AFTER THE PURGE OF ULTRA-NATIONALISTS FROM PARLIAMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH MACARTHUR'S PURGE DIRECTIVE OF LAST JANUARY. HOWEVER, ALL CANDIDATES ELECTED IN WEDNESDAY'S BALLOTING WILL BE SUBJECT TO ANOTHER CHECK--AND POSSIBLE DISQUALIFICATION--BEFORE THEY CAN BE SEATED. ADD TOKYO (AK ELECTIONS) XXX HOUSE

THE REMAINING UNCOUNTED DISTRICTS INCLUDE TOKYO'S SECOND AND SIZEABLE DISTRICTS IN NAGASAKI. RESULTS THERE ARE NOT EXPECTED TO ALTER THE GENERAL TREND. (13 LINES)

OF THE WOMEN ELECTED, FIVE EACH ARE FROM THE PROGRESSIVE, LIBERAL, AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTIES, EIGHT FROM MINORITY GROUPS, ONE IS A COMMUNIST, AND EIGHT ARE INDEPENDENTS.

JAPANESE MALES SEEMED SLIGHTLY FLABBERAGASTED BY THE SURPRISING TURNOUT AND SOLIDARITY OF THE WOMEN'S VOTE. SOME PRIVATELY COMMENTED THAT "THE NOVELTY ATTRACTED THEM THIS TIME. THERE PROBABLY WON'T BE SO MUCH INTEREST OR SO MANY SUCCESSFUL WTMEN CANDIDATES AT THE NEXT ELECTION."

WOMEN SAID "THIS SHOWS WE KNOW HOW TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR NEW FREEDOM." IT WAS THE FIRST TIME JAPANESE WOMEN HAD BEEN ALLOWED TO CAST BALLOTS.

THREE OF THE WOMEN DEFINITELY ELECTED ENTERED THE CAMPAIGN AFTER THEIR HUSBANDS HAD BEEN DISQUALIFIED BY MACARTHUR'S PURGE DIRECTIVE. IT REMAINED TO BE SEEN WHETHER THEIR HUSBANDS WOULD SPEAK THROUGH THEM.

ONE OF THE NATION'S SIX HIGHEST VOTE-GETTERS WAS MRS.MICHIKO YAMAZAKI, WHO DIVORCED HER HUSBAND AND WAS ELECTED ON THE SAME DAY. SHE CAMPAIGNED ON THE SLOGAN "EMANCIPATION OF WOMANHOOD" AND GOT HER DIVORCE ON THE GROUNDS THAT HER HUSBAND HAD RETURNED FROM A FOUR-YEAR CIVILIAN ASSIGNMENT IN BORNEO WITH A BORNEO NATIVE FOR A WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN.

AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FROM HIROSHIMA POLLED THE BIGGEST VOTE--MORE THAN 200,000. HE WAS ATSUO KIYAKAWA, LITTLE KNOWN PRINCIPAL OF A SCHOOL IN THE ATOM-BOMBED CITY.

GGM246PCS

EDITORS

IN TOKYO--SECOND NL ELECTIONS (A86KX) INSERT AFTER FIRST GRAF X X THAN 15 YEARS.

(SINCE JAPAN OPENED ITS ERA OF AGGRESSION AT THE START OF THE 1930S, PARTY GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN REPLACED BY RUBBER STAMP DIETS UNDER THE TUMB OF DICTATORS SUCH AS HIDEKI TOJO.

WITH ONLY FIVE ETC

THE AP

EW1132PCS

COURT ACTION AGAINST 13 OTHER PERSONS SIMILARLY CHARGED IS IN VARIOUS STAGES. FOUR HAVE BEEN COMMITTED AND NINE OTHERS STILL FACE POLICE COURT. THE 15TH PERSON IS HELD IN ENGLAND. MRS. WOIKIN IS SAID TO HAVE HAD NO CONNECTION WITH THESE OTHERS. EARLIER, SHE HAD PLEADED GUILTY TO TWO CHARGES AND ASKED FOR A QUICK TRIAL. FOUR OTHER CHARGES AGAINST HER WERE DROPPED.

THE DEFENSE BROUGHT OUT FACTS OF MRS. WOIKIN'S EARLY LIFE IN HER BEHALF: SHE HAD NO PUBLIC SCHOOLING AFTER SHE WAS 12, WAS MARRIED AT 16, LOST A CHILD SHORTLY AFTER BIRTH BECAUSE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT, AND HER HUSBAND COMMITTED SUICIDE BECAUSE HE COULD NOT AFFORD A BRAIN OPERATION FOR HIMSELF.

THE KING'S COUNSEL, HOWEVER, MOVED FOR PASSING OF SENTENCE ON THE YOUNG WOMAN BECAUSE SHE "WAS IN A POSITION OF TRUST AND RELAYED SECRET INFORMATION TO A FOREIGN POWER."

TA807PES ADD OTTAWA (ESPIONAGE) XXX FACTS

buenos aires, april 12 (ap) -- interior minister felipe urdapilleta said today that president-elect juan peron will probably be inaugurated between june 4 and 20, and that congress will meet the latter part of may.

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he added that the date of the congress meeting is conditional on the [illegible] of the provincial legislatures, which will have to elect the national

senators, and that he is asking the provinces to assemble their legislatures after

easter. [illegible] (peron's party who reported as having

won control of 26 of the 30 provinces,each of which will name a national senator.)

[illegible] (peron's labor party has been reported as assured of 26 of the 30

senators,because of the control [illegible] of the provincial legislatures it won

in the recent elections.)

three provinces already have fixed dates for inauguration of their own state

governments, urdapilleta said.

Meanwhile,the national committee of the radical party, whose candidate, former

one-time interior minister jose p. tamborini, lost the presidential election, made its

first public statement on the election campaign. it blamed defeat on "the fact that we

had only two months to campaign and even then were under a state of siege and

subject to all sorts of restrictions."

the radical party said its future task would be to improve its internal organization

in preparation for the next elections and to establish itself as "the custodian of

the legitimate interests of the workers in their demand for social justice."

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BUENOS AIRES, APRIL 12-(AP)-INTERIOR MINISTER GEN.FELIPE URDAPILLETA SAID TODAY THAT PRESIDENT-ELECT JUAN PERON WILL PROBABLY BE INAUGURATED BETWEEN JUNE 4 AND 20, AND THAT CONGRESS WILL MEET THE LATTER PART OF MAY.

THE NATIONAL COOMMITTEE OF THE RADICAL PARTY, WHOSE CANDIDATE JOSE P.TAMBORINI LOST THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, MADE ITS FIRST PUBLIC STATEMENT ON THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN. IT BLAMED DEFEAT ON "THE FACT THAT WE HAD ONLY TWO MONTHS TO CAMPAIGN AND EVEN THEN WERE UNDER A STATE OF SIEGE AND SUBJECT TO ALL SORTS OF RESTRICTIONS."

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toronto, april 12-(ap)-dr. v.e. wickenden, president of the american institute of electrical engineers, predicted tonight that when other sources of natural wealth are exhausted, scientists will mine the ocean with atomic energy, adding that "it is estimated that every cubic mile of ocean water contains mineral wealth worth $6,000,000,000 at present values."

dr. wickenden, who is also president of the case school of applied sciences in cleveland, ohio, made the statment before a meeting of the affiliated engineering and allied societies of ontario.

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PEACE CONFERENCE (800)

BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON,APRIL 12-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA ARE STILL SO FAR APART ON THE EUROPEAN PEACE SETTLEMENTS, IT WAS STRONGLY INDICATED TONIGHT, THAT THE PARIS CONFERENCE PROSED FOR MAY 1 SEEMS ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE POSTPONED.

THERE IS A SLIGHT POSSIBILITY THAT IT MAY NEVER BE HELD. IN THAT CASE THE ALLIED NATIONS SEPARATELY MIGHT MAKE PEACE TREATIES WITH THE FORMER ENEMY COUNTRIES.

AT THE SAME TIME, THERE IS SOME INDICATION THAT SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES WILL BE WILLING, TOWARD THE END OF THE FORTHCOMING FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING IN PARIS, TO DISCUSS WITH FRANCE ITS PROPOSALS FOR

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INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE RUHR AND THE RHINELAND. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN INFORMED OF SUCH A WILLINGNESS.

THE APRIL 25 MEETING OF BYRNES AND FOREIGN MINISTERS MOLOTOV, BEVIN AND BIDAULT, WAS CALLED RECENTLY AT BYRNES' SUGGESTION IN THE HOPE THAT IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO BREAK THE DEADLOCKS WHICH HAVE PREVENTED ANY SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS TOWARD PEACE AGREEMENTS BY THEIR DEPUTIES, NOW MEETING IN LONDON.

AS OF THE MOMENT THERE IS LITTLE REASON, ACCORDING TO RANKING OFFICIALS HERE, TO BE CONFIDENT THAT THE MINISTERS WILL SUCCEED IN ACCOMPLISHING THE SOLUTIONS WHICH THEIR DEPUTIES HAVE FAILED TO GET.

THE VIEW OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT RATHER EMPHASIZES THE POSSIBILITY OF A FAILURE AT THE APRIL 25 MEETING, BUT LEAVES OPEN THE CHANCES FOR LAST-MINUTE SUCCESS ON THE FIVE OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS.

THE HOPE HERE IS THAT WHATEVER RESULTS ARE POSSIBLE WILL BE APPARENT WITHIN TEN DAYS OR TWO WEEKS AFTER THE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET AND THAT IT WILL THEN BE POSSIBLE TO DECIDE UPON A DATE FOR THE PEACE CONFERENCE, PROVIDED IT SEEMS FEASIBLE TO HOLD THAT GATHERING OF 21 NATIONS.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS NOT YET SENT OUT INVITATIONS TO THE MEETING FOR MAY 1. WASHINGTON'S EXPECTATION IS THAT THEY WILL NOT NOW BE SENT BUT RATHER THAT FRANCE WILL WAIT UNTIL THE FOREIGN MINISTERS HAVE SHOWN WHAT, IF ANY, PROGRESS THEY ARE ABLE TO MAKE.

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THE MASTER PLAN IS TO HAVE THE BIG POWERS DRAFT THE PEACE SETTLEMENTS FOR ITALY, HUNGARY, BULGARIA, RUMANIA AND FINLAND AND SUBMIT THOSE DRAFTS TO THE LARGER CONFERENCE FOR DEBATE AND POSSIBLE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGE. IF THIS PLAN IS TO BE FOLLOWED, THE CONFERENCE OBVIOUSLY COULD NOT DO ITS WORK UNTIL THE BIG POWERS HAD AGREED.

IF THE BIG POWERS CAN NOT AGREE, THERE ARE SEVERAL POSSIBILITIES AS AMERICAN OFFICIALS VIEW THE SITUATION. ONE WOULD BE TO HOLD THE CONFERENCE AND LET IT TRY TO WORK OUT THE DISAGREEMENTS. ANOTHER WOULD BE FOR EACH COUNTRY TO MAKE ITS OWN PEACE TREATY WITH THE FORMER ENEMY STATES. A THIRD WOULD BE FOR THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH CAN AGREE--SUCH AS THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND POSSIBLY FRANCE--TO MAKE JOINT TREATIES.

ON FIVE PRINCIPAL PROBLEMS THE GREAT POWERS ARE SHARPLY DIVIDED, WITH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ON ONE SIDE AND RUSSIA ON THE OTHER AND FRANCE GENERALLY SIDING WITH THE BRITISH-AMERICAN SIDE. THESE ARE:

ITALIAN COLONIES--THE UNITED STATES FAVORS A JOINT INTERNATIONAL CONTROL UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS. THE RUSSIANS WANT A SOVIET TRUSTEESHIP OVER TRIPOLITANIA.

DODECANESE ISLANDS--THERE SEEMS TO BE GENERAL AGREEMENT THAT THESE ISLANDS SHOULD GO TO GREECE WHICH OWNED THEM BEFORE ITALY OBTAINED THEM MANY YEARS AGO. BUT THE UNITED STATES WANTS A PROVISION THAT THE ISLANDS BE DEMILITARIZED AND RUSSIA HAS OBJECTED. THE REASON IS NOT CLEAR BUT THERE IS SPECULATION THAT THE RUSSIANS MIGHT HOPE TO HAVE A "FRIENDLY" GOVERNMENT IN GREECE EVENTUALLY AND THUS HAVE ACCESS TO POSITIONS IN THE EASTERN END OF THE MEDITERRANEAN EVEN IF THEY DID NOT GET TRIPOLITANIA.

REPARATIONS--RUSSIA HAS ASKED FOR $300,000,000 OR THE EQUIVALENT FROM ITALY, HER LATEST PROPOSITION BEING THAT SHE WOULD KEEP ONE THIRD AND DIVIDE TWO-THIRDS AMONG SMALLER NATIONS WHICH SUFFERED FROM ITALY'S FIGHTING ON THE SIDE OF GERMANY. THE BRITISH-AMERICAN POSITION HAS BEEN THAT ITALY IS UNABLE TO PAY ANY REPARATIONS.

TRIESTE--THE ISSUE IS OVER ESTABLISHING A BOUNDARY BETWEEN ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA. BYRNES HAS FAVORED A BORDER ON ETHNIC LINES WHICH WOULD LEAVE A MINIMUM NUMBER OF PEOPLE UNDER ALIEN RULE. YUGOSLAVIA, PRESUMABLY WITH RUSSIAN SUPPORT, SEEKS ONE HIGHLY FAVORABLE TO HER OWN INTERESTS IN THE ISTRIAN PENINSULA.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE BALKANS--THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER WESTERN POWERS ARE ESPECIALLY CRITICAL OF SPECIAL TRADE TREATIES WHICH RUSSIA HAS MADE WITH SUCH COUNTRIES AS RUMANIA AND HUNGARY. THE AMERICAN VIEW IS THAT COUNTCIES SHOULD NOT MAKE EXCLUSIVE TRADING AGREEMENTS.

BEYOND THESE FIVE PROBLEMS LIES THE QUESTION OF A SETTLEMENT FOR AUSTRIA. THE UNITED STATES WOULD LIKE THE EARLY WITHDRAWAL OF ALLIED FORCES FROM AUSTRIA. ITS INTENTION, IF THE OTHER ISSUES CAN BE CLEARED AWAY, IS TO SEEK AN AUSTRIAN SETTLEMENT AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

THE QUESTION OF THE RUHR AND THE RHINELAND IS NOT ONE FOR THE PROJECTED PEACE CONFERENCE SINCE IT HAS BEEN EXPECTED ALL ALONG THAT THE FINAL DISPOSITION OF THOSE TERRITORIES WOULD HAVE TO BE PART OF A GERMAN PEACE TREATY WHICH MAY NOT BE MADE FOR SOME YEARS. HOWEVER, IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE FRENCH HAVE PROPOSED TO BYRNES THAT THE QUESTION OF SOME FORM OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE TWO GREAT GERMAN INDUSTRIAL AREAS SHOULD BE DISCUSSED AT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE, AND BYRNES IS BELIEVED TO HAVE ADVISED THE FRENCH THAT HE WOULD BE WILLING TO GO INTO THE SUBJECT.

BYRNES EXPECTS TO LEAVE WASHINGTON ABOUT APRIL 23 OR 24 BY PLANE FOR THE PARIS MEETING.

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FOOD

WASHINGTON, APRIL 12-(AP)-GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CAST ABOUT TODAY FOR WAYS TO STRETCH FOOD SUPPLIES OVER THE NEXT 90 DAYS, DESCRIBED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN AS THE CRITICAL PERIOD IN THE WORLD SHORTAGE.

THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT HELD IN ABEYANCE AN ORDER WHICH WOULD REDUCE DOMESTIC USE OF FLOUR ONE-FOURTH BY RATIONING STOCKS TO BAKERS AND RETAILERS, BUT NOTIFIED DISTILLERS THEY MAY HOLD NO MORE THAN A 7 1/2-DAY SUPPLY OF GRAINS.

IF ANY ARE FOUND TO HAVE A GREATER AMOUNT AFTER MONDAY, THE DEPARTMENT RULED, THEY WILL BE DENIED THE RIGHT TO USE ANY GRAIN OR GRAIN PRODUCT IN MAKING VEVERAGE ALCOHOL OR OTHER DISTILLED SPIRITS.

THE PRESIDENT SAID AT HIS NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY ALL WOULD GO WELL IF THE WORLD COULD HOLD THE LINE AGAINST FAMINE FOR THE NEXT THREE MONTHS. BETTER WHEAT CROP FORECASTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND IMPROVED PROSPECTS IN INDIA, NORTH AFRICA AND FRANCE WERE THE LATEST HEARTENING FACTORS, HE SAID.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CLINTON P.ANDERSON AND THE OPA, MEANWHILE, STOOD FIRM AGAINST CONGRESSIONAL DEMANDS THAT MEAT SUBSIDIES AND PRICE CEILINGS BE REMOVED AND MEAT RETAIL COSTS PERMITTED TO SEEK THEIR OWN LEVEL.

BOTH ANDERSON AND OPA INSISTED TO DO SO WOULD OPEN THE WAY FOR A BREAKDOWN OF ORDERLY RECONVERSION.

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NEW YORK APRIL 12-(AP)-THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION LOLLED IN THE SUN IN HIS "AIR-CONDITIONED OFFICE," SURROUNDED BY PIGEONS AND PLAYING CHILDREN, AND PONDERED UPON A POSSIBLE WORLD ATOMIC POLICY.

THE STATESMAN WAS TALL, WHITE-HAIRED BERNARD BARUCH WHO HAS ESTABLISHED THE "OFFICE" OF THE U.S. DELEGATION TO THE COMMISSION IN

CENTRAL PARK NEAR THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

FOR SOME TIME THE 75-YEAR OLD FINANCIER HAS BEEN RECEIVING CALLERS AND TACKLING HIS NEW JOB ON THE PARK BENCH, A COUNTERPART TO HIS WARTIME "OFFICE" IN WASHINGTON'S LAFAYETTE PARK FROM WHICH HE HANDLED THE PROBLEMS OF MANPOWER, THE RUBBER SHORTAGE AND LAGGING AIRPLANE PRODUCTION.

HE SAID YESTERDAY HE HAD A PLAN--AS YET STILL VAGUE--TO AVERT A POSSIBLE ATOMIC CALAMITY AND THAT HE WOULD REPORT UPON IT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PERHAPS SOME DAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

AS HE SPOKE, HE POINTED TO THE CHILDREN PLAYING NEAR HIS "OFFICE."

"THESE ARE MY CLIENTS," HNBD PYKKL ZTHES

AS HE SPOKE, HE POINTED TO THE CHILDREN PLAYING NEAR HIS "OFFICE."

"THESE ARE MY CLIENTS," HE SAID. "THESE ARE THE ONES WHO WILL BE AFFECTED BY WHAT WE DO."

BARUCH KEPT AN APPOINTMENT YESTERDAY WITH FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT, JR., NATIONAL HOUSING CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS' COMMITTEE, AND MORRIS V.ROSENBLOOM, FORMER NAVY LIEUTENANT NOW ASSOCIATED WITH ROOSEVELT IN HIS WORK.

AT ONE POINT IN THE DISCUSSION ON VETERANS HOUSING, BARUCH AND HIS VISITORS STROLLED AWAY FROM THE BENCH. WHEN THEY RETURNED A WOMAN WAS SITTING THERE WITH A BABY CARRIAGE IN FRONT OF HER.

"OH, OH, SOMEONE'S TAKEN THE OFFICE," BARUCH SAID.

THE WOMAN, HOWEVER, SOON MOVED TO THE NEXT BENCH AND BARUCH SAT DOWN.

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SPAIN'S BID FOR VISIT BY U.N. OPPOSED

Poland And Mexico Assail Plan For Inquiry Into Atom Bomb Charges

M. HARRELSON

New York, April 13 (AP)—Poland and Mexico indicated today they were prepared to fight the Franco suggestion that "friendly" powers in the United Nations investigate charges [illegible] scientists are working on the atomic bomb in Spain.

NIGHT

It still was too early to tell whether they would win enough support in the Security Council to defeat the proposal, but some delegates expressed the belief privately that it would be rejected because of the limitations laid down by Generalissimo Franco.

Up To Third Party

Late dispatches from Madrid indicated, however, Spain had no intention of bringing her proposal formally before the Security Council. This would take it out of the Council's hands unless some third party brought the invitation before the United Nations of which Spain is not a member.

Such a third party, sources close to the Security Council pointed out, could be a nation with "friendly relations" with Spain, which considered the blanket invitation issued by the Franco Cabinet sufficient to warrant an investigation.

Ample Publicity Sought

Three conditions were specified in the Spanish communiqué issued in Madrid last night:

The commission must be made up of representatives of nations with which Spain maintains friendly relations.

It must limit its activities to visiting manufacturing establishments and experiment stations to ascertain the truth or falsity of the atomic bomb charges.

It must agree to give ample publicity to the results.

Most of the delegates were reluctant to commit themselves on the question pending receipt of the official invitation from Spaain, but informed quarters expressed the belief that Soviet Russia was likely to object strenuously to these conditions.

British and American delegations, although not opposed to sending a commission to Spain, were represented as feeling that the Security Council should not limit the scope of the investigation to the atomic-bomb question alone.

"A Typical Franco Trick"

Under the Franco limitations, five of the eleven nations on the Security Council would not be permitted to be represented on the commission. Russia, Poland, Mexico, China and Australia do not maintain diplomatic relations with the Franco Government.

A spokesman for the Polish delegation described the invitation as "a typical Franco trick." He said the Security Council could not permit Franco to "dictate" what kind of commission it should send.

A Mexican spokesman, expressing a similar view, declared that the terms laid down in the communiqué were "unacceptable" to Mexico.

Spanish Republican circles in New York said "the atomic-bomb question is not the core of the Spanish issue" and added that it would be worthless to investigate that question alone.

Iranian Issue Comes First

These circles said Franco's statement was "an attempt to draw public opinion away from the basic problem," which was stated last night by Fernando de los Rios, Republican representative.

De los Rios indicated in his statement that he believed the major issue was mobilization of Spanish troops. He said a secret document showed that Franco now had 450,000 troops aligned on the closed French-Spanish border.

Spanish Hearing Before U.N. Is Held Possible

C. GRUNDICH

New York, April 13 (AP)—Members of the United Nations Security Council guardedly studied today an invitation from the Spanish Cabinet to determine for themselves, by inspection, whether refugee German scientists are engaged in atomic research in Spain.

DAY

The Council members would not comment. One delegation had indicated previously, however, that an invitation for such an investigation would seem a logical answer for Generalissimo Franco to make to Poland's charges.

Might Give Spain Hearing

While there probably will be no immediate decision on acceptance or rejection of Franco's invitation, the possibility arose that Spain would be permitted to state her case before the Council.

Spanish sources said Franco might send a representative to the Council, if asked, on the condition that he be allowed to speak without taking the role of defending a nation "on trial."

Some authorities suggested that the Council had power to call upon a nonvoting nonmember to participate in its own interests, if desired, in order that both sides might be heard.

Could Send Investigators

Similarly, the Council could send members or delegated technicians to Spain as an investigative body if the evidence of Poland—and supporting arguments expected to be offered by Russia, France and Mexico against Spain—indicates that such action is necessary.

The Madrid Cabinet included the invitation in a full denial of Poland's charges before the Council that the Franco regime was a menace to peace because it harbored fugitive war criminals, Nazi assets and inventors "devising new means of warfare."

The statement said Poland's charges were "absolutely and totally false" and were part of "the continuous attack by international Communism."

Offers Probers Free Hand

The Cabinet said it had decided "to offer to those nations represented in the United Nations with which Spain maintains friendly relations full authorizaiton for a committee of their technicians freely to circulate in our country, visiting its manufacturing establishments and experimental stations, so that they may prove the absolute falsity of accusations about alleged work on the atomic bomb which is said to be carried on by German technicians, provided that once the inaccuracy of this is proven, ample publicity will be given the results of the visit."

The statement contained the first official mention of allegations concerning the atomic bomb. On that score the Polish accusation had gone no further than to charge that German scientists were "devising new means of warfare" in Spain, but unofficial organizations and sources in the United States and Paris subsequently asserted that atomic research was involved.

Probable U.S. Policy

United States policy on the Spanish question indicated support for the idea of a full hearing of the case, including the Franco side, with decision reserved until all the evidence has been heard.

The United States and Britain at present maintain that Spanish problems must be settled by the Spanish people.

It appeared unlikely that the Spanish question would be reached on Monday. The Iranian issue is ahead of it on the provisional agenda, and even if Iran withdraws its objection to dismissal of its case against Russia ,the American and British delegations are expected to argue for its retention until May 6 to look into the status of Red Army withdrawals from Iran.

FRANCO INVITES UNITED NATIONS TO STUDY SPAIN

Asks Council to Send Board to Prove the 'Falsity of Atomic Charges.'

SEES WIDE COMMUNIST PLOT

Washington View Is That Madrid Dictator Is Facing Toughest Diplomatic Spot in Years.

Madrid, April 13 (A. P.).—The Franco Cabinet, describing the latest accusations against Spain as part of a world communist campaign, today invited the United Nations to send a commission to this country to prove the absolute falsity of charges that German scientists are working on the atomic bomb in Spain.

DAY

In a brief communique issued after its meeting, the Cabinet also termed false and absurd charges brought by Poland at the United Nations Security Council meeting in New York that Spain was endangering world peace.

Poland also had asserted that the Franco Government was harboring German scientists, and reports from Paris said that a German scientist was operating an atomic research laboratory near Toledo.

Invited to Tour Spain.

The invitation for a committee to tour Spain was limited to "those nations represented in the United Nations with which Spain maintains friendly relations." Members of the Security Council which do not maintain diplomatic relations with the Franco Government are Poland, Russia, Mexico, France and China. (INSERT)

An authoritative spokesman, meanwhile, said that there were believed to be no prominent German scientists in Spain, although there were enough technicians to form a bothersome nucleus for research. The technicians are working in plastics and communications equipment and with companies manufacturing Dornier and Messerschmitt planes, this person said.

Franco Position Called Worst Since War

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Washington, April 13 (AP)—Francisco Franco, Spain's dictator for nearly a decade, found himself today in his toughest diplomatic position since the wartime years when the Axis [illegible] ended a pay-off for past favors.

He was put there by Poland's demand for United Nations action against his government on the ground that it is a menace to the world's peace and security.

The United Nations Security Council may consider Poland's request on Monday. A full-fledged review of Franco's rule appears certain.

Reds Would Prosecute Franco

United States diplomatic officials have already let it be known that this country will make no effort to block an airing of Poland's indictment. France has already demonstrated her antipathy to Franco by closing her Spanish border. Russia has gone even further by demanding the prosecution of Franco as a war criminal.

There seemed a possibility that Franco would be given an opportunity to offer a formal defense of his regime. Inquiry among diplomatic officials here as to whether a representative of Spain might be permitted to address the Council brought the reply that if the Council hears one side of the case, there would seem no reason to prevent it from hearing the other. The Spanish Cabinet's disclaimer of Poland's charges last night indicated that Spain would welcome such an opportunity.

Allies Seek To Oust Franco

Regardless of what disposition the Security Council eventually makes of the Polish charges, the coming discussion seemed certain to contribute to the pressure campaign undertaken by the Allies to force a bloodless change of rule in Spain, wartime spy post and supply source for Germany and Italy.

High American diplomatic officials have expressed hope that this could best be accomplished by instilling in the Spanish Army a firm conviction that Franco's continuance in office would serve only to alienate Spain further from the rest of the world. It was the army

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which finally placed Franco in power in October, 1936, after a bitter civil war which left Spain prostrate.

Hardly A Friend

The present threatened crisis finds Franco and his Government with hardly a friend ready to champion their cause or ideology in the court of world opinion.

This was the heritage of the dark and desperate years when even those with kindly feelings for Spain called her suspect; when the hostile charged her openly with the role of Axis collaborator.

It dated back to the dawn of Franco's power, when he accepted the aid of Hitler's Storm Troopers and *Luftwaffe* and Mussolini's Blackshirts to grab control of Spain in the civil war that lasted two years and 254 days.

Red "Volunteers" Fought Him

It was in these years that his hatred of Russia and Communism was intensified, for Soviet "volunteers" and sympathizers were lined up against him in the bloody strife which proved to be a preview of World War II.

Franco sidestepped active participation in World War II beyond sending a token "Blue Division" to fight with the Wermacht against the Red Army.

Economically, however, Franco's self-touted neutrality drew the deepest Allied frowns. From 1940 to mid 1944, Spain's exports to Germany amounted to twice that of all other nations. They included big quantities of steel-hardening wolfram, vital to Hitler's war machine, and fruits, wool, olive oil and minerals.

Franco's Claim

Ever since the Allied invasion of France, Franco has tried to capitalize on the claim that he prevented the Germans from crossing Spain to attack Gibraltar.

Both military and diplomatic officials, however, have expressed doubt that any pro-Allied sentiment led to that stand. They argue that Franco was faced with the choice of becoming a German quisling if the Nazi attack succeeded, or of inviting an Allied counterattack and a new civil war if it failed.

The Allied war victory has changed Franco's totalitarian tune. Since V-E day, he has professed a desire to lead Spain to democracy.

Yugoslavia to Recognize Spanish Regime in Exile

Ready to Establish 'Normal and Friendly Relations'

LONDON, April 13 (AP).—The Belgrade radio said tonight that the Yugoslav government has decided to recognize the Spanish republican government.

"The Yugoslav federal government is ready to establish normal and friendly relations with that legitimate republican government," the radio said.

Red Assails British Trade Setup With Spain

London, April 13 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today that "self-seeking" British financial interests were discriminating against democratic countries in eastern Europe while expanding their trade with Spain in an effort to prolong the Franco regime.

"The doggedness with which certain British circles defend the Franco regime is to be traced to the same sources as the support that some people in Britain gave to anti-democratic forces in Greece," the commentator Mikhailov said.

Some Limiting Trade

"It is a fact that while many countries, including such as have not broken off relations with Franco, are limiting their trade with Spain," he continued. "Britain, on the contrary, is expanding it.

"Among the export items are machinery, chemicals, electrical equipment and other goods Britain has denied to certain democratic countries in Eastern Europe that suffered from the Nazi invasion."

PRIETO APPEALS TO U. N.

Spanish Socialist Asks Speed in Dealing With Franco

MEXICO CITY, April 13 (AP)—Indalecio Prieto's Socialist party of the Spanish Republic in exile appealed directly tonight for United Nations' action against Generalissimo Francisco Franco in messages sent to the eleven nations of the Security Council.

The message asked for "solution of the problem with speed and gallantry, that is to say without unjustified delays or artificial subterfuges."

The message recalled previous statements by the United States, Britain and France that the Spanish people themselves should settle the matter, but commented that they were unable to achieve a solution without aid. It asked withdrawal of any support to the Franco regime.

Señor Prieto's Socialist party is the most powerful political faction in the exiled Republican Government headed by Premier José Giral. The party has the largest minority in the Cortes and holds Cabinet posts.

U.N. War Criminal Probe Demanded By Yugoslav

London, April 13 (AP)—Dr. Ales Beller, Yugoslav Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, proposed today that the United Nations undertake a personal "on-the-spot" investigation of war criminals who have found refuge in Europe's displaced-persons camps.

Beller appeared before a committee of the United Nations Economic and Social Council on Refugee Problems. He said such a commission should weed out "quislings and traitors," many of whom he declared were officers in control of DP camps, and end "the tyranny over men who wish to return home."

Opposed By Briton

The proposal was opposed by Sir George Rendel, British delegate, who said there already was machinery for dealing with war criminals and collaborators. No positive action was taken and the committee adjourned until Monday.

Beller asserted that Yugoslavs in a refugee camp in the British zone in Germany, under control of King Peter's royal general staff, had been tied to "a post of infamy" and beaten until they had withdrawn a request to return to Yugoslavia, now under Marshal Tito.

The Yugoslav official charged also that similar floggings had occurred at a camp in the United States zone. He added, however, that American and Belgian authorities intervened and the men were returned to their homes.

Held Peace Peril

Beller declared "a situation has been created which, if allowed to continue, will be a danger to peace."

Rendel urged the committee not to lose itself in trying to hunt down "misguided rebels" or lose itself in "a glorified witch hunt."

"Our task is to try and bring peace and not a gallows," Rendel said. "There are some people who must be punished because they have done us great harm, but we should not pursue the principle to the point of penalizing, persecuting and liquidating all the people who do not accept the present situation."

Stettinius Reveals F.D.R. Yalta Plea

New York, April 13 (AP)—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., says in the current issue of the *New Republic* that the late President Roosevelt argued at the Yalta Conference that full and free discussions in the United Nations Security Council "would serve to demonstrate the confidence which the great powers had in each other and in the justice of their own policies."

"I believe that history will prove him right," Stettinius says.

Proposed Voting Formula

The permanent United States representative to the Security Council also says that the President proposed the present voting formula, which permits any of the Big Five to veto sanctions, but not to veto procedural questions—such as the presentation of a complaint.

"This formula," Stettinius continues, "was a recognition of one of the major facts of international life in the world today—the fact that, without agreement among the great powers, lasting peace will be impossible.

"In yielding the power to the great states to veto sanctions it was far from President Roosevelt's purpose to sanctify the power of veto.

Stand On Using Force

"On the contrary, he insisted that no state, large or small, should have the right to use force except in defense of the purposes and principles of the Charter, and that no state, large or small, should have the right to pass upon the merits of a dispute to which it is a party."

President Roosevelt would not have feared the tests to which the Security Council had been subjected at its first meeting, Stettinius says. He avers that in arguing at Yalta for the provision requiring parties to a dispute from abstaining from voting, Mr. Roosevelt "stressed the vital importance which the United States attached to the right of any nation to a full and fair hearing of its case without the veto."

HITLER DEEDS SUMMARIZED

Successful In Raising German Population, Killing Jews

London, April 13 (AP)—Adolf Hitler was "entirely successful" in his master plan for enlarging the German population, liquidating European Jewry, and reducing the birrate in non-German countries, the first comprehensive account of the results of the war disclosed tonight.

In a fourteen-page report based on official Allied documents and captured German files the International Institute for the Study of European Questions said that while Hitler was successful in his plans for internal Germany, the Allied victory defeated his intention to establish surplus Germans in occupied territory.

The report disclosed that under Hitler's "breed for the fatherland" campaign, Germany's population increased 1,566,000 during the first seven years of his regime.

6,000,000 Jews Liquidated

It added that Hitler, in seeking to reduce the birthrate in non-German countries, was able to keep 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 men and women separated from normal marriage relations for five years, and was "successful to a large extent" in lowering the population in countries neighboring Germany.

More than 6,000,000—Jews, the report said, were liquidated by the Germans so that "the greater part of the Jewish population in Europe has been wiped out since 1939."

Dr. Robert Boral of France, secretary-general of the committee founded eighteen months ago by interested scientists, diplomats and educators to study European questions, said information gathered from Allied government officials and personal surveys disclosed that approximately 15,000,000 persons were killed in Europe and Russia during the war.

Decrease In Births

During the four years of war from 1914 to 1918, the decrease in births in Germany was about 3,025,000, while during the first four years of World War II there was a decrease of only 761,000, the report said.

The report said further:

About 350,000 German civilians were killed by Allied bombing raids.

On the average, only about two out of every 1,000 workers in German factories were killed by air bombardment.

[Britain last July 12 announced that 146,760 United Kingdom civilians were killed, missing or injured during the war due to enemy action, with 60,585 believed killed.]

No Epidemics In Germany

A report to the United States Army medical branch, the committee survey said, showed there was no abnormal increase in the death rate in Germany during the war. This report said:

There were no epidemics in Germany during the war.

There was no increase in psychatiric disorders—even in children—due to heavy bombing.

The general increase in various illnesses was "not on a great scale."

It concluded that this was due to the fact that during the five years of war the food rations remained at a fairly high level. There were rarely less than 2,600 calories per person, the report said, and some categories of the population received up to 3,500.

"Until October, 1945," the report added, "Germany's state of health had remained good and had been little affected by the war."

Poles Bare 1939 Pact Not Kept By French

John Harris

London, April 13 (AP)—Members of the Polish High Command which met the Nazi invasion in 1839 say that if France had carried out provisions of a secret military alliance with Poland, World War II probably would have been fought for the most part on German soil.

Lieut. Gen. Marian Kukiel, minister of national defense in the former Polish Government in London, asserted that a promised French offensive in the west which never materialized after the invasion of Poland would have changed the whole nature of the war.

He said both the Allied high commands had been informed Hitler was manning the Siegfried Line with a comparatively weak force.

Would Have Cracked Line

A major Allied offensive, Kukiel contended, would have cracked the Siegfried Line and carried French and British troops into Germany.

Polish military headquarters here said their intelligence showed Hitler had 78 ground divisions inside Poland and only eleven defending the Siegfried Line.

Kukiel said the testimony of Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel at Nuernberg had made it possible to open the door on this hitherto unwritten chapter of the war.

Keitel said the German high command was "surprised that during the Polish campaign the western powers, apart from a few skirmishes, made no attack against the West Wall."

"No German Defense"

"If the French had attacked during the Polish campaign," the German field marshal said, "they would have met with no German defense."

Polish Army officials said France and Poland concluded the secret military alliance in May, 1939, following conversations between General Kasprzycki, Polish Minister of War, and General Gamelin, chief of staff of French national defense.

A copy of this treaty, which high Polish officials said was authentic, contains a provision that in the event of German aggression against Poland, or in case of "a threat to Poland's vital interest in Danzig which would provoke military action on the part of Poland," the French Army would undertake action in the following manner:

1. "France will begin immediately air action according to a preconceived plan."

2. "From the moment that a part of the French forces will be ready—approximately the third day after mobilization—France will launch in succession offensive attacks against limited objectives."

3. "From the time that the main German effort will be directed against Poland, France will launch oensive attacks against Germany, making use of the main bulk of her forces from the fifteenth day on after mobilization."

Some French leaders have said they were unable to launch an all-out offensive against the Siegfried Line because the French Army was not well enough organized and was underequipped. They said also their factories were not on a wartime basis.

How Nuncio Parried Hitler

London, April 13 (AP)—The Vatican radio paid tribute today to the memory of the late Msgr. Cesare Orsenigo, recalling the circumstances under which, as apostolic nuncio, he met Hitler in Rome in 1938.

During the Führer's visit to Rome, Pope Pius XI had decided that the museums of the Vatican were to be closed, so that the Nazi leader could not visit them, although he had expressed a desire to do so.

At the end of an interview with the nuncio, Hitler was quoted as saying: "I love art. I was pleased to visit Florence and Rome and I think I should have been even more pleased if I could have visited the Vatican monuments. What do you say?"

The broadcast said the nuncio, smiling, replied: "Excellency, I remember having read that happy are those who still have something to see in their lives."

Berlin Ousts 500 Nazi Police

LONDON, April 13 (AP). — The Hamburg radio said today that 500 members of the Berlin police force had been discharged in a "new purge" of former Nazis and of those with criminal records.

LONDON, April 13 (AP)—A report to the United States Army medical branch, the Committee survey said, showed there was no abnormal increase in the death rate in Germany during the war.

Clashes Frequent

British troops—sent into Indonesia by the Allied high command to round up and disarm Japanese troops after the surrender—have clashed repeatedly with Indonesian Nationalist forces.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said British forces, mostly Indian troops, have been withdrawn as rapidly as Dutch troops became available, but he added that "this process has been slow."

Earlier, a British spokesman said the British wished to withdraw their troops as rapidly as possible, but that the Dutch maintained the problem was not one of garrisoning the islands but of completing the task of disarming the Japanese there.

Japs Totaling 325,000 Reported In Indonesia

London, April 13 (AP)—Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, acting governor general of the Dutch East Indies, said today that 325,000 Japanese are still in Indonesia—290,000 under Allied control and the others "somewhere in the interior of Java."

Van Mook declined to predict when the withdrawal of British troops from Indonesia, announced last night, would be completed. Dutch forces are to replace the British units in gradual transfers.

The announcement was made in a British communiqué following a conference attended by the British and Dutch Prime Ministers and Foreign Secretaries.

Independence Negotiations Planned

Van Mook said negotiations between the Dutch and Indonesians on the islanders' request for independence probably would be resolved by an "equal partnership" and provisions for the Indonesians to decide later whether they wished to continue such a partnership.

Van Mook said the main need in Indonesia was not so much for food as for textiles. Negotiations now are under way with the United States, Britain and Australia for between $100,000,000 and $500,000,000 in foreign credits for reconstruction, he said.

Returning To Holland

Van Mook will return to Holland today to present the partnership plan to his Government and then go back to Indonesia "as soon as possible."

The British communiqué said:

"Views were exchanged and agreement was reached as regards the measures still necessary to liquidate the war with Japan and the gradual withdrawal of British troops and their replacement by Dutch forces."

The British contended in February, when the Soviet Ukraine complained before the United Nations Security Council that British troops in Indonesia constituted a threat to international peace, that the sole mission of the British forces there was "to liquidate the war with Japan," the same phrase used in last night's announcement.

Voted To Send Commission

The Ukrainian complaint was shelved when only Russia and Poland voted to send an investigating commission to the East Indies. British denied at that time Ukrainian charges that British troops were being used to suppress an Indonesian independence movement.

The Indoesnians have established an unrecognized republic in the islands and negotiations now are in progress on their demands for complete independence.

800 Killed In Eight Months

New York, April 13 (AP)—Aneta, Dutch news agency, said today that Lieut. Gen. S. H. Spoor, Netherlands Indies army commander, had stated that Indonesian Nationalists killed 800 persons in the Bandoeng area in the last eight months.

The news agency said Spoor declared a similar number was missing, with bodies being dug up daily.

Aneta also quoted British sources as stating that Japanese forces on Dutch Borneo killed approximately 400 prisoners by sealing them in a mine shaft before the surrender last August.

Russ 'Respect For Rights'

London, April 13 (AP)—Results of the recent Russian-Iranian negotiations, the Moscow radio said today, show "how consistently and constantly the Soviet government carries out the policy of respect for the sovereign rights of small nations."

"The successful completion of these negotiations," the broadcast said, "has created favorable conditions for further strengthening of the two countries' collaboration and friendship . . . which will answer the interests of both countries."

Bevin Thinks Britain Is Pattern For World

London, April 13 (AP) — Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, said tonight he believed the British Commonwealth would provide the pattern for a "federation of the world."

"We have found the secret of combining unification of great masses of people in the world without destroying their liberty, and at the same time maintaining freedom for them all," he told a silversmiths' banquet.

"In the discussions in the world today there seems to be a streak of light which encourages us to believe that if we maintain our policy on a firm and true course this great secret which Britain has discovered may yet become the foundation to the federation of the world," he declared.

GERMAN SUPPLY OF FOOD TOO LOW, HOOVER IS TOLD

BERLIN, April 13—(AP) U. S. military government officials told former President Herbert Hoover today that there was not enough food in the American zone of Germany "procurable from German sources to sustain life even at starvation levels."

Summarizing their discussions on the food [illegible] Germany with Hoover, [illegible] McNarney and Lt. Gen. Lucius Clay and their food experts said they believed "food must be imported to supplement what the Germans produce."

"Indigenous supplies on hand and in April in the U. S. zone, plus imports actually on hand and known to be on the water, will support a daily ration for the normal consumer of approximately only 915 calories from April 1 to Sept. 30, when supplies from the next harvest should be available," the generals said in a statement.

Pointing out that food was essential for the economic recovery of Germany and for the whole of Europe, the generals' statement declared that "economic recovery is almost at a standstill."

"German transport facilities are required to move relief supplies and exports across Europe. German workmen must be used to man available German transport facilities. German coal is vital to Europe. German potash, salt, lumber, spare parts and other products are needed throughout Europe," the statement continued.

"Political stability cannot develop under conditions which create political apathy. Political apathy cannot be overcome in a population which must devote its full effort to daily search for food. Political stability in Europe."

Hoover, on a food survey mission for President Truman, is scheduled to leave Berlin tomorrow.

"I cannot deny that these reports were distributed to police officials all over the Reich."

He admitted also signing a letter which discussed Hitler decrees for shooting Allied captives and extermination of Jews, of which he had previously professed ignorance.

Discourse On Philosophy

Later Alfred Thoma, counsel for Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, high priest of Nazi ideology and its accompanying anti-Semitism, entered into a long discourse of obscure philosophical concepts in an argument for permission to introduce a series of philosophical writings as evidence when Rosenberg's case comes up next week.

The judges of the international tribunal appeared puzzled as Thoma declared that "the facts established by science may prove that Rosenberg did not understand the dangers of his works. This would possibly alter his guilt to a considerable extent."

Justice Explains Charge

Lord Justice Geoffrey Lawrence, presiding judge, told Thoma that the tribunal would study the matter "but there is no charge that Rosenberg invented his philosophy or held certain ideas." The charge is he made certain use of his ideas."

Thoma proposed also to submit evidence showing that Rosenberg,

Nazi Security Police Leader Admits Knowing Of Atrocity

Nuernberg, April 13 (AP)—The American prosecution succeeded today in breaking down Ernst Kaltenbrunner's categorical claim that he had no knowledge or direct connection with many of the Nazis' blackest crimes.

The former head of the Nazi security police on trial for war crimes admitted he received regular reports during 1942 of the progress of the program to exterminate the Jewish population in German-occupied territories of eastern Europe.

Reports Sent To Him

Exhibiting the reports, sent to Kaltenbrunner when he was a high SS (Elite Guard) and police official in Austria, John Amen, United States prosecutor, asked: "Is that not just one of a series of reports that went to you every month?"

"Yes," Kaltenbrunner replied, as Nazi civil commissioner for the occupied eastern territories, actually benefited the Ukraine.

The Russians objected to an affidavit which the defense contended would show the Nazis "introduced an orderly economic system" in the Ukraine, that the land "was not stupidly exploited," and that 180,000 German tractors had been sent into the territory as part of a long-range development program.

Kaltenbrunner Reverses Self, Admits Seeing Death Decrees

Nuernberg, April 13 (AP)—Ernst Kaltenbrunner, former head of the Nazi Security Police, admitted today that he had been kept informed of Hitler extermination decrees, despite his previous declarations that he had no knowledge of many Gestapo crimes.

Under crossexamination by Assistant United States Prosecutor John Harlan Amen before the International Military Tribunal, Kaltenbrunner, who is on trial as a war criminal, said he was informed of Hitler's decrees for the extermination of Jews and the shooting of Allied captives. He also admitted signing a letter which discussed Hitler decrees of which he had professed ignorance earlier.

The towering defendant also acknowledged that he had received regular reports during 1942, when he was a high SS official in Austria, of the progress of Jewish extermination in the eastern occupied territories.

Reports Distributed

Amen, exhibiting one of these reports, demanded:

"Isn't that just one of a series of reports that went to you every month?"

"Yes," Kaltenbrunner replied. "I cannot deny that these reports were distributed to police officials all over the Reich."

The prosecution lost its fight to introduce as evidence a copy of a letter to Kaltenbrunner's counsel from the mayor of Oranienburg, a town near Berlin and site of a big concentration camp. Amen said the letter showed "that even minor officials in the Reich knew what the real conditions were."

Carbon Copy Sent

The letter was in reply to a request for evidence in the defendant's behalf. The mayor, Amen said, sent the prosecution a carbon copy.

The tribunal ruled that introduction of the material by the prosecution would be an infringement upon the rights of the defense, because the defense had not chosen to make use of the letters.

Former Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering was absent from the court for the third day, but a medical officer said the prisoner's cold was broken and he was expected to return to the dock Monday.

Asserts Bavaria Wants King

Monarchist Party Spokesman Says People Favor Prince Rupprecht

MUNICH, April 13 (AP).—A Bavarian Monarchist party spokesman declared today that the vast majority of American-supported German officials and politicians in Bavaria favor restoration of a king.

Baron Erwin von Aretin, pre-Nazi editor of the Munich newspaper "Neueste Nachrichten," said 80 per cent of the prominent figures in Munich city politics were "Monarchists at heart."

He said his information indicated that the Bavarian people desired a monarchy headed by seventy-two-year-old Prince Rupprecht, son of the late King Ludwig III of Bavaria.

Nazi Army Records Found

MUNICH, April 13 (AP).—Eight tons of German military records, listing the names of thousands of Waffen S. S. (Elite Guard) troopers and Wehrmacht soldiers, have been found hidden in caves along the River Main, American Military Government officials announced today. The records included court-martial documents showing that many soldiers were shot for "political crimes" charged to them by Gestapo agents, officers said.

Terrorist Youth Gang In Germany Broken Up

Hanover, Germany, April 13 (AP). An anti-Nazi gang of German youths, which was formed in 1933 to "fight for a free Germany" and continued to operate after the end of the war by terrorizing Poles and other refugees, has been "completely broken up," British military government officials announced today.

The gang, known as the "Edelweiss Pirates," consisted mainly of men between the ages of 18 and 22. They had their own marching song and wore the edelweiss badge—which was the same emblem used by *Wehrmacht* mountain troops.

August Koebnick, 22, a German, was arrested in February and confessed to being the leader of the movement in Hanover, where he claimed 200 members. Koebnick and twelve other leaders of the gang received prison sentencese up to one year. At their trials it was stated that their principal objective was "preying on poles and refugees generally."

Says Failure to Kill Meant His Own Death

Dachau, April 13 (A. P.).—Mans Altfuldisch, first of sixty-one defendants in the Mauthausen concentration camp trial to take the witness stand, declared today that failure to kill prisoners would have meant his own imprisonment and possibly death.

"It was the frequently mentioned goal of the camp's commanders," Altfuldisch testified, "to kill prisoners. If I and the other little people had not assisted them in it we ourselves would have come into concentration camps and probably even have been killed."

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Russian Share in Assets Is Asked As '39 Ouster Stalks Dying League

F. L. Lewis
By The Associated Press.

GENEVA, April 13—The specter of its last futile gesture in 1939, the expulsion of the Soviet Union from membership, haunted the League of Nations today as delegates sought to dodge a resolution that would give Russia a share in League assets.

The [illegible] gate, Emile Charveriat, suggested that Russia be cut in on the League's funds, but his proposal was dropped for lack of a second. Later the Polish delegate, Jan Rosner, formally introduced a resolution on behalf of Poland and Czechoslovakia that called for giving Russia part of the proceeds because of the Soviet contribution to victory "and to the constitution of the new world."

Although the Polish proposal was declared out of order, it was decided to discuss it on Monday. An informal canvass of delegates showed strong opposition to it.

These delegates said an attempt would be made to have Poland either withdraw the resolution, or change it to a mere expression of friendship for Russia without any legal or financial consequences. The British delegate said the matter was purely academic "in view of the fact that the U.S.S.R. itself has put in no claim."

Normally, Russia would not be entitled to a part in the division of the League's assets because it was decided that only present members of the League would be beneficiaries.

Frenchman's Distinction

The commission's proposal for disposition of the 26-year-old League's assets is that only the present members are entitled to portions. Charveriat drew a distinction in Russia's case, saying she was expelled and had not walked out.

A resolution providing for final dissolution of the League upon the close of its last assembly next week awaited adoption.

The resolution, unanimously approved last night by a League commission, calls for the appointment of a board of liquidation to wind up the League's affairs, and provides for the International Labor Office to carry on unaffected by the League's demise.

The Resolution

The resolution contained the following clause:

"As from the day following the close of the present session of the Assembly, the League of Nations shall cease to exist, except for the sole purpose of the liquidation of its affairs."

The resolution added that the United Nations was created for "purposes of the same nature as those for which the League of Nations was established. . . . Since the new organization has taken up its functions, the League of Nations may be dissolved."

On December 14, 1939, the Assembly of the League, which had met in Geneva to consider Russian aggression in Finland, adopted a report stating that Russia had, "by its own action, placed itself outside the Covenant" of the League and asked the Council of the League to consider necessary steps. On the same day the Council adopted a resolution which stated that "the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic is no longer a member of the League."

Reds Denied Share In League Assets

Geneva, April 13 (AP)—France proposed today that Russia be allowed a share of the League of Nations' assets, but failed to obtain support in the commission considering the liquidation.

When no member seconded the motion, made by French delegate Emil Charveriat, the commission chairman, Sir [illegible] Chaterjee, rejected it.

Charveriat declared it would be "an equitable action" to give the Soviet Union a part of the League's as yet unfixed total of liquid assets, because the world owned her much for her war victories.

Russ Cite U.S. 'Inconsistency' On Spies

Gunther

Moscow, April 13 (AP)—Russians read with considerable interest today a statement by United States Secretary of State Byrnes that he was determined to obtain an appropriation of $4,150,326 for a separate intelligence unit.

The account appeared in *Izvestia*, told of Byrnes' recent attempt to gain reinstatement of the allotment, after it was turned down by a congressional committee.

Particular significance was attached here to *Izvestia's* account quoting Byrnes as saying that "an intelligence service is not only an important mechanism for accomplishing our foreign policy but also a real element in our national system of security."

Russians say they find it difficult to reconcile such statements with criticisms in the United States of intelligence services of other countries.

Ku Klux Klan Cited

The Russian press, in a wide variety of comment on international news, also took notice of reports of Ku Klux Klan activity in the United States; charged Britain with "increased interest in empire preferences," and said that the trial of Gen. Draja Mihailovic in Yugoslavia was "one of the links in the cause of uprooting fascism's last children."

An *Izvestia* commentator accused Britain of attempting to cling to what was described as her "shaking position" in world trade by "empire preferences."

Bread-Ration Offer Printed

Izvestia published without comment a speech by Prime Minister Attlee that Britain would ration bread if the United States and other grain-supplying nations could agree to follow suit. Bread has been rationed in the Soviet Union since the start of the war.

Izvestia likewise published without comment reports of a revival of Klan activities in the United States.

President Truman's speech at Hyde Park yesterday paying tribute to the late President Roosevelt was conspicuously displayed by the Soviet press and the Moscow radio carried accounts on home and short wave bands.

Russian Uses His Jeep To Rout Hungry Wolves

MOSCOW, April 13 (AP).—The Russians have adapted the jeep to another new use—wolf-chasing.

A report by [illegible] Bakinsky, in the Bakinsky Rabochi, said a pack of hungry wolves set upon a drove of horses in the Milsky steppe near a collective farm recently.

A farmer named Dzhafarov, noticing the wolves, turned his jeep off the road and pursued the wolves across the steppe. The wolves turned tail and fled, whereupon farmer Dzhafarov rounded up the horses and drove them home ahead of his jeep.

Molotov Entertains Hungarian

MOSCOW, April 13 (AP)—Hungarian Premier Ferenc Nagy was the guest of honor tonight at a reception given by Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov. Premier Nagy, here for talks with Soviet leaders, has been received by Premier Stalin.

GREEK REGENT SEEN STAYING

Informants Say Damaskinos Decides To Keep On Job

Athens, April 13 (AP)—Sources which preferred anonymity said tonight that Archbishop Damaskinos has decided to continue in his post as Regent or Greece.

Since the formation of the new Greek Cabinet after the national elections of March 31, Damaskinos had indicated [illegible] the regency he accepted under British sponsorship a year and a half ago.

Informants said Damaskinos cabled his decision to remain as Regent to King George II of Greece, in exile in London.

Meanwhile, three leaders of the National Bloc, a coalition of centrist parties, indicated they might resign from the Cabinet following the transmission of a message from the monarchists to King George. In the message the monarchists declared the National Bloc was discussing the regency question with "an Allied representative."

Resignations Considered

The National Bloc leaders, George Papandreou, Payanotis Kanellopoulos and Sophocles Venizelos, ministers without portfolio, told newsmen that the monarchists' message lodged "distrust and blame against the bloc leaders" and that they were considering resigning. They did not further explain their position.

[A London radio broadcast recorded in New York by CBS said the trio's action followed a telegram which a number of Monarchist deputies sent to King George indicating that they intended to press for an early plebiscite on the King's return as soon as the Greek Parliament meets.]

Russia and Hungary Sign Oil and Bauxite Pacts

Reach Preliminary Accord on Forming Companies

BUDAPEST, April 12 (Delayed) (AP).—Russia and Hungary have signed preliminary agreements covering formation of Russo-Hungarian oil and bauxite (aluminum) companies, although negotiations for the aluminum company are not yet final, a reliable informant said today. The terms of the agreements were not disclosed.

[In Moscow a Tass news agency dispatch from Budapest said companies for aluminum and for oil and gas exploration and oil refining had been organized.]

Completion of the bauxite arrangements was said to hinge on whether the Russians would accept a compromise offered by the Hungarians on the shares of one bauxite company involved in the negotiations. The Russians said 47 per cent of the stock in the company was German-owned and would, therefore, become Russian property under the Potsdam agreement, the informant said.

But the Hungarians insisted that only 32 per cent of the stock was German-owned, and later offered 38 per cent as a compromise. The informant said this compromise had not yet been accepted.

1,000 Hungarians Stage Food Riot

J. Quinn

Budapest, April 13 (AP)—The newspaper *Vilagossag* said today that several policemen suffered minor inpjuries yesterday when more than 1,000 persons staged a food riot in the village of Tiboldaroc.

The newspaper said the rioters broke into a flour mill and carted away a large quantity of flour impounded by the food ministry.

Claiming that the rioters were Fascists and reactionaries, the newspaper said nineteen participants were arrested.

Various afternoon newspapers reported that twelve persons were arrested under Hungary's new Republic defense law which includes a provision for heavy penalties for circulating true or untrue statements against the Republic.

Those arrested—the first detentions under the new law—were accused of such crimes as praising Fascism, jesting about the current régime, making cartoons critical of the Government, spreading "rumors" and singing in German, the newspapers said.

Blast Kills 18 Hungary Troops

BUDAPEST, April 13 (AP).—Eighteen Hungarian soldiers were killed and [illegible]-seven others were wounded Thursday when a store of munitions exploded in an army officers' training school here, it was revealed today.

Polish Socialist Claims 7,000 Politicians Slain

Warsaw, April 13 (AP)—Gen. Josef Cyrankiewicz, secretary general of the Socialist party, said today "it is undoubtedly true" that 7,000 Polish politicians were slain in the last nine months.

The Socialist leader and organizer of the Socialists said in an interview the killings were continuing at a rate of nearly 30 daily and that he narrowly escaped.

He placed the blame on Nazi-Fascist elements within Poland and elements which he described as financed by the former London Polish Government in exile. He said lawlessness in Poland was not the fault of the Warsaw Government but in part was caused by postwar psychoses.

Frank Refuses To Answer Charge

Prague, April 13 (AP)—Karl Hermann Frank, Nazi ruler of Czechoslovakia, and now on trial as this country's top war criminal, told the crowded People's Court yesterday that "it is against my feeling of honor to discuss German internal affairs before the Czech public."

Frank's statement came after Gen. Kurt Daluege, who succeeded Reinhard Heydrich as protector of Bohemia and Moravia, testified that he accepted the responsibility for organizational matters, but that Frank, as Minister of State, had handled the political affairs.

Frank refused a court order to reply directly to Daluege, saying, "I cannot talk to a man who is mentally ill."

Daluege retorted that the rumor that he was mentally deficient had been spread falsely by Heinrich Himmler, chief of the Gestapo.

Daluege, who faces trial on war-crimes charges himself, said that Adolf Hitler had told him at Heydrich's funeral to take over as protector, but that Himmler ordered him to turn all authority over to Frank in September, 1943.

3,000 Italian Captives Revolt

ROME, April 13 (AP)—The Italian news agency Ansa said today that 3,000 Italian prisoners at a British concentration camp at Taranto revolted yesterday and an unspecified number escaped. The dispatch said an Italian officer was reported killed by sentries who opened fire in an attempt to restore order.

Duce's $65,000 Ring Found

MILAN, Italy, April 13 (AP).—A platinum and diamond ring which once belonged to Benito Mussolini has been found by Milanese police. The ring, which contains a thirty-two-grain (ten-carat) diamond and is valued at more than $65,000, was lost at Dongo after Mussolini's capture by partisans.

Russians Lead Vienna Liberation Day Parade

Vienna, April 13 (AP)—Russian troops led other Allied forces today in a celebration of the first anniversary of the liberation of Vienna by the Red Army.

American troops were given second place in the line of march behind the Russians. The British were third and the French fourth.

After the military ceremonies several thousand Austrian civilians paraded with banners acclaiming Prime Minister Stalin and the Red Army.

Sweden Goes Shopping

Issues Booklet to Show Advantages as Market for Exporters

STOCKHOLM, April 13 (AP).—After being cut off from the world for more than five years, Sweden is seeking to sell herself as an importer's market. A new booklet, issued by the Federation of Swedish Wholesale Merchants and Importers, explains why.

The end of the war found Sweden's biggest supplier and second best customer completely out of the running—Germany, which in 1938 sold Sweden $124,640,000 worth of goods. Great Britain stood second with $95,120,000 and the United States third with $84,840,000.

"Sweden's import requirements, like those of other countries, will be extraordinarily large for a considerable time to come," the booklet states. In 1939 Sweden had a surplus of imports over exports totaling $152,500,000.

Jerusalem Hunger Strikers Rise To 16

Jerusalem, April 13 (AP)—Three orthodox Jewish members of the "Misrahi party" today joined thirteen prominent Zionists who began a hunger strike yesterday in sympathy with 1,014 refugees detained in the Italian harbor of La Spezia after attempting to sail for Palestine.

The original thirteen fasters were selected from hundreds of volunteers. They assembled at the Jewish National Council building where ten offices had been outfitted as bedrooms. Two doctors were placed in attendance.

They declared today they would continue the strike until the uncertified refugees were allowed to proceed to Palestine.

LEAFLET BOMBS BURST

JERSALEM, April 13—(AP) Four leaflet bombs exploded tonight in the center of Jerusalem, spreading pamphlets issued by the Jewish extremist organization "Irgun Zvai Leumi."

ELECTION FRAUD IS FEARED IN IRAN

Rightwing Faction Sees U.N. as Only Hope for Fair Ballot

J. Goodwin

TEHRAN, April 13—(AP) A rightwing deputy declared today that Iran could be assured of a fair election only through United Nations intervention, while a Tudeh (leftist) leader threatened "vigorous action" to suppress alleged terrorism against Tudeh followers in outlying provinces.

Premier Ahmed Qavam has promised to call elections for a new Parliament immediately after Russian troops complete their withdrawal from Iran. The deadline for the evacuation under the Soviet-Iranian agreement is May 6.

No Report of Withdrawal

Meanwhile a government official said no reports had been received of Soviet troops actually leaving northwestern Azerbaijan province, but that some barracks had been vacated by the Russians in the provincial capital of Tabriz and occupied by Azerbaijan troops.

The desire for United Nations intervention in the election was expressed by a rightwing deputy who had served in the Parliament whose tenure expired March 11. Returning from the Iraq border region, where he had been since the arrest of rightist leader Zia Ed-Din Tabatabi, he said:

"Our only hope for a fair election is in intervention by the United Nations. The central government is influenced by the Russians, and the Tudeh party will seat the candidates it wants. Frankly, most rightwing leaders are afraid to announce for seats."

Assails 'Outlaw Bands'

At a holiday rally here yesterday a Tudeh party leader declared "outlaw bands" in Mazanderan, Gilan and Khorasan provinces, recently evacuated by the Russians, "are terrorizing and torturing Tudeh members. If the central government does not intervene we must take vigorous action ourselves."

One party member was stabbed to death and his brother severely wounded outside the Tudeh club in Tehran. Party leaders said the fight was the outcome of "a personal feud between the brothers and two men who attacked them."

The British parliamentary mission of Michael Foote and Brig. Anthony Head left for London today, unable to obtain Soviet permission to visit Azerbaijan.

Iran Bans Planting Of Opium Poppies

Tehran, April 13 (A. P.).—The planting of opium-bearing poppies in Iran was forbidden in a proclamation issued today by Premier Ahmed Qavam. The Premier said in a radio speech recently that "80 per cent of the population is addicted to opium."

English Menu In Manchuria

Kaiyuan, Manchuria, April 13 (AP)—When an American correspondent entered a tea shop in this remote central Manchuria city, he was handed a menu printed in English.

Asked whether there were English-speaking people in the community, the waitress said the correspondent was the first ever to enter the shop.

"Then why," he asked, "do you have a menu in English?"

Because, came her response, "the American Army is coming."

The entire shop personnel was obviously downcast when told that the Americans were not coming.

Levant Presidents To Visit in U. S.

Beyrouth, April 13 (A. P.).—The Beyrouth press reported today that President Al Sayed Shukri al Kuwatly of Syria, and President Bechara Khoury of the Lebanese Republic, had received and accepted invitations of President Truman to visit the United States.

Chiang Offers To Compromise On Manchuria

To Limit Troops There if His Armies May Occupy Changchun and Harbin

By The Associated Press

CHUNGKING, April 13.—The Chinese government reportedly offered today to compromise with the Communists in Manchuria, whose complex problems so far have stumped an American-Chinese peace committee of three generals.

The report of the offer came from the spokesman of the third-party Democratic League, highlighting a flurry of political activity touched off by word that General Marshall was on his way back to China.

Long Conferences Held

The Democratic League spokesman said that Gen. Chen Cheng, Minister of War, had agreed informally to limit the number of Government troops in Manchuria if the Communists would withhold their forces and permit Chungking's armies to occupy Changchun, the capital, and the city of Harbin.

The Russians will quit Changchun tomorrow but a Government army still is held up about midway between Mukden and the capital by strong Communist forces.

There were long conferences throughout the day between Government and Communist leaders. Once more optimism began peeping through the gloom that had settled over Chungking almost from the day Marshall, special United States envoy to China, left for Washington.

Manchuria Still Main Problem

Leaders of the Kuomintang (Government party) met with heads of the Democratic League, which was urging the Kuomintang and the Communists to settle their differences through the league's mediation.

Manchuria still was the main problem, with Government and Communist armies struggling for possession of areas from which the Russians are withdrawing.

An Associated Press dispatch from Peiping said Lieut. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., United States member of the committee of three, had advised Marshall that the situation in Manchuria was serious, and that Gillem was waiting for further instructions.

Fact-Finding Visit Held Up

[The dispatch said the committee's fact-finding visit to Manchuria was being held up apparently waiting on an agreement from higher up, since Gillem and the Communist and Government generals seemed to lack the authority to reach an accord among themselves.]

Marshall's return to China from a visit in Washington will find Chungking, now in its last month as the nation's capital, filled once more with suspicion.

Steering Group Works Hard

Communist leaders indicated they might refuse to participate in the National Assembly, now scheduled to open May 5 at Nanking, unless agreement is reached on Manchuria and a new constitution for China.

The steering committee of the All-Party Political Consultation Conference worked throughout the day on the draft of the constitution, trying to get it ready for the Assembly.

The Communist leaders said if agreements were reached within the next few days, they should be able to get their delegates to Nanking by May 5, even though they were scattered from Manchuria to the border of French Indo-China.

China Truce Unit Stalled Without Gen. Marshall

Peiping, April 13 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., disclosed today that the Sino-American Peace Committee of three, with substitutes having replaced all the original members, is powerless to act in the Manchurian crisis.

Gillem said he has acquainted General Marshall, whom he temporarily replaced as the American member, with the seriousness of the Manchurian situation. He is awaiting instructions from Marshall, who left by plane from Washington yesterday to return as President Truman's special envoy to China.

The committee marked time today, its fact-finding mission to Manchuria halted short of that territory.

Negotiated Both Truces

A source close to the committee said Marshall's immediate return is vital if accomplishments thus far toward unifying China are to be preserved. Marshall personally negotiated both political and military truces between Chinese Government and Communist factions in January. The agreements have not been made effective and the Manchurian situation is admittedly more tense than when Marshall left for Washington a month ago.

A reconnaissance plane dispatched by Sino-American truce headquarters here to the area north of Shanhaikwan and south of Suichung returned with photographs showing five breaks in the Peiping-Mukden railroad, at the start, of the Government communication line to Manchuria.

The Government filed protests, charging violation of the cease-fire agreement, with truce headquarters.

Compromise Held Possible

[In Chungking, a Democratic League spokesman said there is a strong possibility that a compromise can be reached over the Manchurian question. He said War Minister Chen Cheng had agreed to limit the Governments occupation troops in the northeast—Manchuria—if the Communists would withhold their own forces and permit Government troops to occupy Changchun and Harbin. He said, however, a formal meeting to discuss the compromise had not been held.]

From Chinhsien, the Government newspaper *New Life* asserted that Communist troops were concentrating for an attack on Suichung. Considerable troop movement also was reported from Communist-held districts of Jehol province along the left flank of the Peiping-Mukden railway.

Szepingkai Reinforced

The official Central News Agency said Communists were reinforcing Szepingkai as the Government's new 1st Army approached to within twenty miles of that rail junction of the rich central plains.

One cease-fire team which headed for Szepingkai the first of the week was still in Kaiyuan, powerless to attempt to halt the civil strife until an agreement has been reached by Government and Communist leaders.

All compromises so far have been rejected, including one that the Communists withdraw from Manchurian rail lines, but which in effect conceded them control of the countryside.

To Watch Russ Leave

Mukden, April 13 (AP)—Major Robert Rigg, of Chicago, assistant United States military attaché, and five American correspondents left by plane today for Changchun to observe the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Manchurian capital.

The Russians, who have occupied Changchun since the Japanese surrender, are scheduled to begin evacuation tomorrow.

Chinese Government military officials warned the corespondents the trip would be dangerous, saying it appeared likely that Communist troops would attempt to capture the city as soon as the Russians withdrew.

Troop Dispositions

The Communists were reported to have large concentrations of troops around Changchun. The Government has only 7,000 armed men in the city, while the Communists near by have several times that number.

SHANGHAI, April 13 (AP)—Plans for mass deportation of all Nazi Germans in China were announced today by United States military authorities who emphasized that "we are going to get them all—even those who have been able to evade the Chinese so far."

Chinese authorities already have rounded up many Germans in China. Most of these now are in the Shanghai area, where the situation is complicated by the presence of some 20,000 Jewish and other refugees who fled Germany and Austria years ago to get away from the Nazis.

Several months ago Chungking issued a blanket repatriation order for all Germans and Austrians. This caused great alarm in Shanghai's ghetto, where many Jews feared they would be forced to return to anti-Semitic countries.

Recently the sweeping deportation policy was modified to permit exemption of persons "who have neither acted as spies nor been suspected of espionage nor collaborated with enemy nations during the war."

The new round-up thus involves detection of Nazis seeking camouflage amid the multitude of bona fide refugees as well as those trying to disappear into the vastness of China.

Col. Richard C. Wittman of Lincoln, Neb., repatriation chief in the China theatre, said the Nazis to be sent back to Germany probably would be tried in war crimes courts there.

He said negotiations were under way with Soviet, British and French authorities for the return of these repatriates to the respective sections of Germany controlled by those powers.

The repatriation will be in American ships, the first of which is expected to sail next June with about 1,500 Germans, including wives and children of alleged Nazis.

"This by no means will complete the repatriation of Germans from China," Colonel Wittman emphasized. "The list will continue to grow, as evidence is still coming in."

Colonel Wittman explained that the repatriation was initiated by the United States "in line with our policy that all enemy nationals be cleared from China—Germans as well as Japanese."

He said that 1,400,000 Japanese already had been sent home from the China theatre, exclusive of Manchuria, and that the balance

U.S. Weather Station In Africa Will Be Sold To Spain

Cairo, April 13 (AP)—Fred W. Ramsey, of the United States Foreign Liquidation Commission, said today the United States Army Air Force weather-reporting and communications installations in Rio de Oro, Spanish [illegible] on the northwest coast of Africa were being sold to the Spanish Government.

Ramsey said that certain operational rights granted to the Air Transport Command in 1943 under an agreement between the United States military attaché in Madrid and the Spanish Government provided for the sale of the facilities to Spain after the United States was through with them.

Maj. Gen. Henry S. Aurand, commanding the African-Middle East theater, said the disposal of surplus property in most of the Middle East probably would be completed this month or next.

Aurand said at a press conference that 1,500 United States soldiers now in Egypt would be transferred home or to occupation duty elsewhere after the disposal of United States installations to the Egyptian Government. He added that he hoped this would be completed within two months.

U. S. Army Moves to Ship Nazis From China, With First Group Scheduled to Sail in June

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of 670,000 should be out by the end of May, instead of September, as originally scheduled.

Some 11,000 Koreans, mainly destitute, also have been repatriated, Colonel Wittman asserted, and 51,000 others are due to leave soon.

Prominent Nazis To Be Removed From China

Shanghai, April 13 (AP)—A round-up of prominent Nazis hiding out in China was announced today by American military authorities as plans were laid for mass deportation—in American ships—of all Germans who have been connected with the Hitler regime.

"We are going to get them all—even those who have been able to evade the Chinese so far," said Col. Richard C. Wittmann, of Lincoln, Neb., repatriation chief in the China theater.

Probably Will Be Tried

Wittman said the Nazis probably would be tried in war-crime courts in Germany, and added that negotiations were under way with Soviet, British and French authorities for the return of these repatriates to their respective sections of the Fatherland.

Chinese authorities already have rounded up many Germans in China. Most of these now are in the Shanghai area.

Wittman said the first deportation ship probably would sail next June with about 1,500 Germans, including the wives and children of alleged Nazis.

More Face Deportation

"This by no means will complete the reparation of Germans from China," he emphasized. "The list will continue to grow, as evidence is still coming in."

He explained the reparation was initiated by the United States "in line with our policy that all enemy nationals be cleared from China—Germans, as well as Japanese."

Jap Repatriation Figures

Wittmann reported also that 1,400,000 Japanese have been repatriated from the China theater, exclusive of Manchuria, and the remainder of 670,000 should be out by the end of May instead of December, as originally scheduled.

He said 11,000 Koreans, mainly destitutes, had been repatriated and 51,000 others, all who desire to go back, are starting home. Formosa, Canton and French Indo-China are to be cleared of Korean repatriates within a few days.

CHINESE CONVICT PUPPET PRESIDENT

Shanghai, April 13 (A. P.).—Chen Kung-po, whose role as Japanese-appointed puppet president for China made him China's major war riminal, was convicted of treason today at Soochow after a six-hour trial and sentenced to death.

The judge said that the evidence clearly proved that Chen and his predecessor, the late Wang Ching-wi, together organizd a governmnt against the best interests of China. Wang died under somewhat mysterious circumstances in Japan. His widow is scheduled to be tried on April 15, followed by Dr. Chu Min-yi, puppet Foreign Minister.

The verdict against Chen will be sent to Nanking's highest court for automatic appeal.

Americans In Shanghai Ask Release From Jail

Shanghai, April 13 (AP)—A habeas corpus petition on behalf of three Americans detained in jail here since November without charges was filed in Shanghai District Court today to test the right of the United States Army to detain American civilians.

The three—Donald Chisholm, T. C. Garrett and Robert S. Fockler—had been arrested on orders of the American War Crimes Office. Paul Premet, French attorney, contends that since abolition of extrality, United States Army authorities have jurisdiction over army personnel only.

The War Crimes Office operates under an agreement with the Chinese Government allowing it to arrest and hold persons suspected of crimes against the American Government. The decision whether to press charges against the three Americans now rests with the Justice Department in Washington.

Stars And Stripes Ends China Edition

Shanghai, April 13 (AP)—The China edition of *Stars and Stripes*—for 6½ months the daily newspaper of the Yanks in this country—went to press for the last time today.

Stars and Stripes was published on confiscated Japanese presses in Shanghai and replaced the *China Lantern*, a triweekly printed in Calcutta for the CBI troops. Most of the staff is homeward bound.

Rajah Expects Sarawak To Approve Its Cession

Singapore, April 13 (AP)—Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, 71-year-old white Rajah of Sarawak, said today he was confident the subjects of his North Borneo domain would approve his proposal to cede the country to the British crown.

"Why shouldn't they?" he asked at a press conference. "Why should they think the Old Man—which is what they call me—would be letting them down now?"

End Of Autocracy

Brooke said he had been misrepresented in reports that he planned to sell his country for £1,000,000. He said that on the contrary, he was carrying out a policy instituted before the war when he granted a small measure of institutional reform in 1941.

The Rajah said that Sarawak had been under the more or less autocratic rule of the Brooke family for 100 years, and he had decided that the day for such autocratic rule was past.

Therefore, he said, he had concluded it was the best policy to turn the country over to the British crown, so that the British Government would be available to restore the war damage to the country's damaged resources and the British Colonial Administration could undertake the education of the people, with the eventual goal of self-government.

The Rajah declared that "my brother's family" objected to the cession proposal and that his nephew, Anthony Brooke, formerly the Rajah Muda (crown prince) next in succession to rule the country, had organized strong opposition to the plan.

But, he explained, his brother and two members of the House of Commons would soon visit Sarawak to make certain the country's people approved of turning the domain over to the British crown.

He said that his nephew was not coming to Sarawak and that the latter was no longer the Rajah Muda, "because I've deposed him."

Sarawak's oil properties, developed by the Shell Company—from which the Rajah and the Sarawak Company drew royalties — have been devastated, Sir Charles said.

Would Become "Private Citizen"

The Rajah will fly to Sarawak Monday and plans to remain there until October, and then "come out as a private citizen, with no responsibilities."

Asked what he would do if Sarawak's people objected to the cession, Brooke replied:

"I'll continue as I am now, a rajah."

3,000,000 Ton Rice Shortage Predicted

Singapore, April 13 (AP)—A world rice shortage of 3,000,000 tons was reported today in a statistical release from the office of Lord Killearn, special commissioner in Southeast Asia investigating the food situation.

Production in Burma, Siam and Indo-China this year was reported to be barely enough for domestic needs in contrast with their normal export of 6,000,000 tons annually.

Japs 'Not So Sorry To Leave China'

Peiping, April 13 (AP)—Japanese in North China seem to have no regrets as they leave for Tientsin and repatriation.

"Not so sorry to leave China," said one. "Japan safer. No chance of having war there."

NEHRU GIVES PLAN FOR INDIAN PRINCES

New Delhi, April 13 (A. P.).—Princely rulers of major Indian States can well continue in office during the interim federation government until the question of their future is decided by their own people, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru suggested tonight.

"We do not want to invite conflict where we can avoid it," Nehru said at a press conference, speaking as the head of an all-India people's conference. But the rulers of the small States, Nehru said, "cannot function at all."

"We are prepared to pension them off, not because of any principle of equity but because we want to get on (with the transition to complete independence from Britain) without conflict on petty matters," he said.

There are approximately 600 of the British-controlled States within India, Nehru said, commenting that some were "not States at all, but merely petty estates containing from 200 to 300 people."

Evidence Lacking, Japanese Prince Freed On War Charge

Tokyo, April 13 (AP)—Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, only member of the Imperial family jailed as a war-criminal suspect, was freed today from Sugamo Prison for lack of evidence.

Nashimoto, 72, was angry because the Japanese liaison office failed to send an automobile to take him to the charred ruins of his mansion. He readily accepted a ride in an Associated Press jeep.

Still in a bad humor when he reached home, he threw rocks at Japanese photographers. The cameramen quickly bowed. He had brushed them off once en route home.

Saluted By Policeman

Pedestrians and streetcar riders gaped as they recognized Nashimoto on his jeep ride. Policemen saluted.

Upon seeing cherry trees in bloom, he exclaimed: "How beautiful. I never thought I would see them this spring."

His anger ebbing, he said he was well treated in prison. He praised the commandant, Col. Robert M. Hardy, of Yakima, Wash.

Asked how the prisoners felt about former Premier Hideki Tojo, Nashimoto replied:

"We avoided talking about Tojo or the war."

Talked About Religion

He and another prisoner "talked mostly about the origins of Christianity, Buddhism and other religions and how they came to be introduced in Japan. . . .

"I don't think I should have been held. I had nothing to do with the war. I never thought Japan could win. . . .

"If they held me, I don't see why they didn't blame two other members of the imperial family who were connected with the war." He named them as Prince Kotohito Kanin, chief of the general staff until 1940, who died last January, and Prince Hiroyashu Fushimi, former chief of the naval general staff.

Made A Field Marshal In 1932

Nashimoto took part in the Russo-Japanese war, became a full general in 1923 and a field marshal in 1932. He was a supreme war councilor and lord custodian of national shrines for many years.

Also released from Sugamo today was Kiyoshi Gogo, former president of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, also for lack of evidence that he was a war criminal.

Conservatives To Dominate Jap Diet

Tokyo, April 13 (AP)—Virtually final, unofficial returns from Japan's general election emphasized tonight that a heavy conservative bloc would dominate the House of Representatives which meets May 10 to consider a new constitution.

Meanwhile Japanese were promised a [illegible] between Premier Shidehara, who is determined to retain his Cabinet until the constitution has been adopted, and the Liberal party leader, Ichiro Hatoyama, who wants to form a coalition government.

141 Seats For Liberals

With only one seat of the 466-member House to be filled, newspaper figures gave the Liberals—who actually are conservative — 141 seats, a lead of 48 over their nearest rivals, the Progressives, who also are conservative. The Progressive membership was reduced by tonight's figures to 93.

With their total of 234 votes, the two parties hold a bare majority, but may get support from many of the 80 independents and some of the 92 Social Democrats elected. The latter has both right and left factions. Other seats went to: minor parties, 39; Co-operatives, 14, and Communists, 5.

Will Meet With 465

The House will meet with 465 members. A last-minute change in the election law eliminated two seats previously scheduled to be added to the 466 House membership. One seat will remain vacant because the leading candidate in Fukui prefecture failed to obtain the minimum total necessary for election. A special election next month may fill that vacancy.

Since the Japanese normally have been politically conservative, the results had been anticipated, although it was expected that the newly enfranchised women and young men would give some support to left-wing Socialists and Communists.

Coalition Sought

Hatoyama, who recently acknowledged he wrote a book praising Hitler and Mussolini but said he later disavowed it, called for a coalition to oust the aging Shidehara's Cabinet.

However, chief Cabinet Secretary Wataru Narahashi said tonight that Shidehara is determined to continue his administration to the close of the special Diet session scheduled to open May 10.

"No Need To Resign"

Narahashi said the elections did not seek a vote of confidence from the people, but were held because a new election law had been enacted. Therefore, it is not necessary that the Government resign en bloc and it would not have been even had one party emerged with an overwhelming majority, he reasoned.

Meantime, Kyodo news agency reported that the mayor of Sendai resigned and an election official at Yahata village was reported by police to have committed suicide to accept responsibility for alleged mass disqualification of voters.

Eight thousand were reported to have been denied the right to vote in Sendai for various reasons.

Spheres Of Influence Strong

Assessing the results of the election, in which women voted for the first time and chose at least 35 of their sex to the Diet, the influential newspaper *Asahi* said:

"The fact that many votes were cast for old influences such as the Progressive and Liberal parties demonstrates that realities do not change at a jump . . . We must remember that old spheres of influence still continue to be strong and that these feudalistic, conservative spheres constitute the greatest impediment to freedom or progress in the democratic revolution of Japan."

Yomiuri Hochi commented "if the people do not maintain strict vigilance . . . the results may become the start of a big offensive for reactionary influences."

Mainichi noted the success of the women, of Leftist candidates and of "unknown men," then said:

"The Government should honestly recognize that a fearful warning candidly was given in the results. . . ."

W. MacMahon Ball, British Commonwealth member of the Allied four-power council and an observer of the election, said judgment should not be on "the election returns but on the way the new Diet applies itself to problems that confront it."

Representatives of the United States, Russia and China on the council made no comment.

Year Changes Jap Mind

Tokyo, April 13 (AP)—One year ago Tokyo newspapers carried lengthy accounts of Franklin D. Roosevelt's death and termed him "an inciter of war."

Today Premier Shidehara—silent and inactive during the war—paid tribute to the late President.

"On the anniversary of Mr. Roosevelt's death," the Premier said, "I recall to mind the great work to which he dedicated himself in the interests of in ernational security during the crowded, stormy days of his official career. I feel confident his memory will always live in the grateful appreciation of the whole world."

Japan Gets U. S. Army Food

TOKYO, April 13 (AP).—Nearly 1,900 tons of United States Army food considered liable to spoil in storage has been turned over to the Japanese, General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today. Included were 1,000 tons of canned foods, 272 tons of wheat, 218 tons of cracked corn and 200 tons of Army surplus wheat cereal.

Plane Lands by Radar in Tokyo

TOKYO, April 13 (AP).—A Pan American Airways Constellation carrying twenty-five passengers landed safely on Atsugi airstrip through a dangerous overcast last Tuesday by means of radar, the 68th Army Airways Communication Service Group said today. It was the first time that radar had been used to "talk a plane" to the ground at Atsugi.

U.S. Girls Adopt Korean Kimono

SEOUL, Korea, April 13 (AP).—Red Cross girls at 24th Corps headquarters who needed "formal" dresses for an Easter dance combined imagination with ingenuity in making highly flowered kimonos and colorful obi (sashes). Among those appearing in original kimono formals at the Seoul Red Cross Club was Sonia Projansky, of Rochester, N. Y.

Brazil Buys Surplus Goods

Rio de Janeiro, April 13 (AP)—L. W. Miller, United States liquidation commissioner for Eastern Latin America, announced today the Brazilian Government had bought ten per cent of surplus American property in Brazil for $1,150,000. The largest single item was $198,163 for trucks.

Woman Is Given 2½ Years In Canadian Spy Case

Ottawa, April 13 (AP)—Mrs. Emma Woikin, first of fifteen persons to be tried on charges involving membership in a Soviet-directed spy ring in Canada, has been sentenced to two years and six months on two counts of violating the Official Secrets Act.

The 25-year-old widow, formerly employed as a cipher clerk in the Canadian external affairs department, pleaded guilty yesterday and said she had given secret information to an official of the Russian Embassy because she loved Russia, although she had never been there.

Mrs. Woikin added that she once had applied for Russian citizenship "to learn the facts," and said she felt there "is hope for the poor" in the Soviet. She said she had not intended to bring harm to Canada.

Four of the other persons charged with espionage activities have been committed for trial and nine others still must face police court. The fifteenth person is being held in England.

Weather Ship In Peril Off Iceland; 140 Aboard

Reykjavik, Iceland, April 12 (AP). The U.S.S. Dearborn, a 1,200-ton weather observation ship, radioed today that it was leaking badly and in distress about 160 miles off the southern coast of Iceland.

The Dearborn, which has a crew of 140 officers and men, reported water already had reached the engine room and that its officers feared the ship would be unable to make port in the heavy sea and bad weather.

FINAL PASSAGE DELAYED UNTIL MONDAY SESSION

Measure Would Bar Call to Service from May 15 to October 15.

NINE-MONTH EXTENSION

All Proposals on Pay Boost, Terminal Leave for G.I.'s Rejected.

WASHINGTON, April 13—(AP) The House wrote a five-months induction holiday and an end to the drafting of teen-agers into a Selective Service extension bill today but delayed final action on the measure as a whole until Monday.

A decisive vote that would have sent the legislation to the Senate was blocked when Rep. Cox (D-Ga.) demanded a reading of the formally engrossed bill with all amendments. Speaker Rayburn told the House such a copy could not be ready before Monday.

So the House quit and put off the vote until then.

There is nothing left to do now except pass on a motion to recommit, which is conceded practically no chance and take final action. There will be no roll call on the amendments.

Senate Action Awaited

The Senate still has a say coming, however, in a committee-approved bill lacking the restrictions the House voted today. The House had been all set to pass the bill today. It had decided by a three-vote margin to prohibit any inductions between May 15 and October 15 of this year, although extending the draft law itself until February 15, 1947, or nine months from its present expiration date.

There was no record vote on the "holiday" proposal, which went into the measure by a teller count of 156 to 153 after charges it was inspired by "politics." The members turned down a request for a roll call vote on which the members would be recorded individually. An earlier tentative vote on the "holiday" was 149 to 127.

There was no record vote, either, on the amendment raising the present minimum draft age from 18 to 20. It went into the measure by a non-recorded vote of 195 to 96, the same as the earlier tentative ballot.

Bill Revised

As it neared formal passage, the bill was so sharply changed from the form in which it was written by the House Military committee that Georgia's new woman representative, Mrs. Helen Nankin, told the House "the guts have been cut out of this bill."

The House left unchanged its committee's recommendations for a maximum service liability of 18 months for all drafted men; for an outright ban against the induction of fathers; for authority for local draft boards to defer farm workers and for these ceilings on the July 1, 1947, strength of the armed forces: Army 1,070,000 officers and men; Navy 558,000; Marine corps 108,000.

Turned down were proposals to raise the pay of all service personnel; to give enlisted men the same terminal pay now granted to officers; to force the immediate discharge of all fathers now in service, and to count service in the merchant marine as part of the 18 months maximum required of inducted men.

The Administration fought against the teen-age ban and the draft "holiday" amendments, Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts accusing the House of resorting to "legislative mockery" and several members accusing their colleagues of being prompted by "politics" in voting for the "holiday."

Insists On Delay

Cox told reporters he insisted on a reading of the engrossed bill in order to put off the roll-call until Monday. His motive, he said, was to protect several members who had not expected the final vote to come today and were not present.

Chairman Vinson (D-Ga.) of the Naval committee offered the "holiday" amendment, while the ban on teen-age inductions was proposed by Chairman May (D-Ky.) of the Military committee. May said "it is wrong to draft children."

Vinson, May and others who supported the amendments based their argument on the contention an all-out recruitment drive would produce the necessary manpower for the armed services. Action on pay increases to spur enlistment is expected in separate legislation.

Opponents of both amendments claimed there are insufficient men in the age group from 20 through 29—which the legislation affects—to meet expected needs of the armed services.

Most of the eligibles in that group, they said, already have been drafted or have been rejected.

Army Spokesmen Critical

Army spokesmen who sat in the gallery during the debate said privately they expected a manpower shortage as a result of the legislation. Their only hope, they told reporters, lies in the Senate.

Cries of "politics" and "buck passing" arose over the holiday amendment and its provision that if recruitment has not produced the needed men by Oct. 15, the resumption of drafting is up to the President.

Cut Across Party Lines

The debate on May's amendment cut across party lines. Rep. Walter G. Andrews of New York, senior Republican on the Military committee, and Thomason, ranking next to May among Democratic members, both spoke in opposition.

Andrews argued that there were not enough acceptable men over 19 in the pool to fill the armed services' manpower needs between now and July 1, 1947.

Thomason said raising of the draft age minimum might force the reinduction of older men who have been discharged and keep in the service men who are eligible for discharge. It also would be "unfair" to teen-age youths who already have been drafted, he said.

May said in a speech supporting his proposal that General Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief of staff, recently told the Senate Military committee that boys in their teens are "not so suitable" for military service. The committee chairman declared it would be a "wise move" to suspend all inductions while a voluntary enlistment program is in operation.

The amendment was opposed by Rep. Lyle (D-Tex), a combat veteran of the recent war. Contending its adoption would amount to gambling with security, Lyle said "to me the price of peace is worth a great deal more than the price of war."

Objecting to a section of the legislation which exempts anyone who has a child, Rep. Cooley (D-NC) told the House it shouldn't act to give deferments to expectant fathers of illegitimate children."

An effort to write Army pay raises into the bill was defeated by a technicality. The proposal by Rep. Harness (R-Ind) was ruled out of order because his amendment did not deal directly with the draft. It called for increases ranging from 50 per cent for buck privates down to 10 per cent for colonels.

Assertions that the effect of the Vinson amendment would be to "pass the buck to the President" during the political campaigns were made by two Democrats, Reps. Ervin of North Carolina and Thomason of Texas.

"There's a lot more at stake now than an approaching congressional election," Thomason said.

Republicans who applauded when Vinson offered his proposal were chided by Thomason for their indicated support. In the past, he said, Republicans have complained against delegations of power to the President.

Rep. J. Leroy Johnson (R-Calif) argued that no manpower shortage could arise from an induction suspension because for the next five years there will be a reserve of 5,000,000 veterans of the recent war.

House Votes Holiday In Draft Inductions, Increases Age to 20

Peron Pledges Argentine Aid In Meeting World Food Needs

Washington, April 13 (AP)—Col. Juan Peron, the president-elect of Argentina, has promised to help meet the world food situation with "all his might," the UNRRA announced tonight.

Word of Peron's support for the Unietd Nations relief and rehabilitation program is trying to meet famine conditions in war-devastated areas came from Francis B. Sayre, the UNRRA's diplomatic adviser.

He had been sent to Argentina to enlist the co-operation of the Argentine Government in the present need for wheat.

Fiorello H. LaGuardia, UNRRA director general, said in a statement that he had previously been advised that President Farrell, whom Peron will replace shortly, had indicated his willingness to co-operate.

Peron Shows "Vital Interest"

Sayre discussed the famine situation with Peron at the latter's invitation.

"The president elect from the very first moment," Sayre said in a cable to LaGuardia, "showed a vital interest and a concern in the suffering and starving people of Europe.

"I informed him of the concrete suggestions which I had made to President Farrell and laid before the president elect, as I had previous laid before the Argentine Government, the extre gravity of the situation with special reference to the very serious developments of the last few days.

Argentines Held Eager To Aid

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"I told him frankly that Argentina had the opportunity to help suffering humanity as never before without hesitation. He declared that Argentina will help to the full extent of her ability in every way that is practicable. He pledged to me that when he comes into office he will push the Government's program for meeting the world emergency with all his might.

"These are the words of a determined man whose heart is touched. In him was the same quick and sympathetic response that I have met everywhere in Argentina. Argentine people are human and generous and eager to do their utmost to meet this crisis of world-wide suffering and hunger."

Protests To Senate Committee

The Senate Small Business Committee, meanwhile, reported getting a snowstorm of complaints that small American firms are hardest hit by the grain-for-Europe program. The committee asked the Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton D. Anderson, to discuss the situation with it on Monday.

Senators, particularly from the midWest, have received complaints that flour mills are threatened with a shutdown for lack of grain. Complaints also have come from small bake shops that they will be forced to close if their volume is reduced below the "break-even" point.

British Situation Noted

LaGuardia told Philip Noel-Baker, British Minister of State, that "only by diversions from the British Isles can we hope to get grain into the European countries whose stocks are now vanishing."

The former New York Mayor added that he appreciated 'fully the responsibility of my own country".

"I also understand," he added, "the critical food situation in Great Britain and I fully agree that we must have tangible proof of available wheat to replace pound for pound any advance which will be made this and next month to meet the crists in the countries affected.

"I am sure that the American people, too, will understand and in co-operation with the people of Great Britain ,will come forth to save millions of lives."

Buenos Aires Cabinet Plans Wheat Deliveries

Buenos Aires, April 13 (AP)—Juan Cooke, foreign minister, said tonight Argentina would put at the disposal of the UNRRA wheat pool before May 31 the remaining 120,000 tons of her 150,000-ton donation. Delivery of 30,000 tons was made recently.

He said the Cabinet would meet next week to discuss the question of exportable grain surpluses, not only to the UNRRA but for Argentina's commitments to Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Peru.

COTTON TRADE WITH JAPS

U.S. Shippers May Get Biggest Share Of Business

Washington, April 13 (AP)—American cotton shippers may get the major share of Japanese purchases expected to total more than 1,000,000 bales a year under an agreement reportedly under consideration by the Allied Control Commission.

Senators who have been consulted about negotiations now in progress said there were indications that the United States may be assigned about 65 per cent of import quotas expected to be set up under the direction of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

New Fight On Bowles's Order

These reports came as cotton states senators planned a new fight against an order by Economic Stabilizer Bowles increasing margin requirements on cotton futures trading to $50 a bale. Senator Maybank (D., S.C.) asserted Bowles's action was likely to bring a short crop next year with resulting steep price increases.

Senator Bankhead (D., Ala.) called for a meeting of cotton state senators Monday afternoon as Senator Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.), chairman of the Agriculture Committee, promised retaliatory measures if Bowles's order is not lifted.

Thomas announced that if any attempt was made to extend the life of OPA beyond July 1 he would seek to remove all controls over farm commodities.

British Loan Involved

State Department officials were reported working at a swift pace, meanwhile, to get through an agreement on the sale of cotton to the Japanese in the hope that its announcement might soften some Southern opposition that has arisen in the Senate to the proposed $3,750,000,000 British loan.

Under the proposed agreement, it was reported that Japanese import quotas would be set on a basis of sales to that country in the 25-year period before the war. American negotiators were pushing this plan as an alternative suggestion to a British Empire proposal that the base cover only the five years before the outbreak of the war. During that period India bartered cotton to Japan, while the United States virtually was frozen out of the market.

There was no indication, however, that the proposed Japanese agreement was linked in any way to suggestions that have been made by cotton states senators that Britain make clear that it will not use any of the loan it may get from this country for financing colonial cotton production.

HEMISPHERE UNITY HAILED BY BRADEN

Philadelphia, April 13 (A. P.).—Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden asserted today that "it is the people's job" to maintain Latin American co-operation and international accord.

"We have proved in this hemisphere," Bradon declared, "that conflicts can be prevented by mediation and arbitration and that peace can be brought to nations even in the midst of war."

Braden's address, prepared for a joint meeting of the Foreign Policy and Pan American Associations of Philadelphia, marked the first official observance of Pan American Day, set for Monday by President Truman.

To aid in a working good neighbor policy, Braden called upon the people of the United States to "tear down the walls of provincialism and ignorance of our Latin American neighbors." Further, he said, "it is imperative that reciprocal, fair economic co-operation be expanded to the maximum between the other republics and ourselves." The successful operation of hemispheric co-operation. Braden told the gathering, can be a guide for the United Nations.

Braden called attention to the mutual cultural backgrounds of the United States and its Southern neighbors, asserting "all the nations of the new world are consciously forging a culture."

Enemy Food-Aid Plan Reported

Washington, April 13 (AP)—The United States today was reported planning monthly expenditures of almost $60,000,000 to help feed occupied Germany and Japan until mid-1947.

A total of $700,000,000 has been earmarked for this purpose in the War Department's budget estimates for the twelve months beginning July 1, according to one official.

To make up current deficiencies, food is already being shipped into the United States-occupied zone of Germany at the rate of more than 50,000 tons a month. About 25,000 tons of rice and rice substitutes have been delivered to Japan so far.

German Ration Was Cut

This food is paid for from War Department funds to "prevent disease and unrest," Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor, explained in first announcing to the Germans the extent of American aid.

The basic ration of the 18,000,000 Germans in the United States zone was reduced this month from 1,555 to 1,275 calories. Officials declined to reveal the ration contemplated under the new budget estimates.

The Food Tonnage

By the end of June, it was estimated, the United States will have supplied 350,000 tons since the German ration was first supplemented late last year. In addition, about 182,000 tons of food, largely of American origin, have been delivered so far to the British and French zones.

The burden of supplying food deficiencies falls on the War Department as long as the Army continues to administer the occupied areas. The State Department has declined to assume the occupation burden and the UNRRA is responsible only for taking care of displaced persons, aside from supplying relief to liberated allied countries.

Ambassador Murray Will Return To U.S.

Washington, April 13 (AP)—Ambassador Wallace Murray, American envoy at Tehran throughout the Russian-Iranian crisis, will leave his post next Wednesday and return home because of ill health.

State Department authorities said Murray's presence would be greatly missed at Tehran. During the succession of emergencies resulting from the dispute between Russia and Iran he served as an American observer, reporter and a channel for the presentation of American views to the Iranian Government.

He is credited by top officials here with having carried out a delicate mission excellently and in such a manner that while the American attitude was always made known to the Iranian Government he never actually became involved in the negotiations between Iran and Russia.

Service Paper Suggests Probe Of Lichfield Trials

Washington, April 13 (AP)—The *Army and Navy Bulletin*, unofficial service publication, recommended today an investigation of the Lichfield court-martials in England by a committee from the American Bar Association.

The publication asserted editorially that the trial of two enlisted men charged with mistreating army prisoners at the Lichfield detention camp had "begun to give off the same kind of nasty odors which arose from so many courts-martial cases during the war."

At the request of Secretary Patterson, the bar association committee last week started a study of army court-martial procedures with a view to possible revision of the present system.

Americans To Guide China Boat Operations

Portland, Ore., April 13 (AP)—An eight-man advance party will fly to China soon to pave the way for a new boat-operating organization which will speed relief supplies to the interior, a Portland tug and barge company official has announced.

Louis A. Peacock, vice president and general manager, said he and seven others would leave "as soon as arrangements can be made." The party will survey navigable portions of the Yangtze and its tributaries, preparing for the arrival of 100 experienced rivermen from the United States, he said.

The new organization, comprised of Portland River operators and contractors, hopes to speed movement of UNRRA food, clothing, equipment and machinery from the Shanghai harbor area to China's interior, Peacock said.

Bigwigs Roasted At Gridiron Dinner

Washington, April 13 (AP)—"Secretary of the Exterior" Harold Ickes went to heaven and turned it into bedlam and "Peter Pan" Pauley sang with a chorus of Easter lilies tonight as the Gridiron Club roasted bigwigs of the nation and the world.

President Truman and other top figures in government, diplomacy, union labor and business were invited to see themselves lampooned in songs and skits at the semi-annual dinner of the club, composed of Washington newspaper men, at the Statler Hotel.

The President and former Governor Stassen of Minnesota, representing the political opposition, were listed for short speeches but under the club's 61-year-old tradition that "reporters are never present," their words were unrecorded.

Round-The-World Satire

The satire, written and acted by club members, ranged the world from the "bull throwers" Perón and Franco to James Caesar Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, who leaped from his funeral bier to call a strike because the six trumpeters did not have a stand-by crew.

Raymond P. Brandt, chief of the Washington bureau of the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, was inaugurated as Gridiron Club president for 1946 in a sketch in which five quiz kids confused him with President Truman. The script pointed out that Brandt like Truman was born in Missouri, served as an artillery officer in World War I, negotiated with Russia and knows his politics.

Brandt concluded his inaugural speech by saying that President Truman "is an ardent follower of Thomas Jefferson and state's rights—with a difference."

"Government Of Missourians"

"He is resolved," said Brandt, "that government of Missourians, by Missourians and for Missourians shall not be banished from Washington."

The Gridiron grilled the coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans in Congress. Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt was portrayed as reporting "fine progress on the housing program. He already has built one horseshoe pitching court at the White House."

In a satire of Ickes's fracas with President Truman and Edwin W. Pauley over Pauley's now-withdrawn appointment as under secretary of the Navy, honest Harold awaited his orders at the "pearly gates." He was in the garb of Donald Duck, plus white wings and neon halo.

Ickes And The Angel Gabriel

"Gabriel—That Ickes has turned heaven into bedlam. Only yesterday Diogenes gave him his lamp—Ickes said he wanted to look for an honest angel.

"Peter—He found one, didn't he?

"Gabriel—No. He never tried. You see one of our very finest angels tried to give him some California oil for the lamp."

Ickes cracked down on heaven.

"This whole place is reactionary," he said. "Look at that gate. I don't see any union label on it."

Petrillo Rises From Bier

Music Czar Petrillo was put on the grid in a scene laid in the Roman Forum. Vito Marcantonio, Congressman from New York city, broadcast a funeral oration over station R-O-M-E.

"Marcantonio—Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears. I come to praise Caesar, not to bury him. The Congress, it took him for a ride, and ran its dagger through his gizzard, but oh, how noble was this man."

Six trumpeters marched in and Marcantonio commanded them to "blow the dirge." At the first notes, Petrillo leaped from the bier, threw off his shroud.

"What the devil do youse guys mean?" he cried. "You guys know you gotta have an extra crew. Where are your six stand-by musicians? I call a strike."

International Crises

International crises were burlesqued in a musical skit laid among craters on the moon. It began with this announcement:

"Mr. President—with the help of the Red Army and eleven billion dollars worth of lend-lease, Russia has successfully secured her boundaries against the threatened invasion by Iran. At the same time the citizens of Greenwich, Conn., armed only with Clare Booth Luce, have been equally successful in repelling an invasion planned by the entire United Nations.

"Tonight the weary pilgrims of the United Nations are still searching desperately for a place to light. Through the magic of radar, we take you now to Greenwich-on-the-Moon."

Bevin, Byrnes and Gromyko discussed the possibilities of locating the United Nations on the moon, when they discovered it was already inhabited by Perón of Argentina and Franco of Spain, who sang the Toreador song with variations.

"Stalin—(Emerging from behind a crater)—Wait, wait. Russia has a historic interest in the moon.

Pauley Sings To Truman

"Byrnes—Mr. Gromyko did not tell us you were going to be here, too.

"Stalin—In Russia we have real democracy. Nobody tells anybody. So everybody is equal."

"Peter Pan" Pauley, accompanied by a chorus attired in white gowns and holding Easter lilies, sang directly to President Truman:

Politics is here again.
Hear the angry Congressmen.
With all the world in chaos too,
Aren't you glad, you're you."

The Democratic and Republican National Chairmen, Robert E. Hannegan and B. Carroll Reece, were panned in a duet on the subject of "whither are we drifting." Hannegan declared he had "Vardaman

and George Allen to counteract Joe Stalin" but Reece retorted that "the Truman new deal is phony, you have government by crony."

"The Coal Miner's Dream"

One apparition in a White House nightmare was John L. Lewis, introduced as "the coal miner's dream—Gypsy Rose Lewis."

Southern Democratic conservatives were roasted when Senator George was portrayed in gallant conversation with Scarlett O'Hara, heroine of "Gone With The Wind."

Senator George was asked what became of the bill to let poor folks vote.

He replied: "Gone with the wind. You should have heard Senator Byrd.

"Scarlett—And that other bill, you know, the FEPC or something?

"George—Gone with the wind. You should have heard my distinguished colleague, Senator Russell."

As a part of its show, the club initiated three active members, William L. Beale, of the Associated Press, Charles P. Trussell, of the New York *Times* and Fletcher Knebel, of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and two limited members Dwight Rorer, Washington lawyer and singer, and Gene Archer, radio baritone.

Initiation Of Members

Among the invited guests were Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone and Associate Justices Stanley F. Reed, Wiley Rutledge and Harold H. Burton, the Ambassadors of Russia, Iran, France, China, Brazil, the Netherlands, Canada and Mexico, Trygve Lie, Secretary General, of the United Nations, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, United Kingdom representative to the United Nations.

Ranking military leaders included General of the Army Eisenhower, Fleet Admirals Leahy and King, Marine Commandant Vandegrift, and Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, Manhattan project chief. From Congress came a large delegation of legislators led by Speaker of the House Rayburn, President *pro tem* of the Senate McKellar, Senate Majority Leader Barkley, House Majority Leader McCormack, House Minority Leader Martin.

Cabinet member guests were Secretary of State Byrnes, Secretary of the Treasury Vinson, Attorney General Clark, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, Secretary of the Interior Krug and Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach. Also Governors Dewey of New York, Martin of Pennsylvania and O'Conor of Maryland.

Among the other guests were Artist Norman Rockwell, John S. Knight, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors; Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*; Roy W. Howard, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, and Leslie Hore-Belisha, British Minister of war in the Chamberlain government.

GOP ATTACKS TRUMAN YEAR

Committee Charges Confusion In All Fields

Washington, April 13 (AP)—The Republican National Committee today described President Truman's first year in the White House as one of "confusion" in all fields.

"It is a natural reflection of the man who didn't wish to be President," the committee said in a 3,500-word review, adding:

"The record of Mr. Truman's year as President is a record of confusion—confusion in international relations, confusion in national affairs and confusion throughout the Administration."

"At War With Congress"

The committee said when Mr. Truman got the news that he had become President "he felt, he said, 'as though the moon and the stars and all the planets' had fallen on him. During his year as President, Mr. Truman has shown he never recovered from this catastrophe."

The committee said the Truman Administration "is at war with Congress." And continued:

"Mr. Truman began his administration with unusual advantages. He had the pledges of both parties in Congress toward winning the war and establishing peace and security at home and abroad. Republican senators offered Mr. Truman a specific plan 'to avoid irreconcilable differences' by consultation with Republican leaders before any conflict developed over controversial legislation.

Foreign Relations Scored

"But Mr. Truman failed to use his opportunities. He speedily ended his honeymoon with Congress, preferring to tread the leftward path of radical experimentation."

On foreign relations, the committee said the President "recites high-sounding statements of foreign policy. But these are far different from the actions which he approves."

It asserted he "pays lip service to the United Nations," adding:

"But he has failed to inform his representatives of official policy on vital matters, such as trusteeships and atomic energy control. He has thus added to the confusion of our international relations."

Turns To South America

The committee mentioned Poland, Yugoslavia, Council of Foreign Ministers, Bulgaria, Russia, Argentina, European relief, UNRRA, foreign loans, and "secret diplomacy" in criticizing the President's handling of international matters.

As for Russia, it said Mr. Truman's policy "has become a continuous exercise in drafting letters of protest . . . These misunderstandings have resulted in no small part from the failure of the administration to say what it means and to mean what it says."

"As inept as the Truman administration has been in its dealings in Europe," the committee continued, "it has been incredibly stupid in its dealings with South America."

Confusion Charged

The party statement said the Administration's "reversal of policy in sending an Ambassador to Argentina and offering to sign a hemispheric defense pact with Argentina may lessen the resentment spreading from Argentina through other South American countries."

"But," it continued, "the confusion resulting from Mr. Truman's blunders will be hard to clear up."

National affairs have been "in perpetual crisis," the review asserted, mentioning policies regarding reconversion, price control, wage-price formulas, inflation, and collective bargaining.

It is said the Administration has "pretended to 'hold the line,' and promote full production," and that its "confused policies have actually increased inflation and created scarcities in essential goods, with resulting widespread black markets and needless rises in the cost of living."

TRUMAN PROGRAM BACKED BY MEAD

New York Senator Attacks Forces Of Reaction

Albany, N.Y., April 13 (AP)—Senator Mead (D., N.Y.) tonight said the "Democratic party can flourish only in a climate of militant progressivism," and called on it to see that President Truman's program is adopted speedily.

"The forces of reaction are strong," Mead said in a speech prepared for a Jefferson Day dinner of the Albany County Democratic Committee. "They are fighting desperately to break down all that we have biult up during the past fourteen years.

Square Deal And Raw Deal

"Within our own ranks, there are those who advocate compromise, who say it is time for a swing in the pendulum, who say we should rest on our oars for a while. I repudiate that doctrine.

"It is fight to the finish between the 'square deal' and the raw deal'."

President Truman's 21-point program, Mead said, "is an economic charter which will lead this nation to a true and lasting prosperity."

"Opponents Powerful"

"Our opponents may not be numerous," he continued, "but they are powerful; they are well-organized; they are backed by almost unlimited wealth.

"Among them are some who still nourish to their bosoms the dispicable doctrines of the Nazis. . . . We shall force them into the bright sunlight of unrelenting publicity so that the American people shall know them for what they are and deal with them accordingly."

Wisdom Of Bomb Test Splits Senate Wide Open

Washington, April 13 (AP)—The Senate split wide open today over the question of holding—or cancelling—the Bikini atom-bomb tests, despite President Truman's statement that the experiments are of "vital importance" to national defense.

Senator Lucas (D., Ill.), leading a fight for abandonment of the tests, said he fears that if the bombs explode on schedule the world may obtain some valuable information it otherwise would not get on American military power.

Lucas indicated he believed it would be better for all concerned if the extent of the damage that can be inflicted by A-bombs on naval vessels remains an unsettled question until the world gets farther along the road to peace.

On Schedule, Truman Says

The renewed discussion on the wisdom of the proposed mid-Pacific tests was touched off by Mr. Truman's announcement yesterday that the revised summer target dates for the experiment would be met. They were originally set for May 15, but postponed by the President so more congressmen might attend.

Lucas contended that, regardless "whether the test is a success or a fizzle," important information on the A-bomb's potentialities was bound to be revealed.

But Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa), a member of the McMahon (D., Conn.) Atomic Energy Committee, said it was as logical to suggest battleships be added to the fleet without shakedown cruises as to propose that the atomic bomb not be tested as sea.

McMahon Would Go Ahead

Chairman McMahon said he thinks the tests should go ahead as scheduled and Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee agreed. There were indications, however, that Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), a member of both groups, is not convinced that this is the wiser course. He declined public comment.

Senator Fulbright (D., Ark.) reported he is worried about the large-scale nature of the tests, the first of which is now scheduled to be held about July 1.

"I don't see why this test can't be made with fewer ships," he said.

Blandy Testifying Next Week

That question will come before the Senate Naval Committee next week when Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, commander of the Navy's task force for the test, testifies on revised plans. Blandy already has announced that only 77 ships will be placed in the target area, instead of the more than 100 previously contemplated. The remainder of the vessels will be held in reserve for the second experiment.

Because of this change in plans, Chairman Walsh (D., Mass.) asked and received Senate permission yesterday to return to the Navy Committee legislation previously passed by the House to authorize use of vessels in the test.

Lucas and Senator Huffman (D., Ohio) are prepared to offer their resolution to cancel the 1946 tests as a substitute for this measure if it again clears the Navy Committee and comes to the Senate floor.

But Senator Hart (R., Conn.), who was commander in chief of the Asiatic fleet at the outbreak of the war with Japan, told his colleagues that the Navy cannot plan for the future until it knows the results of the tests.

Atom-Power Test Plant To Be Built

Oak Ridge, Tenn., April 13 (AP)—The generation of power for peacetime use through the harnessing of atomic energy will be the task of an experimental plant to be established here, Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, head of the Manhattan Project, has announced.

Experimental laboratories are to be expanded at an estimated cost of $2,500,000 and studies have progressed to the point where draftsmen are ready to make engineering blueprints, the General's announcement said.

Construction is expected to begin this year and experimental operation may start early in 1947.

C. A. Thomas As Director

Design, construction and operation of the experimental plant will be controlled by Monsanto Chemical Company, and "other industrial organizations have been asked to participate in the development as consultants and to furnish technical men," General Groves stated.

He named Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, vice president of Monsanto, as project director, and said laboratories here will be directed by Dr. C. Rogers McCullough.

The first atomic power plant will be entirely free of danger of explosion, and will involve the design, construction and operation of a chain reaction pile and auxiliary equipment.

Patents In Mind

"Primary consideration is the need to reduce to practice some of the many ideas for power piles developed as an outgrowth of the atomic-bomb program, and to supply evidence that might be of value in clarifying any international patent situation that might arise," the general continued. "Patent rights growing out of the work will be vested with the Government of the United States, and Congress will determine the use to which they will be put."

The technical foundation for the experiments was laid by the metallurgical laboratories of the University of Chicago. Manhattan Project scientists and armed forces specialists will work on the experiment.

Atom Seen Heating Cities At North and South Poles

Scientist Points to Short Route From Europe to Asia

ST. LOUIS, April 13 (AP).—Cities at the North and South Poles — complete with airfields, hotels, homes and offices — are definite possibilities with the use of atomic energy for heat, in the opinion of Dr. J. C. Stearns, Washington University scientist.

"Since uranium is only one-quarter-millionth the volume of its equivalent in coal, transporting it (to Artic and Antartic regions) would be quite practicable," Dr. Stearns told a student branch conference of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Dr. Stearns, who was director of Chicago University's metallurgical laboratory during work on the industrial application of atomic energy, said a North Pole city seemed more feasible at present because of the necessity for an airfield there if full use is to be made of the shortest air routes to cities in Europe and Asia.

MORE DATA NEEDED ON PEARL HARBOR, REPUBLICANS SAY

WASHINGTON, April 13—(AP) Republican senators on the Pearl Harbor committee today called its investigation "far from complete" although the group suspended hearings with little prospect they will be resumed.

Senator Brewster (R-Maine) told reporters "there is quite a field which still needs to be explored, particularly in the higher diplomatic echelon."

He said he wants to know more about why a proposed modus vivendi, or temporary arrangement with Japan, was dropped late in November 1941. It would have covered a three months period.

If it had gone through, Brewster said the Japanese might never have attacked the United States. He recalled that Gen. George C. Marshall former Army chief of staff, testified the Japanese attack apparently was timed in belief the Germans were about to crush Russia.

But actually German offensive against Russia began to recede about the time of Japan's Dec. 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor.

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) in a separate interview said it had become apparent that former Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson should have been a "key witness" in the Senate-House committee's inquiry.

The committee should find out, Ferguson declared, why Stimson asked on the night of Dec. 6 for a report on the location of all United States, British, Dutch and Japanese warships in the Pacific.

The committee learned in hearings earlier this week that the request was made. This was disclosed when it received the log kept by the watch officer at the Navy department that night.

This officer, now Rear Admiral C. D. Glover, recorded that Maj. F. J. Harrison, Stimson's aide, called at 8 p.m. with the request for the information by 9 a.m. the following day.

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Because of illness, Mr. Stimson was not called as a witness. He sent the committee a statement and excerpts from the diary he kept in pre-Pearl Harbor days.

The committee also has arranged to send written questions to him and to former Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

REPATRIATION OF WAR DEAD

Army To Act For All Services Under Pending Measure

Washington, April 13 (AP)—Preparations were pronounced complete today for the task of repatriating 200,000 or more of the nation's war dead.

The War Department, acting on behalf of all the armed services, is awaiting only a signal from Congress. Legislation has passed both branches, but was returned Friday to the House for consideration of Senate amendments. The measure authorizes an outlay which may exceed $200,000,000 for a program requiring from two to five years to complete.

Kin To Have Choice

Under present plans, next of kin will be polled to determine whether they desire reburial in national or private cemeteries in this country, or prefer to let those who gave their lives overseas rest there.

Official plans call for a continuous reduction in the number of overseas cemeteries, so that adequate care and protection may be given graves. In the Pacific, for example, those not brought back to this country may be concentrated in permanent resting places at Manila and Honolulu.

Unknown Soldier Shrine

One body to be brought back from overseas may be enshrined in Arlington National Cemetery as the unknown Soldier of World War II. The House has approved this proposal, sponsored by Representative Melvin Price (D., Ill.), a former GI.

Meanwhile, in 359 scattered cemeteries in Europe, Asia, the Pacific islands and elsewhere, some 241,500 of the approximately 325,000 American war dead have found temporary resting places, by latest reports.

Their number is slowly being augmented as searching teams find and identify more.

15-Foot Crosses In Jungle

In rugged New Guinea, isolated graves have been marked by crosses at least 15 feet high to stand out above fast-growing jungle vegetation, pending transfer of remains to a single cemetery at Finchhaven.

One party required almost two months to reach the scene of an air crash on a 9,000-foot peak and then return to base by plane.

In the Philippines, the consolidation of cemeteries is almost complete, except for the jungle-choked Bataan Peninsula.

A report from Capt. S. J. Gladys, who was Gen. Douglas MacArthur's graves registration officer on Bataan and Corregidor, said that after Corregidor's fall, the Japanese refused American pleas and creamated American dead along with their own fallen troops.—making impossible identification of hundreds of American and Filipino bodies.

Japanese Ashes Guarded

One problem in the Pacific has been disposal of stacks of small containers encasing the ashes of cremated enemy dead. They have been safeguarded in accordance with the Geneva Convention.

More than 1,000 missing Army and Navy men were being sought recently by eight-man search teams in the isolated "Hump" area of the Himalayas between India and China and in coastal regions of China from which aerial sweeps against Japan were launched.

FOOT TROOPS' ROLE IS CITED

Devers Says Importance Is Undimmed By Machines

Washington, April 13 (AP)—The chief of the Army Ground Forces asserted today that machines failed to lessen the importance of the man who fought hand-to-hand in World War II and suggested that the same would be true in the event of another conflict.

Gen. Jacob L. Devers said in a report published by the War Department that "this most technological of all man's struggles put just as much emphasis on the ground soldier as did those wars waged with the short sword and the musket."

The ground forces absorbed 81 per cent of the Army's battle losses, he noted. They captured nearly all the prisoners and won an overwhelming majority of the medals for heroism.

70% Of All Casualties

"The infantry, which comprised only 20.5 per cent of the total strength overseas, took 70 per cent of the total casualties," Devers reported.

The ground army captured and disarmed 8,150,447 enemy troops.

"Ground soldiers made more than 40 major landings on hostile shores. . . .

"Of the 276 men thus far granted the nation's highest award, the Congressional Medal of Honor, 239 have been members of the Army Ground Forces, almost all of them from the infantry. Nearly half of them died in their heroic service.

"Of the some 3,700 Distinguished Service Crosses granted for World War II, more than 80 per cent went to ground army personnel."

40-Month Record Covered

Advising that the GI proved a worthy successor to his ancestors-in-arms, Devers predicted that "if this country should ever again be forced into combat, the ground soldier will then, as before, mark our progress along the path of victory."

Devers's report covered operations of the Army Ground Forces from its formation early in 1942 as successor to general headquarters, United States Army, until V-J day. In the period of some 40 months, he said, the ground forces:

Organized, trained and sent overseas 89 divisions, of which all but one saw action.

Administered the affairs of 4,194,000 men and 230,000 officers.

In realistic conditioning of men for battle, fired more than 687,365 tons of live ammunition.

Expanded an amateur army of 28 poorly equipped, partially organized and widely scattered divisions into a force which took the measure of the best Nazi and Japanese units facing them.

The divisions which saw action included 65 infantry, 5 airborne 16 armored, 1 cavalry and 1 mountain divisions. Of these, 37 were formed in the peak year of 1942 and the following year the ground army was able to carry the fight to the enemy on ten fronts of the global conflict.

World War I Comparison

By comparison, the Army formed 58 infantry divisions in World War I, but only 42 got overseas and 12 did not function as combat units.

Two devices of organization played major parts in the Army Ground Forces record, Devers noted. One was a cadre system in forming new units, by which a battalion was organized and trained and then furnished key men for still more battalions. The other was a system of furnishing a constant stream of individual replacements to fill vacancies left by casualties.

In the war's early stages, the ground soldier was handicapped by a shortage of weapons and equipment, but ultimately in the Garand rifle and flame thrower, bulldozer and jeep, Cub plane and 2½-ton truck, he possessed arms which were superior to the enemy's.

War Dept. Closing Fifteen Army Hospitals By June 30

Washington, April 13 (AP)—Twelve army general hospitals and two convalescent hospitals will be closed by June 30, the War Department announced today, because of decreases in patients and available medical personnel.

In addition, Deshon General Hospital at Butler, Pa., will close April 30.

Secretary Patterson said the action was necessary in order "to make the fullest possible use of the diminishing staff of army doctors, nurses and enlisted specialists throughout the service."

Amputees Protest

Included in the group was the Thomas M. England General Hospital, Atlantic City, N.J., which Patterson was urged this week by a group of amputees to keep open until September 30. The Secretary said the necessity of consolidating facilities made a "reluctant" refusal imperative.

Other general hospitals to close by June 30 under the new schedules include:

Lowell, Fort Devens, Mass.; Rhoads, Utica, N.Y.; Kennedy, Memphis, Tenn.; Lawson, Atlanta, Ga.; Newton D. Baker, Martinsburg, W.Va.; Crile, Cleveland, Ohio; Gardiner, Chicago; Borden, Chickasha, Okla.; Bushnell, Brigham City, Utah; Dibble, Menlo Park, Cal., and Ashford, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.

Patients Down To 129,000

The two convalescent hospitals are Welch, Daytona Beach, Fla., and Upton, Camp Upton, Yaphank, Long Island.

Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, army surgeon general, reported that the total number of army patients had shrunk from 312,000 last August to 129,000 on March 1 this year. He said a survey showed adequate facilities would remain to house comfortably all remaining patients.

200 VETERANS DEMONSTRATE

Demand Wisconsin Pay Bonus, Give Housing, Job Aid

Madison, Wis., April 13 (AP)—Two hundred World War II veterans, who "marched" on the Capitol today in an effort to stress the importance of their demands for improved state veteran aids, climaxed their orderly demonstration by taking action aimed at obtaining a special session of the Wisconsin Legislature.

The ex-servicemen asserted that the session must be called "immediately" to work on current problems.

The veterans, who met in the Assembly chambers, approved unanimously a resolution aimed at getting the help of State senators and assemblymen, who will be asked to use their influence in persuading Governor Goodland to call a session promptly.

Group Sees Governor

Edmund Bobrowicz, of Milwaukee, chairman of the State CIO Veterans Committee, told the group:

"We're not going to take a stall on housing, a bonus and other necessities," he added.

Action came after a committee had met with the Governor, who said he was not opposed to calling a special sesson but that he did not believe it wise to do so until all other possibilities for meeting the situation had been exhausted.

Principal Aims Listed

Bobrowicz listed the aims as including:

Granting of a State bonus of $750 for veterans with continental service only, $1,000 for those with overseas service and $1,500 for disabled veterans.

Immediate building of temporary housing for veterans with State intervention to change building codes and zoning laws.

Unemployment compensation regardless of the cause of unemployment, including strikes.

2 in Plane Die; Chicago Homes Fired by Crash

Army Pilot and Passenger Die; 7 on Ground Hurt in Blaze From Explosion

CHICAGO, April 13 (AP).—An Army Air Forces lieutenant and his civilian brother-in-law were killed today and seven persons were injured when an Army F-6 photographic plane crashed and exploded between a two-story apartment building and a frame house on the Northwest Side.

The Army 6th Service Command said the pilot, First Lieutenant Arthur V. Robitschek jr., twenty-two, of Chicago, had registered his passenger as an Army captain, and that Army officials had no other information concerning the companion.

The coroner's office identified the passenger as Albert Schultz, twenty-six, also of Chicago, whose wife, Virginia, is Robitschek's sister.

Two persons, injured seriously, were residents of the apartment building, set afire by flaming gasoline from the fallen plane. Minor injuries were suffered by five others, including two firemen.

Army public relations said the home base of the plane was Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex. They said the pilot had been on a cross-country flight, but was on a training flight at the time of the crash.

The plane buried itself in the ground, and its gasoline tanks exploded. Windows of the apartment building at 4640 Palmer Street were blown out, and the structure caught fire.

The frame house next door was partially burned and a two-car frame garage was demolished and burned.

An extra fire alarm was sounded and police summoned ambulances to take the injured to near-by hospitals.

The Rev. John A. McCabe, a priest living near by, said he saw the plane circling, then in a moment heard the crash and explosion several blocks away.

Robert Puerkel, living near the crash scene and a veteran of Air Forces service as a B-29 ground crew member, said he saw the plane less than 500 feet up and told his father, Edward, "That fellow won't last long the way he's going."

A moment later he heard the crash. Edward Puerkel said it looked to him as though the pilot might have been trying to land in a near-by vacant lot but hit the building instead.

OPA CRITIC URGES FIGHT BE RELAXED

Rep. Hartley Fears Attack Will Kill All Price Controls.

WASHINGTON, April 13—(AP)

The congressional uprising against OPA became so severe today that one of the agency's severest critics, Rep. Hartley (R-NJ), urged "moderation lest price control be destroyed."

Meanwhile, a committee of 63 House members, organized "to fight inflation," issued a statement calling on the people to let their representatives in Congress know how they feel about price control.

Hartley a month ago announced the formation of a coalition of Republicans and Democrats to trim down OPA's powers. But today he told newsmen:

Fears Effect of Revolt

"The revolt has become so overwhelming I've got to warn that we must not wreck price control. I'm going to urge moderation lest price control be destroyed. We need OPA for the time being. Its continuation is essential. We should correct its abuses, not destroy it."

Legislation to continue OPA for one year beyond June 30 comes to the House floor for debate Monday.

Paul Porter, OPA administrator, told Chairman Spence (D-Ky) in a letter that amendments already put into the legislation by the House Banking committee, if approved by the House and Senate, would cost American consumers $2,000,000,000 in the next year, including a 10 percent increase in clothing prices and overall $425,000,000 jump in the retail prices in automobiles.

Many Amendments Ready

Notwithstanding, House members have indicated they will submit scores of other amendments, revissing and curbing OPA controls.

The House Agriculture committee by unanimous vote has instructed its chairman, Rep. Flanagan (D-Va) to offer an amendment stopping the subsidy payments used to hold down consumer meat costs, amount to $750,000,000 yearly, and to require an increase in meat prices to compensate the meat industry for the stoppage of subsidy payments.

Another amendment from farm state representatives is expected to propose that Congress strip OPA of all authority over pricing of agricultural products, and lodge this power with the Agriculture department.

There are other proposals to require an end of price controls in various segments of the economy. One would take price ceilings off the petroleum industry.

Clothing-Output Gains Cited By Bowles

APR 14 1946

Washington, April 13 (AP)—Stabilization Director Chester Bowles expressed confidence today that the shortage of inexpensive clothing will have eased considerably in three months.

In a radio address he appealed to the public to be patient "a little while longer."

Stating that production of cloth and apparel is on the uptrend, Bowles added:

"Ordinarily it takes about fourteen weeks for new fabrics to show up as finished garments in your stores. This whole troublesome situation, I am confident, should be a lot better by the middle of July."

Record Is "No Credit"

Bowles, in a review of the clothing problem, said that to date the record of getting low and moderately priced garments on the market "is no credit either to the industry or the Government."

Discussing the shirt shortage, Bowles said a principal reason for it is "the absolutely staggering demand." The Government estimates, he reported, that Americans would snap up more than 320,000,000 shirts this year.

"But in the last prewar year, 1939, far less than half that many shirts were bought and sold," Bowles said. "Just think what the millions of returning GI's would do to the kind of stocks you used to find in your stores.

"Busy For Months"

"With each man wanting maybe three or four or a half dozen, the shirt industry would be kept busy for months, just supplying veterans alone."

Bowles listed these "basic reasons" for the shortage of inexpensive cotton clothing:

1. A shortage of workers in the textile mills during the last two years.

2. Failure of the Government to take "more vigorous, realistic action" in the early days of the clothing scarcity. Bowles reiterated that clothing should have been rationed and that controls to curb shifts to high-price lines should have been instituted sooner than they were.

3. Removal shortly after the war of controls which required mills to make essential fabrics needed for low-cost clothing. These were restored a few days ago.

4. Rising raw-cotton prices.

3 Times Above 1939

Bowles said cotton prices were the highest in 22 years and three times as high as they were in 1939.

"And every price increase in raw cotton makes it so much harder for the mills to weave moderately priced materials—harder for manufacturers to get the cloth they need for inexpensive clothing," he said.

Bowles repeated an earlier assertion that unless OPA is successful in checking cotton speculation through its program of higher margin requirements for futures trading, "the Government will definitely use its authority to set ceilings on raw cotton, if that's the only way this ruthless speculation can be stopped."

Adm. Smith Named to Aid Veterans' Housing Work

Construction Engineer Directed Huge Navy Building Plan

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP).—Rear Admiral Kirby Smith, sixty-two, became general deputy expediter today for the veterans housing program.

Selection of Admiral Smith, who retired from active naval service last week, was announced by Wilson W. Wyatt, national housing expediter.

A construction engineer, Admiral Smith will be in charge of all operations of the veterans housing program, which is based on a goal of 2,700,000 homes under way by the end of 1947.

A native of Forreston, Ill., Admiral Smith handled a $4,500,000,000 building program for the Navy during the war.

In announcing Admiral Smith's appointment, Mr. Wyatt said in a statement: "I deeply appreciate Admiral Smith's willingness to pitch into this arduous task after just completing a monumental contribution to the winning of the war. It is indeed a demonstration of his continuing interest in the welfare of our fighting men and women."

Mellon Institute Turns War Research to Peace

Ceramic Material Developed as Kapok Substitute

PITTSBURGH, April 13 (AP).—Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, director of Mellon Institute, announced today that the non-profit research agency has swung from war-time activities into a broad program of research, much of which will incorporate new techniques developed for the nation's armed forces.

In an annual report which lifted the secrecy from some of the institute's war work, Dr. Weidlein disclosed that research developed a ceramic material to replace kapok which proved of outstanding importance in the manufacture of life preservers after the Japanese invasion and which also may be put to peace-time use since the substitute may be used in bedding and other material in which kapok is used.

Synthetic lubricants for aircraft instrument also were developed and use of these may continue during peace, Dr. Weidlein reported.

Other war-time work of the institute included development of a new radar resistor, safer storage of gasoline, production of a satisfactory canteen cap, discovery of new magnesium alloys, development of new porcelain enamels for cooking utensils and discovery of several new anti-malarial drugs.

Coast Guard League Change

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP).—The Coast Guard League, organized by men in service, will become an independent veterans' organization on July 1. Active membership in the league will be limited after that date to discharged Coast Guardsmen. Among its activities has been a program to help discharged Coast Guardsmen secure employment. It was organized primarily as an alumni association.

5 U.S. Editors Return From European Tour

New York, April 13 (AP)—Five regional newspaper executives who made a six-week tour of France, England and Germany as guests of the syndicate of French regional dailies, returned today aboard the TWA Constellation Star of Paris.

The group included L. R. Blanchard, of Rochester, N.Y., director of the news editorial office of the Gannett Newspapers; Edward Lindsay, of Decatur, Ill., editor of the Decatur *Herald and Review;* Philip D. Adler, of Kewanee, Ill., editor and publisher of the Kewanee *Star-Courier;* Walter Jones, of Sacramento, Cal., editor of the three McClatchy newspapers in California, and Roy Pinkerton, of Ventura, Cal., editorial director of the John P. Scripps Newspapers.

817 Service M... Getting Back ... U.S.

[By the Associated Press]

Two vessels, carry... troops, are scheduled to ... today in New York, while one ... 42 troops is due at San Francisco.

At New York—Miscellaneous troops on:

Frederick Victory, from Le Havre: 757.

Elijah Kellogg, from Casablanca: 18.

At San Francisco—John Miller: 35 navy, 7 army officers.

night lead spanish

by alburn d. west

APR 14 1946

madrid, april 13 - (ap) - the spanish government does not intend to take any diplomatic action on its proposal that friendly countries which are members of the united nations send a commission to spain to investigate charges that germans are conducting atomic research in this country, a foreign office spokesman said tonight.

the spokesman said he believed that the cabinet of generalissimo francisco franco, which extended the invitation early today, expected that any government interested in the proposal would take the necessary initiative through its diplomatic mission in madrid.

the invitation for a delegation of technicians to tour spain to see whether the franco government was habboring german scientists was limited to those nations "represented in the united nations with which spain maintains friendly relations."

30.24-2265

at the same time, jose ibanez martin, minister of national education, told spanish newspapermen that "there is no single german professor among us; neither in institutes of scientific investigation nor in universities nor any other party."

"not only are there no (german) professor among us working on atomic research," martin added, "but also there are none working on any other aspect of science. abroad it is known very well where the german professors are working on this scientific project."

spanish newspapers continued today their attacks on poland, which charged before the united nations security council that spain was endangering world peace and was harboring german scientists, declaring that the polish delegate to the united nations was acting on russian instructions.

there were no indications here that special precautions would be taken tomorrow, which is the 15th anniversary of the spanish republic. the republican government now is in exile in paris.

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THE TEXT OF THE COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWS:
"THE GOVERNMENT DISCUSSED THE WORLD COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN WHICH CULMINATES IN A NOTE AGAINST THE SPANISH NATION PRESENTED BY THE POLISH DELEGATE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AND IN VIEW OF THIS DECIDED: [illegible] China (Franco)
"A. TO REJECT AS ABSOLUTELY AND TOTALLY FALSE THE ABSURD ACCUSATIONS FORMULATED BY THE POLISH DELEGATE THAT THE COUNTRY WHICH IS GIVING PROOF OF THE GREATEST SERENITY AND PACIFIC SPIRIT, WITHOUT GIVING EVEN A SHADOW OF PRTEXT TO THOSE WHO PROVOKE IT, COULD BE A DANGER TO WORLD PEACE, DESPITE THE CONTINUOUS AND SYSTEMATIC ATTACK BY INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM.
"B. TO OFFER TO THOSE NATIONS REPRESENTED IN THE UNITED NATIONS WITH WHICH SPAIN MAINTAINS FRIENDLY RELATIONS FULL AUTHORIZATION FOR A COMMITTEE OF THEIR TECHNICIANS FREELY TO CIRCULATE IN OUR COUNTRY, VISITING ITS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS, SO THAT THEY MAY PROVE THE ABSOLUTE FALSITY OF ACCUSATIONS ABOUT ALLEGED WORK ON THE ATOMIC BOMB WHIULV
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SO THAT THEY MAY PROVE THE ABSOLUTE FALSITY OF ACCUSATIONS ABOUT ALLEGED WORK ON THE ATOMIC BOMB WHICH IS SAID TO BE CARRIED ON BY GERMAN TECHNICIANS, PROVIDED THAT ONCE THE INACCURACY OF THIS IS PROVED, AMPLE PUBLICITY BE GIVEN THE RESULTS OF THE VISIT."

A10

"C. TO DECLARE ONCE MORE THAN IT OPPOSES WITH ALL FIRMNESS ANY KIND OF INTERFERENCE OF FOREIGNERS IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF SPAIN WHICH ARE PECULIAR AND PROPER TO NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY."

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ADD NEWS YORK (Warren)

IT APPEARED UNLIKELY THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD REACH THE SPANISH QUESTION MONDAY. THE IRANIAN ISSUE IS AHEAD OF IT ON THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA WHICH WILL BE TAKEN UP MONDAY AT 3 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME. RUSSIA HAS PROPOSED DROPPING OF THE IRANIAN CASE FROM THE AGENDA WITHOUT WAITING UNTIL THE MAY 6 DATE PREVIOUSLY FIXED BY THE COUNCIL FOR HEARING REPORTS ON SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWALS FROM IRAN.

FH317PES

LONDON, APRIL 13-(AP)-VISCOUNT STANSGATE, BRITISH AIR SECRETARY, LEFT BY PLANE TODAY FOR CAIRO TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS FOR REVISION OF THE 1936 BRITISH-EGYPTIAN TREATY WHICH GAVE BRITAIN THE RIGHT TO STATION BRITISH TROOPS ON EGYPTIAN SOIL.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN WILL ATTEND THE MEETINGS LATER.

KA804AES

ADDITION (BEVIN) XXX DECCLARED

"WE CANNOT EXPLAIN," BEVIN SAID, EXACTLY WHAT HOLDS THE EMPIRE TOGETHER, BUT "THERE IS A FEELING OF REBIRTH OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE AND ITS PLACE IN THE WORLD." NIGHT

THE EMPIRE "HAS SURVIVED AND IT WILL SURVIVE," HE DECLARED, ADDING: "NOTHING WILL EVER PREVENT THE EMPIRE FROM SURVIVING BECAUSE I BELIEVE IT HAS AN EXTRAORDINARY MISSION TO FULFILL. IT IS ONE OF THOSE STRANGE PHENOMENA IN THE WORLD."

KA646PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, APRIL 13-(AP)-THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S CAMPAIGN TO PERSUADE POLISH DISPLACED PERSONS TO RETURN TO POLAND IS PRODUCING "DISAPPOINTING" RESULTS, AMG OFFICIALS SAID TODAY.

IN THE FIRST 11 DAYS OF THE EFFORT ONLY 6,430 POLES ACCEPTED REPATRIATION, ALTHOUGH FACILITIES HAD BEEN PROVIDED TO SHIP 4,200 A DAY.

THERE ARE STILL MORE THAN 165,000 POLES IN DISPLACED PERSONS' CAMPS IN OCCUPIED GERMANY.

KA902AES

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FRANKFURT, APRIL 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT SAID TONIGHT THAT PASTOR MARTIN NIEMOELLER, THE NEWLY ELECTED SPIRITUAL LEADER OF 1,000,000 GERMAN PROTESTANTS IN GREATER HESSEN, WAS EXPECTED TO LEAD A REFORM MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT GERMAN PROTESTANTISM TO LIQUIDATE ALL VESTIGES OF NAZI CONTROLS.

A STATEMENT ISSUED BY AMG SAID THE FORMER NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP INMATE HAD BEEN CHOSEN THIS WEEK AS PRESIDENT OF THE "BROTHER'S COUNCIL" WHICH GOVERNS THE CONFESSIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

TA758AES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, APRIL 13-(AP)-THE TRIALS OF GERMAN GUARDS AND OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF MISTREATING AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMPS WILL BEGIN SOON, U.S. ARMY WAR CRIMES PROSECUTORS SAID TODAY.

DEFENDANTS IN THE FIRST TRIAL WILL BE EDUARD HERMANN, KARL SCHICKLER AND RUPERT LANG, CHARGED WITH KEY ROLES IN THE OPERATION OF "DULAG 377", WHERE IN THE WINTER OF 1944-45 MORE THAN 1,000 AMERICAN PRISONERS WERE CROWDED INTO A SMALL BUILDING WITH NO BEDS, FED STARVATION RATIONS AND WORKED LONG HOURS UNDER THE SPUR OF FREQUENT BEATINGS.

FR1015PES

MOSCOW, APRIL 13-(AP)-A TASS DISPATCH FROM BUDAPEST SAID TODAY THAT A SOVIET-HUNGARIAN BAUXITE ALUMINUM COMPANY AND A SOVIET-HUNGARIAN COMPANY FOR OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION AND OIL REFINING HAS BEEN ORGANIZED IN THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL.

TA624AES

ROME, APRIL 13-(AP)-THE DAILY AMERICAN ~~TODAY~~ QUOTED AN UNIDENTIFIED "NEUTRAL OBSERVER, CLOSE TO THE ALBANIA GOVERNMENT" AS SAYING THAT PREMIER ENVER HODHA'S REGIME WAS ~~REDOUBLING~~ MOVING TO PURGE ALBANIA "OF ALL FOREIGN ELEMENTS, INCLUDING CATHOLIC PRIESTS AND MEMBERS OF THE UNRRA MISSION THERE."

FOR A

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VATICAN SOURCES HAVE REPEATEDLY CHARGED ~~RECENTLY~~ THAT THE CATHOLIC CLERGY HAS BEEN AN OBJECT OF PERSECUTION IN ALBANIA, WHILE UNRRA SOURCES HERE SAID IT WAS TRUE THAT MEMBERS OF THE MISSION IN THAT COUNTRY HAD BEEN SUBJECTED TO INTERFERENCE.

IT WAS ~~LEARNED~~ (THROUGH) THE BRITISH HEAD OF THE UNRRA MISSION TO ALBANIA, ~~RECENTLY~~ WENT TO LONDON, PRESUMABLY TO REPORT TO THE EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE ON THE SITUATION.

THE AMERICAN QUOTED ITS ~~THE~~ INFORMANT AS SAYING FURTHER THAT THE ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT HAD USED UNRRA VEHICLES TO TRANSPORT ALBANIAN ARMY FORCES. ~~THIS REPORT COULD NOT BE CONFIRMED.~~

30.24-2267

EARLY IN APRIL THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WITHDREW THE REC-
OGNITION IT HAD PREVIOUSLY GRANTED TO THE HOXHA REGIME, BECAUSE OF
ITS "UNCOOPERATIVE ATTITUDE", AND MINISTER DELEGATE RADO, WHO WAS
STOPPED IN ITALY EN ROUTE TO TIRANA, WHEN THE DIFFICULTIES DE-
VELOPED, RETURNED TO LONDON WITHOUT ENTERING ALBANIA.

ONE REASON OF BRITAIN'S DISSATISFACTION, BRITISH EMBASSY
SOURCES HERE SAID, WAS THE FACT THAT MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH
AND AMERICAN MILITARY MISSIONS TO ALBANIA WERE NOT ALLOWED TO GO
OUTSIDE OF TIRANA.

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MONIGHTS THRU SECOND 1013 APR TH 710AES

ROME, APRIL 13-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT, FACED WITH THE PROSPECT OF FURTHER REDUCING ITALY'S SEVEN-OUNCE DAILY BREAD RATION, IS AWAITING WASHINGTON'S DECISION TUESDAY ON HOW MUCH WHEAT IS TO BE SHIPPED TO ITALY THIS MONTH.

BOTH THE ITALIAN FOOD MINISTRY AND UNRRA OFFICIALS REPORTED THE SITUATION WAS GRAVE, SINCE ITALIANS ARE NOW GETTING MOST OF THEIR 1,500 CALORIES FROM BREAD.

ITALY HAS BEEN ABLE TO MAINTAIN A 200-GRAM DAILY BREAD RATION AND TWO KILOGRAMS OF SPAGHETTI OR RICE MONTHLY WITH RECEIPT OF 250,000 TONS OF WHEAT ON THE AVERAGE MONTHLY FROM UNRRA SINCE THE FIRST OF TH YEAR.

HOWEVER, ITALY'S APRIL ALLOCATION IS ONLY 70,000 TONS. ABOUT 60,000 TONS FROM MARCH ALLOTMENTS ARE NOW BEING DELIVERED.

VEGETABLES AND OTHER FOODS TO SUPPLEMENT BREAD WILL NOT GENERALL BE AVAILABLE UNTIL LATE MAY OR EARLY JUNE.

FH1013PES

SHANGHAI,APRIL 13-(AP)-UNRRA HEALTH OFFICIALS, STILL COMBATTING A CHOLERA OUTBREAK AT CANTON, SAID TODAY THEY ARE ALSO TAKING STEPS TO PREVENT INFECTED PERSONS FROM CARRYING BUBONIC PLAGUE HERE FROM THE LUICHOW PENINSULA.

WHILE AMERICAN AND BRITISH AUTHORITIES ARE HELPING COMBAT THE CANTON CHOLERA OUTBREAK, THE MUNICIPAL HEALTH BUREAU THERE IS REDUCING ITS STAFF FOR WANT OF FUNDS. DURING THE FIRST 10 DAYS OF APRIL, 366 CHOLERA CASES AND 146 DEATHS WERE REPORTED IN CANTON.

DS236APS

VATICAN CITY, APRIL 13-(AP)-THE VATICAN NEWSPAPER L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO DENIED TODAY A CHARGE BY A MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTATOR THAT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH MIXED IMPROPERLY IN ITALIAN POLITICS.

THE COMMENTATOR HAD CENTERED HIS ATTACK ON THE RECENT PLEA BY POPE PIUS XII ON THE EVE OF ITALIAN ELECTIONS THAT THE CLERGY INSTRUCT CATHOLICS IN THEIR CHRISTIAN DUTIES. THE NEWSPAPER REPLIED THAT THIS DID NOT VIOLATE THE LATERAN TREATY OF 1929 WITH ITALY.

"A PRIEST MUST REMIND THE FAITHFUL OF THEIR DUTIES UNDER THE TEACHING OF FAITH AND CHRISTIAN CUSTOM, WHEN THE FATE OF BOTH IS ABOUT TO BE DECIDED IN FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS," THE NEWSPAPER SAID. L'OSSERVATORE ADDED THAT "WHILE POLITICS AND THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ARE INTERFERING OR ARE ABOUT TO INTERFERE WITH RELIGIOUS THINGS," THE CHURCH MERELY EXERCISED ITS RIGHTS UNDER THE CONCORDAT.

FH1016PES

BY JOSEPH C.GOODWIN

TEHRAN, APRIL 13-(AP)-A RIGHT-WING DEPUTY [illegible] IRAN'S FOURTEENTH PARLIAMENT, RETURNING TODAY FROM THE IRAQ BORDER, ASSERTED THAT HIS COUNTRY'S "ONLY HOPE FOR A FAIR ELECTION IS INTERVENTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS."

DAY LEAD IRANIAN

THIS DEPUTY, WHO DID NOT WISH HIS NAME DISCLOSED, LEFT TEHRAN WHEN ZIA ED-DIN TABATABI, RIGHTIST LEADER, WAS ARRESTED MARCH 20 ON ORDERS OF PREMIER AHMAD QAVAM.

"THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, INFLUENCED BY THE RUSSIANS AND THE TUDEH (LEFTIST) PARTY, WILL SEAT THE CANDIDATES THEY WANT," THE DEPUTY SAID. "FRANKLY, MOST RIGHT-WING LEADERS ARE AFRAID TO ANNOUNCE FOR SEATS."

A TUDEH PARTY LEADER TOLD PARTY WORKERS AT A HOLIDAY RALLY HERE YESTERDAY THAT "OUTLAW BANDS IN MAZANDERAN, GILAN AND KHURASAN PROVINCES (RECENTLY EVACUATED BY THE RUSSIANS) ARE TERRORIZING AND TORTURING TUDEH MEMBERS. IF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DOES NOT INTERVENE, WE MUST TAKE VIGOROUS ACTION OURSELVES.

OUTSIDE THE TUDEH CLUB ONE PARTY MEMBER WAS STABBED TO DEATH, AND HIS BROTHER WAS SEVERELY WOUNDED. PARTY LEADERS TERMED THE INCIDENT A "PERSONAL FEUD BETWEEN THE BROTHERS AND TWO MEN WHO ATTACKED THEM."

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A WEALTHY KURDISH MERCHANT ARRIVING HERE TODAY FROM SAUJBULAGH (MEHABAD), CAPITAL OF THE IRANIAN "INDEPENDENT KURDISH REPUBLIC", SAID THE KURDS HAD STOPPED THEIR ATTACKS AGAINST THE PERSIAN ARMY PENDING NEGOTIATIONS BUT ADDED THAT THE "KURDS ARE UNDER ARMS FROM MAKU TO MEHABAD."

HE SAID GHAZI MOHAMMED, KURDISH LEADER, HAD CONFERRED WITH "PREMIER" JAFAR PISHEVARI, OF SELF-DECLARED AUTONOMOUS IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN, AT TABRIZ AND HAD SENT EMISSARIES TO CONFER WITH IRANIAN OFFICERS.

THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KURDS, AZERBAIJAN AND THE TEHRAN GOVERNMENT HAD NOT OPENED YET, THE KURDISH MERCHANT SAID, ADDING THAT IT "PROBABLY IS BEING ORGANIZED." RUMORS CIRCULATED HERE LAST WEEK WERE THAT THE MEETING WAS UNDERWAY NEAR KARAJ.

A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL IN TEHRAN SAID THAT NO REPORTS HAD BEEN RECEIVED OF RUSSIAN TROOPS "ACTUALLY LEAVING AZERBAIJAN" BUT THAT SOME BARRACKS VACATED BY THE RUSSIANS AT TABRIZ HAD BEEN OCCUPIED BY AZERBAIJAN TROOPS.

THE TABRIZ RADIO ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT PISHEVARI HAD ORDERED ALL DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEMBERS TO TAKE MILITARY TRAINING. THE BROADCAST SAID THAT SESSIONS WILL BE HELD EVERY WEDNESDAY NIGHT IN ALL PARTY HEADQUARTERS THROUGHOUT THE "PROVINCE."

MICHAEL FOOT AND BRIG. A.H. HEAD, MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT WHO CAME TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS IN IRAN, LEFT TODAY TO RETURN HOME AFTER FAILING TO OBTAIN PERMISSION TO VISIT AZERBAIJAN.

FH103PES

SECOND NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 14-(AP)-UNDER THE SHADOW OF A POSSIBLE FURTHER INQUIRY INTO THEIR PAST RECORDS BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SUCCESSFUL CONSERVATIVE LEADERS PLANNED CAUTIOUS MOVS, BEGINNING TOMORROW, TO SETTLE PARTY AND COALITION PROBLEMS OF LEADERSHIP FOR THE NEW HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SCHEDULED TO MEET MAY 10.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD A SPECIAL INVESTIGATION WOULD BE MADE OF ICHIRO HATOYAMA, HEAD OF THE VICTORIOUS LIBERAL PARTY AND REPRESENTATIVE FROM TOKYO'S FIRST DISTRICT. THIS VETERAN POLITICIAN HAS BEEN CRITICIZED FOR A BOOK HE WROTE IN 1938 PRAISING HITLER AND MUSSOLINI.

VOTERS REPUDIATED NEARLY HALF OF THE 146 CANDIDATES WHO HAD PREVIOUS DIET EXPERIENCE. THIRTY-EIGHT OUT OF THE 47 MEMBERS OF HIDEKI TOJO'S 1942 DIET APPROVED BY MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS AS ELIGIBLE TO TAKE OFFICE WERE REELECTED AND 51 OUT OF 99 OTHERS WHO PREVIOUSLY HELD SEATS ALSO WERE SUCCESSFUL.

WITH ONLY ONE OF THE 465 SEATS REMAINING TO BE DETERMINED, THE COUNT WAS: LIBERALS 141, PROGRESSIVES 93, SOCIAL DEMOCRATS 92, INDEPENDENTS 80, MINOR PARTIES 39, COOPERATIVES 14, COMMUNISTS FIVE.

PARTY LEADERS WERE MAINLY CONCERNED WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF THEIR GROUPS AND MEETING WITH EACH OTHER TO PLAN COOPERATION, SINCE NO PARTY HAS ANYWHERE NEAR A MAJORITY.

HATOYAMA IS THE ONLY DEFINITELY DECIDED PARTY LEADER. SEVERAL CANDIDATES ARE CONTENDING FOR PRESIDENCIES OF THE PROGRESSIVES AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATS. THE LATTER ALSO WAS THREATENED WITH A BATTLE BETWEEN LEFT-WING AND RIGHT-WING ELEMENTS.

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A LIVELY FIGHT LOOMED BETWEEN PREMIER SHIDEHARA, WHO IS DTERMINED TO KEEP HIS CABINET IN POWER UNTIL THE NEW CONSTITUTION HAS BEEN ADOPTED, AND LIBERAL PARTY LEADER ICHIRO HATOYAMA, WHO WANTS TO FORM A COALITION GOVERNMENT.

CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY WATARU NARAHASHI, EXPLAINING SHIDEHARA'S ATTITUDE, SAID THE ELECTIONS DID NOT INVOLVE A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE OR NON-CONFIDENCE FROM THE PEOPLE, BUT WERE HELD BECAUSE A NEW ELECTION LAW HAD BEEN ENACTED. THEREFORE, HE ARGUED, IT IS NOT NECESSARY THAT THE GOVERNMENT RESIGN EN BLOC, AND WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN NECESSARY EVEN HAD ONE PARTY EMERGED WITH A CLEAR MAJOGITY.

HATOYAMA, WHO RECENTLY ACKNOWLEDGED AUTHORSHIP OF A BOOK PRAISING HITLER AND MUSSOLINI BUT SAID HE LATER DISAVOWED IT, DEMANDED A NEW DEAL ON THE BASIS OF ELECTION RESULTS AND CALLED FOR A COALITION CABINET TO REPLACE THE SHIDEHARA REGIME.

ASSESSING THE OUTCOME OF THE ELECTION, IN WHICH WOMEN VOTED FOR THE FIRST TIME AND ELECTED 38 OF THEIR SEX TO HOUSE MEMBERSHIP, THE INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPER ASAHI SAID:

"THE FACT THAT MANY VOTES WERE CAST FOR OLD INFLUENCES SUCH AS THE PROGRESSIVE AND LIBERAL PARTIES DEMONSTRATES THAT REALITIES DO NOT CHANGE AT A JUMP ..... WE MUST REMEMBER THAT OLD SPHERES OF INFLUENCE WILL CONTINUE TO BE STRONG." ##

ELECTION

TOKYO, SATURDAY, APRIL 13-(AP)-TOKYO'S NEWSPAPERS EXPRESSED THESE VIEWS TODAY ON WEDNESDAY'S ELECTION:

ASAHI--"THE FACT MANY VOTES WERE CAST FOR OLD INFLUENCES SUCH AS THE PROGRESSIVE AND LIBERAL PARTIES DEMONSTRATES THAT REALITIES DO NOT CHANGE AT A JUMP."

MAINICHI--"THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD HONESTLY RECOGNIZE THAT A FEARFUL WARNING CANDIDLY WAS GIVEN IN THE RESULTS."

YOMIURI HOCHI--"WE MUST FULLY RECOGNIZE THE PLANNED ELECTION SCHEME OF REACTIONARY INFLUENCES...WHICH HAVE COME FORWARD TO IGNORE PARTY POLITICS AND FORCE THE CONTINUED POWER OF THE PRESENT (SHIDEHARA) CABINET."

FR456ACS

TOKYO, APRIL 13-(AP)-GENERAL OF THE ARMY DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE SINCE THE WAR DEPARTMENT ADVISED HIM OF HIS PERMANENT FIVE-STAR RANK IN THE REGULAR ARMY WAS AN INSPECTION THIS MORNING OF HIS HONOR GUARD OF FIVE PLATOONS OUTSIDE THE AMERICAN EMBASSY.

THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER HALTED HIS INSPECTION TO TALK WITH CPL. LOUIS DAVALL OF DALLAS, TEX., AND PFC THOMAS WETHERELL OF DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

HE ASKED EACH HOW LONG THEY HAD BEEN OVERSEAS AND WHERE THEY ACQUIRED THEIR DECORATIONS.

THE GENERAL'S SON, ARTHUR, AND MRS.MACARTHUR STOOD AT THE EMBASSY GATES DURING THE INSPECTION. ARTHUR TRIED TO TRAIN HIS BOX CAMERA ON HIS FATHER FOR PICTURES OF THE INSPECTION.

FR454ACS

MANILA, APRIL 13-(AP)-JAPANESE LT.GEN.TAKESHI KONO WILL BE TRIED BY A U.S.MILITARY COURT MONDAY ON CHARGES OF CONDONING THE BEHEADING AND BURNING OF 17 UNITED STATES CITIZENS ON PANAY ISLAND. THE AMERICANS WERE CONNECTED WITH THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINE COLLEGE AND BAPTIST CONVENTION.

IN ALL, HE IS CHARGED WITH CONDONING THE SLAUGHTER OF 2,000 UNARMED, NONCOMBATANT MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE PHILIPPINES BETWEEN MAY, 1943, AND JANUARY, 1945.

CAPT.WILLIAM S.YARD OF WASHINGTON, PA., CHIEF PROSECUTOR, SAID KONO'S FORCES ROUNDED UP INHABITANTS OF A MUNICIPALITY, QUESTIONED THEM, TORTURED THEM AND EXECUTED THEM WITHOUT TRIAL.

FOURTEEN KONO SUBORDINATES WILL BE ARRAIGNED ON SIMILAR CHARGES FOLLOWING HIS TRIAL.

FR448ACS

TOKYO, APRIL 13-(AP)-FOR 18 YEARS, KYUICHI TOKUDA--IMPRISONED FOR COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES--WAS KEPT ALIVE BY FOOD SENT HIM BY MRS. TATSUA TOKUDA, A DISTANT RELATIVE.

RELEASED FROM PRISON BY THEOCCUPATION FORCES, THE 52-YEAR-OLD TOKUDA HAD TWO PERSONAL AMBITIONS.

HE REALIZED THE FIRST YESTERDAY AFTERNOON WHEN HE WAS ELECTED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE COMMUNIST PLATFORM. HE REALIZED THE SECOND A FEW HOURS LATER--HE MARRIED MRS.TOKUDA, 42, A WIDOW AND PARTY MEMBER.

FR451ACS

D1 J.F. Hickey

buenos aires, april 13-(ap)-diplomatic sources here expressed belief today that the united states, concerned over the coolness in argentine-uruguayan relations, might help uruguay to obtain imports now withheld from her as a result of argentina's displeasure with her foreign policy.

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argentine foreign minister juan cooke has announced he regretted argentina's inability to ship wheat to montevideo in response to a uruguayan request, emphasizing that this was not a reprisal against argentina's neighbor.

but some sources here said the flow of salt, medical supplies and other necessary imports, part of the normal export from the traditionally biggest supplier -- argentina -- was subjected to all sorts of delays at buenos aires.

argentina recently denounced the radio treaty which regulated wave lengths of the two countries, on grounds that the uruguayan radio was guilty of excesses in attacks on argentina's military government. argentina now is reported studying the tourist treaty with uruguay with a view to requiring passports, a move which would be a severe blow to the uruguayan tourist industry, which annually draws some 35,000 summer visitors from argentina.

some observers believed the relations of the two countries might improve when newly elected juan d. peron assumes the presidency of argentina in june. these sources said uruguayans failed to see justice in the united states -argentine rapprochement, leaving their country to bear the onus for being one of the principle supporters of the north-american policy of intervention.

in lima, the foreign office of peru disclosed a reply to a new state department communication on the argentine situation. the foreign office said peru agreed with the american proposal of aprik 2 for the appointment by the directors of the pan-american union of a committee to study projected inter-american treaties.

this committee, which would be appointed at the proposed forthcoming meeting of the panamerican union, would, under the state department proposal, draft a single document incorporating all the projected pacts, and the document would be "submitted to the rio de janeiro conference which could meet once the new

argentine administration was inducted," the foreign office said.

~~[illegible]~~

~~Foreign office statement said pertinent phrases to note~~

PANAMA, APRIL 13-(AP)-U.S.AMBASSADOR FRANK T.HINES SAID TODAY NEGOTIATIONS WERE CONCLUDED WITH THE PANAMA GOVERNMENT FOR RETURN TO PANAMA OF DEFENSE SITES IN BOCAS DEL TORO, CERCA ALMIRANTE AND ANACHUCUNA. THE SITES FORMERLY WERE USED BY AMERICAN FORCES AS AIR WARNING STATIONS.

THE ACTION WAS TAKEN ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF LT.GEN.WILLIS D. CRITTENBERGER, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE CARIBBEAN DEFENSE COMMAND AND THE PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DEFENSE SITES AGREEMENT OF 1942, HINES SAID, ABOUT 30 BUILDINGS IN THE AREAS WILL BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

THE ACTUAL TRANSFER OF THE INSTALLATIONS WILL TAKE PLACE ON APRIL 30, HE SAID.

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JS612PES

TREATIES (400)
BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, APRIL 13-(AP)-PROLONGED DEADLOCK AMONG THE BIG POWERS OVER FIVE ISSUES INVOLVED IN EUROPEAN PEACE TREATIES THREATENED TODAY TO DELAY INDEFINITELY THE FINAL PEACE SETTLEMENTS FOR THE BEATEN AXIS SATELLITES.

HIGH AMERICAN OFFICIALS WERE PRIVATELY VERY PESSIMISTIC ABOUT THE POSSIBILITIES OF BREAKING THE DEADLOCK AT THE MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND FRANCE BEGINNING APRIL 25 AT PARIS.

THESE AUTHORITIES, WHO COULD NOT BE QUOTED BY NAME, SAID IT WAS VIRTUALLY CERTAIN THAT THE PROJECTED MAY 1 PEACE CONFERENCE OF 21 ALLIED NATIONS WHICH FOUGHT THE EUROVEAN WAR TO VICTORY COULD NOT BE HELD ON SCHEDULE. THE HOPE HERE IS THAT IT MAY BE HELD BY MID-MAY BUT IT MAY NOT BE POSSIBLE EVEN THEN.

OFFICIALS SAID THAT, UNTIL IT IS HELD OR SOME OTHER MEANS IS FOUND FOR MAKING PEACE SETTLEMENTS, POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN EUROPE WILL REMAIN HIGHLY UNSTABLE AND THE RETURN OF THE WORLD TO A SOUND PEACE BASIS WILL BE RETARDED.

THE PRINCIPAL PEACE ISSUES ON WHICH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN DIFFER SHARPLY WITH RUSSIA ARE NOT NEW. THEY INCLUDE THE TRUSTEE-SHIP MOSCOW SEEKS OVER THE FORMER ITALIAN COLONY OF TRIPOLITANIA; WHAT REPARATIONS SHOULD BE EXACTED OF ITALY; THE U.S.-BACKED PROPOSAL FOR DEMILITARIZATION OF THE DODECANESE ISLANDS, AND THE DETERMINATION OF EZV DV NYU SOMOINDAR

FOR DEMILITARIZATION OF THE DODECANESE ISLANDS, AND THE DETERMINATION OF THE ISTRIAN BOUNDARY BETWEEN ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA.

A COMPANION PROBLEM IS SOVIET POLICY OF MAKING BI-LATERAL TREATIES WITH THE BALKAN STATES--A PRACTICE THE UNITED STATES OPPOSES ON THE GROUND THAT RUSSIA THUS GAINS SPECIAL ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES.

WHEN THE PARIS MEETING TACKLES ALL THESE QUESTIONS TWO WEEKS HENCE, IT WILL BE STEPPING OVER A BACKLOG OF FAILURES. THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING IN LONDON MADE THE FIRST ATTEMPT AND FAILED. ANOTHER TRY IN DECEMBER BY THE BIG THREE POWERS LIKEWISE WAS UNSUCCESSFUL. EFFORTS OF DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS IN LONDON TO PRODUCE PRELIMINARY TREATY DRAFTS OVER THE PAST TWO MONTHS HAVE COME TO NAUGHT ON MAJOR ISSUES. UNTIL THE BIG POWERS AGREE, HOWEVER, NO TREATIES CAN BE PRESENTED TO THE PROJECTED FULL-DRESS PEACE PARLEY.

MEANWHILE, IT APPEARED THE SCOPE OF THE PARIS CONVERSATIONS MIGHT BE BROADENED ENOUGH TO INCLUDE DISCUSSIONS ON THE DISPOSITION OF GERMANY'S RICH INDUSTRIAL AREAS--THE RUHR AND THE RHINELAND. FRANCE, IT WAS LEARNED, RECENTLY ASKED SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES WHETHER HE WOULD BE WILLING TO TAKE UP ITS PROPOSALS FOR INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THOSE AREAS AND BYRNES IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE ADVISED FOREIGN MINISTER BIDAULT THAT HE WOULD DO SO AFTER THE PEACE TREATY DISCUSSIONS WERE FINISHED.

THE PEACE TREATIES TO BE WRITTEN ARE THOSE WITH ITALY, RUMANIA, BULGARIA, HUNGARY AND FINLAND. IF IT PROVES IMPOSSIBLE TO HAVE JOINT TREATIES AMONG THE VICTOR STATES AND THE FORMER ENEMY COUNTRIES THEN AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAY IT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR EACH OF THE VICTOR POWERS TO MAKE WHATEVER INDIVIDUAL TREATIES IT DESIRES.

VH511AES

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON APRIL 13-(AP)-UNRRA DIRECTOR GENERAL LAGUARDIA EXPRESSED BELIEF TODAY THE AGENCY'S WHEAT REQUIREMENTS FOR EUROPE'S HUNGRY COULD BE MET BY A 35 PERCENT SET-ASIDE OF AMERICAN GRAIN AT THE FLOUR MILLS.

HE SO MESSAGED BRITISH PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE AND OTHER OFFICIALS AFTER URGING THE BRITISH TO SPARE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE FROM THEIR LIMITED FOOD GRAIN STOCKS TO MAKE PROMPT AID EFFECTIVE.

LAGUARDIA SAID HE WAS HOPEFUL THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WOULD ISSUE THE NECESSARY GRAIN SET-ASIDE ORDER "WITHIN A FEW HOURS," BUT NO ORDER WAS IN SIGHT THIS AFTERNOON AT THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

IN A TALK AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN NEW YORK, LAGUARDIA URGED THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN PUT INTO EFFECT A SET ASIDE ORDER CALLING FOR 25 PERCENT OF ALL WHEAT DELIVERED TO MILLS BE EARMARKED FOR FOREIGN RELIEF TO MEET IMMEDIATE NEEDS.

THE 35 PERCENT SET-ASIDE LAGUARDIA MENTIONED TO THE BRITISH WAS APPARENTLY HIS OVER-ALL ESTIMATE.

LAGUARDIA SAID IN A STATEMENT HERE HE HAD BEEN ADVISED BY FRANCIS B. SAYRE, UNRRA'S DIPLOMATIC ADVISOR THAT PRESIDENT-ELECT PERON OF ARGENTINA HAD PROMISED TO HELP RELIEVE THE FOOD SITUATION TO THE FULL EXTENT OF HIS COUNTRY'S ABILITY.

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SAYRE FROM BUENOS AIRES INFORMED LAGUARDIA:

"THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE ARE HUMAN AND GENEROUS AND EAGER TO DO THEIR UTMOST TO MEET THIS CRISIS OF WORLDWIDE SUFFERING AND HUNGER."

THE SENATE SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE, MEANWHILE, REPORTED GETTING A SNOWSTORM OF COMPLAINTS THAT SMALL AMERICAN FIVMS ARE HARDEST HIT BY THE GRAIN-FOR-EUROPE PROGRAM. THE COMMITTEE ASKED SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ANDERSON TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION WITH IT ON MONDAY.

SENATORS, PARTICULARLY FROM THE MIDWEST, HAVE RECEIVED COMPLAINTS THAT FLOUR MILLS ARE THREATENED WITH A SHUT-DOWN FOR LACK OF GRAIN. COMPLAINTS ALSO HAVE COME FROM SMALL BAKE SHOPS THAT THEY WILL BE FORCED TO CLOSE IF THEIR VOLUME IS REDUCED BELOW THE "BREAK-EVEN" POINT.

LAGUARDIA TOLD BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE PHILIP NOEL-BAKER THAT "ONLY BY DIVERSIONS FROM THE BRITISH ISLES CAN WE HOPE TO GET GRAIN INTO THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WHOSE STOCKS ARE NOW VANISHING."

THE FORMER NEW YORK MAYOR ADDED THAT APPRECIATED "FULLY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF MY OWN COUNTRY.

"I ALSO UNDERSTAND," HE ADDED, "THE CRITICAL FOOD SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND I FULLY AGREE THAT WE MUST HAVE TANGIBLE PROOF OF AVAILABLE WHEAT TO REPLACE POUND FOR POUND ANY ADVANCE WHICH WILL BE MADE THIS AND NEXT MONTH TO MEET THE CRISIS IN THE COUNTRIES AFFECTED.

30.24-2271

"I AM SURE THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TOO, WILL UNDERSTAND AND IN COOPERATION WITH THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN WILL COME FORTH TO SAVE MILLIONS OF LIVES."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, APRIL 14)

&/AB659PES

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, APRIL 13-(AP)-THREE INFANTRY DIVISIONS WHICH SPEARHEADED THE 1944 DRIVE THROUGH SOUTHERN FRANCE AFTER FIGHTING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SUFFERED THE HEAVIEST AMERICAN ARMY LOSSES OF THE WAR.

OFFICIAL BUT PRELIMINARY FIGURES RELEASED TODAY BY THE ARMY PUT THE 3RD, 45TH AND 36TH DIVISIONS AT THE TOP OF THE LIST OF CASUALTIES SUFFERED BY 88 DIVISIONS WHICH SAW BATTLE ACTION.

ALTOGETHER 33,547 MEN OF THE 3RD, A REGULAR ARMY UNIT, WERE KILLED, WOUNDED OR WERE MISSING IN ACTION, IN FIGHTING IN NORTH AFRICA, ITALY, FRANCE AND GERMANY. 27,207 CASUALTIES 6,571 KILLED.

WOUNDED OR WERE MISSING IN ACTION, IN FIGHTING IN NORTH AFRICA, ITALY, FRANCE AND GERMANY. INCLUDED WERE 6,571 KILLED.

THE 45TH HAD 27,207 CASUALTIES INCLUDING 4,030 KILLED, AND THE 36TH A TOTAL OF 26,718, OF WHOM 4,265 WERE KILLED. BOTH THESE WERE NATIONAL GUARD OUTFITS.

IN THE NUMBER OF MEN WHO MET DEATH IN ACTION, THREE OTHER DIVISIONS TOOK HEAVY LOSSES ALSO. THEY WERE THE 29TH, WITH 4,613 KILLED, 4TH DIVISION, 4,581, AND 9TH DIVISION, 4,474 KILLED.

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THE CASUALTIES WERE DISCLOSED IN A GENERAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE ARMY GROUND FORCES DURING THE WAR.

TOTAL CASUALTIES OF ALL ARMY DIVISIONS FROM PEARL HARBOR TO V-J DAY WERE 731,814. OF THESE 144,160 WERE KILLED IN ACTION, 552,299 WERE WOUNDED AND 35,355 WERE LISTED AS MISSING.

MUCH THE HEAVIEST LOSSES WERE TAKEN BY THE INFANTRY DIVISIONS. THE CASUALTIES OF THE 3RD MORE THAN DOUBLED ITS ORIGINAL STRENGTH OF 14,037, THE DIFFERENCE BEING ACCOUNTED FOR BY A STREAM OF REPLACEMENTS

OF THE ARMORED DIVISIONS, THE 1ST SUFFERED 9,[illegible] CASUALTIES AND THE 3RD 9,620. THE 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION WHICH FOUGHT DISMOUNTED IN THE PACIFIC COUNTED 8,883 KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

HEAVIEST SUFFERER OF THE AIRBORNE DIVISIONS WAS THE 82ND WITH 7,677 TOTAL CASUALTIES. THE 101ST RECORDED 7,588.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, APRIL 14)

VH2AES NM

WASHINGTON, APRIL 13-(AP)-TWO SENATORS DEBATING THE PROPOSED $3,750,000,000 LOAN TO BRITAIN PICTURED IT TODAY AS AN EVENTUAL CAUSE OF WAR--ONE IF IT IS GRANTED, THE OTHER IF IT IS NOT GRANTED.

SENATOR MORSE (R-ORE) SAID:

"IF GREAT BRITAIN CONTINUES HER PREFERENTIAL TRADE POLICY THAT SHE WOULD BE FORCED TO CONTINUE IF WE DID NOT MAKE THE LOAN, IT MEANS WAR SOONER OR LATER."

SENATOR WHEELER (D-MONT) SAID:

"THE AMERICAN PEOPLE CANNOT GO ON WITH THEIR INTERNATIONAL PUMP-PRIMING TO FINANCE THE BANKRUPT ECONOMIES OF NATIONS AND EMPIRES WITHOUT AGAIN SETTING IN MOTION THE VICIOUS SPIRAL OF WORLD INFLATION, WORLD DEPRESSION AND WORLD WAR."

WHEELER AND MORSE PARTICIPATED IN A RADIO (MUTUAL) DISCUSSION OF THE LOAN. ARRANGED BY MODERN INDUSTRY MAGAZINE.

J.C.FOLGER, PAST PRESIDENT OF THE INVESTMENT BANKERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, ALSO ARGUED IN SUPPORT OF THE LOAN. HE SAID ITS "REAL BENEFITS" WOULD BE THAT "WE PUT A GOOD CUSTOMER BACK ON ITS FEET AND WE GET WORLD TRADE STARTED ALONG MULTILATERAL LINES."

EG301PES NM

NEW YORK, APRIL 13-(AP)-U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON SAID TODAY IN A MESSAGE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE FORUM FOR HIGH SCHOOLS THAT THERE IS "NOTHING THAT HONESTLY CAN BE CALLED PEACE" IN EUROPE.

"MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS HAVE CEASED BUT THE UNDERLYING CONFLICTS WHICH SET EUROPE FIGHTING ARE NOT SOLVED," THE JUSTICE SAID IN A MESSAGE FROM NUERNBERG, GERMANY, WHERE HE IS CHIEF AMERICAN PROSECUTOR AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIALS.

"WE HAVE LEARNED HOW CERTAIN IT IS THAT ANY EUROPEAN WAR WILL INVOLVE US. THE NEXT WORLD WAR MUST BE STOPPED WHERE THE LAST TWO WORLD WARS HAVE STARTED--IN EUROPE," HE SAID.

OWEN J. ROBERTS, RETIRED ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT, TOLD 3,600 STUDENTS FROM NEW YORK SCHOOLS THAT HE FAVORED A BETTER FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND SAID THE UNITED NATIONS DOES NOT PROVIDE SECURITY AGAINST WAR.

"IF OUR PEOPLE WANT A BETTER FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, THEY CAN OUTLINE THE SORT OF UNION THEY ARE WILLING OUR NATION SHOULD ENTER AND INVITE OTHER NATIONS TO JOIN WITH OURS IN DEVISING A CONSTITUTION OR CHARTER TO IMPLEMENT THE PLAN," ROBERTS SAID.

DR. EELCO VAN KLEFFENS, NETHERLANDS DELEGATE TO THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL, SAID SOME CRITICS OF THE U.N. CONSIDER THE ORGANIZATION "NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, THAT TOO MUCH IS DEMANDED OF THE GOODWILL OF EACH OF THE MEMBER-STATES."

"THEREFORE, THEY WANT A SUPERSTATE," HE CONTINUED. "THEY ARE THE IDEALISTS, AS OPPOSED TO THE REALISTS WHO ARE CONTENT TO GET AT ANY GIVEN TIME AS MUCH AS THEY CAN."

FH1143PES

NEW YORK, APRIL 13-(AP)-FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT'S HUDSON RIVER HOME WAS THROWN OPEN TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC TODAY--DEDICATED AS A NATIONAL SHRINE.

IN DEDICATION CEREMONIES YESTERDAY ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT'S DEATH, PRESIDENT TRUMAN PROMISED TO FIGHT ON FOR MR. ROOSEVELT'S IDEAS, ASSERTING THE "PROGRESSIVE AND HUMANE PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW DEAL" WOULD REMAIN AS THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVES OF HIS ADMINISTRATION.

SPEAKING FROM THE SAME WHITE-PILLARED FRONT PORCH FROM WHICH MR. ROOSEVELT IN THE PAST GREETED NEIGHBORS CELEBRATING HIS ELECTION VICTORIES, THE PRESIDENT NAMED SOME OF HIS OWN PROJECTS INCLUDING FULL EMPLOYMENT, HEALTH PROGRAMS AND HOUSING, AND DECLARED:

"THESE AND OTHER PROGRESSIVE MEASURES STEM FROM THE PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FOUGHT, FOR WHICH WE WHO ARE CARRYING ON AFTER HIM NOW FIGHT, AND FOR WHICH WE SHALL CONTINUE TO FIGHT."

MR.TRUMAN ALSO SPOKE OF HIS PREDECESSOR'S FOREIGN POLICY, REMARKING THAT MR.ROOSEVELT "SAW CLEARLY THAT WE CANNOT CONTINUE TO LIVE ISOLATED FROM OTHER NATIONS" AND "RECOGNIZED, ABOVE ALL, THAT OUR HOPE FOR THE FUTURE OF CIVILIZATION, FOR THE FUTURE OF LIFE ITSELF, LAY IN THE SUCCESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

MRS.ROOSEVELT, DRESSED IN BLACK, FORMALLY PRESENTED THE HOUSE, THE ROSE GARDEN IN WHICH HER HUSBAND LIES BURIED, AND THE 33-ACRE DUTCHESS COUNTY ESTATE TO THE NATION.

SHE SAID "MY HUSBAND'S SPIRIT LIVES IN THIS HOUSE, IN THE LIBRARY AND IN THE QUIET GARDEN WHERE HE WISHED HIS BODY TO LIE," AND ADDED:

"IT WAS THE PEOPLE, ALL OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY AND OF THE WORLD, WHOM MY HUSBAND LOVED AND KEPT CONSTANTLY IN HIS MIND AND HEART. HE WOULD WANT THEM TO ENJOY THEMSELVES IN THESE SURROUNDINGS, AND TO DRAW FROM THEM REST AND PEACE AND STRENGTH, AS HE DID ALL THE

DAYS OF HIS LIFE."

MASSED FLAGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORMED A BACKDROP FOR THE SPEAKERS AT THE CEREMONIES, AND MEMBERS OF THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL WERE AMONG THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS. OTHERS INCLUDED MEMBERS OF MR.ROOSEVELT'S CABINET AND THE PRESENT CABINET, SUPREME COURT JUSTICES, AND CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS.

ONLY INVITED GUESTS VIEWED THE INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE YESTERDAY, BUT STARTING TODAY THE SHRINE IS OPEN TO ALL EVERY DAY OF THE WEEK EXCEPT MONDAYS. VISITING HOURS ARE FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

FH1021AES

Chinese Factions Battle In Manchuria; Its Capital Is Surrounded by Reds

CIVIL WAR REPORTED IN MANCHURIA

Communist Blames Government, Declares Intention To Fight Back

Chungking, April 14 (AP)—Communist Gen. Chou En-lai charged today that Chinese Government troops had plunged all Manchuria into "a general civil war" in which Communist armies must counterattack.

Government dispatches said Changchun's Government garrison commander had placed the Manchurian capital under martial law as today's deadline for the Russian withdrawal found powerful Chinese Communist forces encircling the city.

Reports 10-Hour Attack On Airfield

The Government's Central News Agency charged that Communist troops attacked Changchun's airfield for ten hours today as the Soviet rear guard was withdrawing from the city. It estimated 30,000 Communist troops had surrounded the capital.

Chou, China's second-ranking Communist and chief negotiator, would not say his party's armies planned to occupy Changchun because "I'm not a field commander," but asserted that "politically we have every right to do so."

Chou declared at a press conference that Government armies had turned the occupation of Manchuria into a campaign of open warfare against the Communists. He expressed fears that all China would be engulfed in fraticidal conflict.

Claim Agreement Broken

Government spokesmen repeatedly have accused the Communists of unprovoked attacks on Government forces in violation of an agreement for resuming Government control over Manchuria.

In answer, Chou insisted that 300,000 Communist troops in Manchuria had thus far been attempting merely to defend themselves against attack by the American-armed Government armies.

Now, he asserted, they do not intend to be "pushed around" any more and have no alternative except to start "counterattacks."

General Marshall, special United States envoy hurrying back to China, will find the situation "much more critical than he imagined when he left to report to President Truman a month ago," Chou declared.

Sees One Favorable Aspect

Actually, he said the situation had deteriorated "during the past three months." The only favorable aspect he professed to see was that "civil war" was restricted to Manchuria, whereas internal conflict covered the entire nation before Marshall arranged the truce of last January.

"I am hopeful," he added, "that Marshall will take any necessary steps in the fair and just spirit he has used in dealing with the problems of China in the past."

[An Associated Press dispatch from Peiping said the Chinese-American peace committee of three generals had left at last for Mukden to make a brief first-hand investigation of the Manchurian situation so the facts could be laid before General Marshall at Chungking.]

Protests To Americans

The Communists, Chou said, had made two formal protests to United States military authorities against American assistance in transporting Government armies to Manchuria.

The protests were lodged because the Central Government refused to observe "a gentlemen's agreement" limiting its Manchurian occupation forces to five armies, Chou said.

Chou took issue with the Government contention that its armies alone had the right under the Chinese-Russian treaty to take over from the Russian Army, which is scheduled to finish its withdrawal from Manchuria by April 30.

"All agreements," Chou declared, "say Manchuria shall be occupied by Chinese troops. Communist troops are just as much Chinese as are Government troops."

Chou declared time after time in the course of the press conference that he considered the Government was solely responsible for "a state of civil war" in Manchuria.

As for Saturday's hopes of a Government move to settle the Manchurian question, Chou declared that Gen. Chen Cheng, Minister of War, left for Nanking without discussing a proposed compromise with the Communists.

Democratic League's Plan

The Government plan for a compromise, as reported by a spokesman for the Democratic League, was that it would send no more troops to Manchuria if the Communists would withdraw and permit Government armies to occupy Changchun and Harbin.

[The Government's crack 1st Army still apparently was battling Communist forces around the railway city of Szepingkai, 80 miles southwest of Changchun.]

Chou declared the War Minister's abrupt departure indicated the Government was not interested in a peaceful settlement.

Commission Goes to Mukden

PEIPING, China, April 14 (AP)—The acting three-man truce commission, accompanied by commissioners of the Chinese-American Headquarters, took off by transport plane today for Mukden to conduct a brief first-hand investigation of the Manchurian situation to present the facts to General Marshall and his associates in Chungking.

The truce members were Lieut. Gen. Ching Teh-chung for the Government, Gen. Chen Shih-chun for the Communists and General Gillem for the United States. With them were Walter S. Robertson, American; Gen. Cheng Kai-ming, Government, and Lo Jui-ching, Communist, all commissioners of Executive Headquarters.

BREAK WITH SPAIN URGED IN ENGLAND

Rallies Held In Six Cities To Spur Labor Party Action

London, April 14 (AP)—Speakers at rallies in Manchester, Bristol, Glasgow, Dundee, Plymouth and Nottingham today urged the British Labor Government to break off relations with Generalissimo Franco's Spain.

The meetings were called in celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the proclamation of the Spanish Republic.

H. Lester Hutchinson, one of three Labor party members of Parliament at the Manchester meeting, said: "Reaction still influences our foreign policy, and it is about time the Labor movement put an end to that reaction."

Meanwhile, Harry Pollitt, head of the British Communist party, made a new bid for Communist affiliation with the Labor party, which repeatedly has shunned a tieup.

"We will accept the constitution of the party, prove our loyalty by our deeds and do everything that lies within our power to strengthen every aspect of the Labor party," he declared in a speech at Liverpool.

Britain Opposes Any Separate Peace Treaties

London, April 14 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today Britain would oppose any attempt by individual Allied nations to conclude separate peace treaties with former Axis countries in the event of a breakdown of the Paris peace conference.

The spokesman said that the United States agreed with Britain on this stand.

He added that a separate British or American peace with Italy or any other of the Axis nations would fail to give the "finality and assurance needed for their reconstruction."

Palace Servants Joining Unions?

London, April 14 (AP)—*Reynolds News*, a labor newspaper issued only on Sunday, said today that Buckingham Palace servants were becoming members of trade unions for the first time. Neither royal household nor union sources could be reached for comment.

Danube Problems To Be Discussed

London, April 14 (AP)—The Budapest radio said tonight that Hungarian Premier Ferenc Nagy will have an opportunity to present to the Russians during his current talks in Moscow "a plan for the solution of the still existing differences in the Danube Basin."

[The broadcast did not elaborate on the "differences." Boundary disputes involving Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia remain to be solved, however, in the drawing up of peace treaties with those Balkan states.]

The broadcast added that the forthcoming peace conference in Paris for the drawing up of the treaties "most probably" will form a part of the Hungarian-Russian discussions.

Tug Strike Keeps Liner From Southampton

Southampton, England, *Monday*, April 15 (AP)—The 43,000-ton liner Ile de France was forced to anchor off the Isle of Wight last night after a strike of 130 crew members of fourteen tugboats delayed her docking.

The liner, which arrived from Halifax, was scheduled to dock after daylight today without the aid of tugs.

The men walked out late yesterday after deciding at a meeting to reject employers' proposals on wages and working conditions, offered after several weeks of negotiation.

EXILED SPANIARDS ORGANIZE JUNTA

PARIS, April 14—(AP) The permament state junta of the Spanish Republican government-in-exile—an advisory body composed of former premiers of Spain and of the exiled government—was installed formally here today.

Diego Martinez Barrio, president of the republic, served as chairman. Bernardo Giner de los Rios, who arrived here after a long exile in Mexico, was designated secretary.

Later, in a ceremony marking the 15th anniversary of the Spanish government, Premier Jose Giral said the only way for the great powers to show they were genuinely interested in Spain's cause was to isolate Generalissimo Francisco Franco, head of the present Spanish state.

He asserted Republican Spain inclines neither to an eastern nor a western bloc of powers, but naturally holds in warm regard those who recognize the Republican government and the legality of its cause.

The junta did not discuss Poland's charge before the United Nations Security council in New York that the Franco government was threatening world peace and was harboring German scientists.

SOVIET EDITORS DELAYED

PARIS, April 14 — (AP) Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet author, and Maj. Gen. M. Galaktionov, military commentator of Pravda, were delayed tonight in their scheduled departure for Washington to attend the meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors opening April 18. They arrived from Moscow yesterday.

200,000 Danes Clamor For Break With Spain

Copenhagen, April 14 (AP)—Nearly 200,000 persons today demonstrated against Generalissimo Francisco Franco and clamored for Denmark to break diplomatic relations with Spain.

The demonstration, the biggest Denmark has seen for many years, was arranged by the Communist party and various trades unions.

Marvel Arrives In Copenhagen

Copenhagen, April 14 (AP)—The new United States Minister to Denmark, Josiah Marvel, Jr., arrived tonight with his wife and two children.

Greater Drop in Ruhr Coal Output Forecast

Essen, Germany, April 14 (AP)—John B. Hynd, civil administrator of the British occupation zone of Germany, forecast today a further decline in Ruhr Valley coal production unless there is improvement in the world food situation.

He told a news conference, at the conclusion of a British-French meeting on German coal, that Ruhr production had shown a marked decline since the recent reduction in German rations.

"It is our fear that unless the food situation is clarified within a reasonably short time we may be faced with the necessity of reducing still further the general rations and preferential rations given to miners," Hynd said.

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LIBERTY IS AIM FOR PALESTINE

Egypt Planning To Fight Any Trusteeship Agreement

By D. LEWIS

Geneva, April 14 (AP)—Mahmoud Mohamed el Darwiche Bey, Egyptian delegate to the League of Nations, said today he intends to declare formally Egypt's position that Palestine should receive immediate independence when the final League Assembly dissolves the mandate system next week. Palestine is a British mandate.

The delegate added that the Arab League will fight any trusteeship agreement on Palestine that may come before the United Nations for approval. The Arab League now has five votes in United Nations and will have six if Trans-Jordan is admitted.

Tough Fight Expected

While Egyptian determination to prevent continuance of the Palestine mandate or imposition of a trusteeship is not expected to cause any trouble in the dying League, delegates said it probably would mean a tough fight when the United Nations Assembly convenes in the fall.

El Darwiche said the Arab League feels "that Palestine is as ready for independence as any other Arab state. There is no reason to continue the mandate or write a trusteeship agreement."

He conceded that the Arabs probably would be unable to block a trusteeship for Palestine, but said "We will fight with all our means."

Might Curb Immigration

Immediate independence for Palestine might end the chances for any large-scale Jewish immigration, since the Arabs are in the majority there.

Delegates to the League Assembly were preparing for an expected battle tomorrow on a Polish resolution to give Russia a share in the League's assets. While British, Latin American and other delegates are strongly opposed, they said they hoped to avoid an open vote on the question in order not to go on record against Russia.

Workers Sympathize With Detained Jews

Jerusalem, April 14 (AP)—A one-day work stoppage was proclaimed today for Palestine's Jews in sympathy with 1,200 uncertified Jewish refugees who are detained at La Spezia, Italy, after attempting to sail for Palestine.

The Chief Rabbinate of Palestine and the National Council for Palestine Jews also called for a fast for all Jews over the age of 13.

Two of sixteen Jewish representatives who volunteered to go on a hunger strike in sympathy with the refugees at La Spezia were ordered to their beds today in the third day of their demonstration.

The fasters, prominent Zionists, began the strike Friday and announced it would continue until the refugees were permitted to proceed.

Meanwhile, the joint Jewish-Arab postal strike entered its fifth day. Hundreds of sacks of unsorted mail were piled up in post offices, and business men used taxis to forward urgent inter-urban messages.

A source who declined to be quoted by name said that about 4,000 government employes in the Haifa district planned a general strike tomorrow in sympathy with the 2,500 postal workers who are on strike.

Slovaks Reported Threatened

Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, April 14 (AP)—The official Slovak news agency CAS said today many Slovaks living in Hungary are being threatened with injury or death if they decide to move to Slovakia under a Czechoslovak-Hungarian agreement for a voluntary population exchange.

The agency said the charges would be presented to the Czechoslovak resettlement commission at Budapest.

Photographer Jailed For 'Fake' Tito Picture

Belgrade, April 14 (AP)—Raka Ruben, photographer-reporter for the newspaper *Politika*, was sentenced today to one year's imprisonment at hard labor on a charge of faking a picture of Marshal Tito addressing a railway-station crowd on his return from Warsaw and Prague.

The court, finding Ruben guilty of gross professional negligence, said that by his act he "damaged not only the reputation of *Politika* and the press, but also the interest of our people," *Politika* said in its report on the case.

Streets Are Renamed For Famous Persons

Belgrade, April 14 (AP)—Shakespeare, Roosevelt, Theodore Dreiser and Charlie Chaplin were among the names chosen for more than 100 Belgrade streets which were renamed today.

George Washington street remained unchanged, but Wilson square became the Square of Brotherhood and Unity.

UNIAT GROUP HITS VATICAN

Three Church Leaders Claim 'Lust For Power'

London, April 14 (AP)—The Moscow radio tonight quoted three leaders of the Uniat Church of the western Ukraine, which voted recently to sever its 350-year-old tie with the Catholic Church, as accusing the Vatican of "lust for power and satanic pride."

A broadcast Tass dispatch said the three churchmen were in Moscow to "consolidate loyalty" to the Russian Orthodox Church, which the Uniat Church rejoined after breaking with Rome.

Vatican Statements Denied

The churchmen, named as Dr. Gavril Kostelnik, protorpresbyteri, and Bishops Antonius and Mikhail, were quoted as saying the Uniat action of last month "put an end to the dissension among our people artificially provoked and sustained by the Vatican, which, moved by its lust for power and satanic pride, always acted in violation of the holy truth."

Tass said the churchmen denied Vatican statements that the Uniat assembly which voted for the break lacked authority to take such action. The sacred congregation of the Oriental Church at the Vatican had said the Assembly "probably was headed by a few apostate priests."

Arrests In 1945 Cited

"The assembly was perfectly competent," the churchmen were quoted by Tass, "in that it represented the voice of 78 per cent of all the clergy of the Uniat Church."

The broadcast said that "assertions of the Catholic press to the effect that the assembly was preceded by mass arrests of the clergy do not correspond to facts."

It added, however, that Metropolitan Slepoy, and Bishops Charnetsky, Butka, Khomyshin and Latishevsky were arrested in April, 1945, nearly a year before the assembly, "for their active, treacherous work as accomplices of the German occupationists," and still await trial before a military tribunal.

RUSSIA DISCLOSES DECLINE IN OUTPUT IN SOME FACTORIES

LONDON, April 14 — (AP) The Moscow radio broadcast today an editorial complaint by Pravda, Communist party organ, that the "workers' output as compared with pre-war levels has fallen considerably in some Soviet industries."

The broadcast made special reference to the Don basin coal fields, quoting Pravda as saying as much as 33 per cent of the machinery there is lying idle.

The newspaper also said that oil and other industries were "getting slackish in their work" and called on the trade unions "to see that the production is going according to plan."

"It is their (the trade unions) duty to see that mechanical equipment is fully used," Pravda said, "and to keep up the creative spirit of the workers, managers and scientists in achieving production quotas.

"We have thousands and thousands of inventive people, and it is the duty of the trade unions to know of their existence, to help them to utilize their knowledge."

Russia Will Open New Plane Line To Albania

Moscow, April 14 (AP)—Soviet aviation officials today announced plans for a new airline linking Moscow and Tirana, Albania, and for augmenting summer service on present routes from Moscow to various European and Middle East capitals.

These include Warsaw, Bucharest, Belgrade, Sofia, Budapest, Prague, Vienna, Berlin and Tehran. Additional flights on an irregular schedule are planned between Moscow, London, Paris and Rome.

Russo-Polish Pact Signed

Moscow, April 14 (AP)—*Izvestia* said today that a trade agreement was signed April 12 by Russia and Poland calling for the exchange of goods valued at $96,000,000 between April 1, 1946, and April 1, 1947.

'Win The Peace' Parley Wins Pravda's Praise

Moscow, April 14 (AP)—The Communist party newspaper *Pravda* today praised a recent "Win the Peace" conference in Washington as an attempt "to counteract the efforts of reactionary elements now striving to sow the seeds of a new war."

The newspaper said that the "Democratic public opinion of the United States" was voiced at the conference in resolutions urging Big Three unity and the development of friendly relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Pravda's writer attacked Walter Lippmann, American journalist, as one who "insists on the setting up of a strong American fleet in the Mediterranean" and who has supported "the notorious Anglo-American plan for a military alliance against the U.S.S.R." The newspaper said Lippmann was "very anxious to compensate, by means of American armed forces, for the inner weakening of the British Empire."

Army Once Rejected Soviet Generalissimo

Moscow, April 14 (AP)—Generalissimo Stalin, supreme commander of the Soviet Union's armed forces, was once turned down by the Russian Czarist Army as "unfit," a Soviet author related today in the newspaper *Moscow Bolshevik*.

"They considered I would be an undesirable element there," Stalin was quoted as saying.

The item was contained in excerpts from a book of memoirs by A. Alliluyev, daughter of an old-time Bolshevik friend of Stalin, and told how in 1917 the Soviet leader went to the Alliluyev home in Leningrad — then Petrograd — after his last Siberian exile.

Moscow Radio Reports Klan Revival In U.S.

London, *Monday*, April 15 (AP)—Peter Orlov, a commentator for the Moscow radio, said today the Ku Klux Klan had resumed its "injurious activities" in the United States.

Orlov asserted in a broadcast that Robert H. Jackson, United States prosecutor at the war crimes trial at Nuernberg, listed the Klan as a type of organization declared criminal by law.

"Nevertheless," Orlov continued, "after this, the Klan is again able to resume its injurious activities."

"To a certain extent," he said, "the Ku Klux Klan was an American forerunner of Italian fascism and German nazism."

The commentator said that Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini "from the very beginning of their rule established direct and close contact with the Ku Klux Klan—a contact which was not broken to the very last."

IRAN TO CITE FAITH IN PACT TO COUNCIL

Ala Is Instructed to Express Belief Soviet Will Fulfill Accord 'Honorably,' Firouz Says

By GODWIN

By The Associated Press.

TEHERAN, Iran, April 14 — Iran will inform the United Nations Security Council that the Teheran Government "has no doubt" that terms of the recent Soviet-Iranian agreement will be "loyally and honorably carried out," Prince Mozaffar Firouz declared today.

Asked if this meant that Iran's case should be removed from the Council's agenda, as asked by Moscow, the propaganda director replied:

"That is a question of procedure which the Council itself must decide."

At the same time Prince Firouz discounted Tudeh (Leftist) party reports of clashes between workers and landowners in Isfahan, former Iranian capital 200 miles south of Teheran, and said that the Government would not permit foreign correspondents to forward dispatches "which are so baseless and threaten to cause panic."

Instructions Sent to Ala

"New instructions have been telegraphed to Hussein Ala [Iranian Ambassador to Washington] to the effect that he would inform the Security Council that on the conclusion of the Soviet-Persian agreement it was agreed that Soviet troops would evacuate all Persia by May 6," Prince Firouz said.

"He was instructed to inform the Security Council that the Persian Government has no doubt that terms of this agreement will be loyally and honorably carried out."

The agreement, announced April 5, provides also for creation of a joint Soviet-Iranian oil company and for handling as an "internal" problem the autonomous regime set up in northwestern Azerbaijan Province.

Regarding Council action on dropping the Iranian-Soviet case, Prince Firouz added:

"Our representative was instructed to inform the Council of the facts of the case, and of the fact that we do not doubt that the agreement will be carried out.

"The Persian Government cannot fix a course to be taken by the Council, which must itself, under its regulations, make the necessary decision."

Referring to a report by a Tudeh party leader last night that four workers had been killed and twenty-one wounded in fighting with landowners in Isfahan, Prince Firouz declared:

"Foreign news reports of a big revolt in Isfahan are ridiculous and fantastic. If unfortunately these provocative reports are sent we may be obliged to take into consideration regulations of the international telegraph agreement which give the Government the right not to forward such telegrams which are so baseless and threaten to cause panic."

Today trade union officials at Tudeh headquarters here conceded that the first reports from Isfahan had been exaggerated, but they maintained that one man was known to have been killed and that twenty-three had been wounded, "three probably fatally."

The national officer of the Tudeh party who made the first report said there had been "two attacks by landowners and their servants on unarmed laborers." He said the first shooting had occurred last Friday "when a landowner led a band of armed villagers against newly organized party members in a factory, killing one and wounding ten."

He said the second attack had occu[illegible] when a landowner and [illegible] servants had fired on a group of farm workers en route to attend a Tudeh organization meeting in the city. Three were killed and eleven wounded, he said.

Reza Rusta, national secretary of the Tudeh-sponsored Trade Union, claimed that more than 5,000 union members had been wounded in the past year in clashes at Isfahan.

He charged that "the worst reactionary elements in the city, led by wealthy landowners and manufacturers," and armed by a foreign power, were conducting attacks against union and party meetings "in an attempt to prevent the organization of workers." He did

not name the foreign power.

A Rightist deputy from Isfahan declared that "daily clashes occur between Government officers and the radical labor group, which has seized control of the principal factories."

The deputy said the Premier had sent "a personal representative" to the area and had asked the Tudeh party to instruct its organizer, Taghi Fadkar, to return to Teheran from Isfahan.

Premier Firouz also confirmed that the Iranian Government had asked "representatives of the Azerbaijan people" to confer with Government representatives and that conferences "probably will open at Karaj in the near future."

The Ministry of War said two Iranian pilots with their planes had deserted to Tabriz to join the Azerbaipan Army. Three Iranian officers being brought here to face charges of "coining rebellion," escaped in Mazanderan Province and were "fleeing to Azerbaijan," the Ministry added.

BRITISH DELEGATES TO SUGGEST PLAN FOR INDIA REGIME

P. GROVER

NEW DELHI, April 14—(AP) Discovery of a formula for bringing self-government to India appeared today to have drifted largely out of the hands of the Indians themselves into the hands of three British cabinet members.

The cabinet members are Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India; Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade, and A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty. As they began their fourth week of work here, there was a wide expectation that on Tuesday and Wednesday they would make some definite suggestion to the various Indian parties, with the recommendation that they talk it out among themselves while the cabinet members take an Easter week-end vacation in Kashmir.

Since scarcely a soul in India expects the All-India Congress and the Moslem league to reach a settlement alone during this period, the commission appeared certainly to face the job of announcing a formula on its return April 23.

Each side amiably expressed a willingness to confer, provided the other side came to the conference with a prior concession. The Congress wants an agreement of some kind which will get the Indians into control of the central government, and they are openly prepared to make large concessions provided they are not asked to make a direct commitment for complete independence for Moslem areas of India.

The Moslem league insists that the commitment must be made before they will negotiate. One Moslem league leader said, "How can we negotiate away our independence? If we surrender our independence, we have nothing left to negotiate."

Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the league, will meet with the cabinet mission again Tuesday, and may receive for the first time something of the mission's idea on what it hopes to evolve.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president of the Congress, will meet with the cabinet delegation on the following day, with the prospect he, too, will have something tossed into his lap.

BUSINESS GROUPS READY FOR RETURN TO DUTCH INDIES

M. PURDUE

BATAVIA, April 14. — (AP) American and British business agents and technicians are waiting in British and Dutch controlled areas of the Netherlands East Indies for a return of some degree of peace and stability in government.

While the diplomatic machinery grinds slowly toward a settlement of the Indonesian-Dutch impasse and control of the islands remains divided between the Allied and Indonesian military, revival of the once flourishing commercial life is indefinitely postponed.

Eight months after the Japanese surrender, the Indies are still closed as a source of some of the world's most vitally needed commodities.

Oil Firms Predominate

Among American firms' representatives marking time the business agents of the oil companies predominate. The biggest of these is Standard Vacuum, the Standard Oil of New Jersey-Socony Vacuum combine, whose fields and giant refinery at Palembang, on Sumatra party destroyed just before the arrival of the Japanese, were restored to production during the occupation but were so poorly maintained that they must be almost completely rebuilt at a cost of millions of dollars.

Standard Oil of California also is represented, but it had not started production before the war, having been just about to begin use of fields leased from the government.

Barred from their former Sumatran estates by unrest and divided administration are the guests of the United States rubber plantations company. These estates were the world's largest and most productive. Other American rubber producers are awaiting the signal to resume operations—Goodyear, the Hawaii-Sumatra company and Continental Rubber company of New York.

General Motors, Goodyear Tire company, and National Carbon company all have representatives waiting in Batavia for the return of a semblance of normal conditions. The General motors assembly plant at Tanjoengpriol, Batavia port, is in limited operation with a skeleton staff, but most of the installations must be replaced before the plant is capable of reaching its former production.

Remained in Operation

The Goodyear tire factory at Buitenzorg remained in operation throughout the occupation and for a period of months after the surrender, but its equipment also has been so neglected as to become almost useless. National Carbon's representatives are attempting to salvage some usable machinery from its looted and damaged Batavia plant.

The British-American Tobacco company, which before the war had a large staff of Americans, now has a British manager in Batavia but is unable to resume operations, which once included extensive cigarette manufacture.

Another pending oil project is that of the combine of Standard Oil of New Jersey and California, the Royal Dutch Shell and the Netherlands East Indies government, formed just before the war to exploit the New Guinea fields.

Among British firm agents here are representatives of companies engaged in multiple enterprises, including sugar, rubber, tea, oil, importing and exporting.

Dutch interests seeking a means of restoring supplies of kapok, copra, tin, palm oil, spices, quinine and coffee seem equally frustrated.

POLITICIANS IN DIET FEW

Business And Professional Men Election Winners

Tokyo, April 14 (AP)—Business and professional men predominate in the newly elected Japanese House of Representatives, replacing the "purged" politicians who dominated the Diet prior to Japan's surrender, a survey of the election returns showed today.

Of the 464 members elected, only six listed their occupation as "politician," while only 21 were public officials. The largest occupational classification was that of company director, with 82. Also elected were 15 industrialists, 39 business men of other sorts, 80 educators, doctors and journalists, 52 lawyers and 49 farmers.

Thirty-one of the new members described themselves simply as company employés, while 36 said they were "organization leaders,"—meaning labor union heads in many instances.

52,000,000 Votes Cast

More than 52,000,000 votes were cast by half that many voters, each being allowed to choose two candidates.

The greatest total was 12,659,877 for the Liberal party, which is conservative in aims and which won 141 seats.

The Communists got 1,929,726 votes and elected five members, mostly from the Tokyo area. This was a poorer showing than Communist leaders and observers had predicted, although no forecast had allotted them more than a dozen seats.

Tokyo Tenderloin Area "Off Limits" For Yanks

Tokyo, April 14 (AP)—Tokyo's tenderloin district swarmed with military police last night and unofficial sources said Allied personnel were curtly shooed away from known houses of prostitution, all of which now bear "off-limits" signs.

The provost marshal's office declined comment, but authoritative quarters said there had been a general tightening of enforcement since the recent ban by Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger on public displays of affection for Japanese women.

Korean Sunrise Service Set

SEOUL, Korea, Monday, April 15 (AP)—A hilltop shrine in which the Japanese forced Koreans to commemorate the bombing of Pearl Harbor will be the scene of Protestant sunrise services Easter Sunday. Lieut. Col. Vernon P. Jaeger, United States Twenty-fourth Corps chaplain, will deliver the sermon. Catholic services will be held in a downtown cathedral and in the throne room of the Korean capital building.

British Forces In Japan To Exchange Companies

Kure, Japan, April 14 (AP)—British military occupation authorities in Japan announced today a novel program of exchanging companies within the empire forces as a means of fostering comradeship.

The scheme, ordered by Lieut. Gen. John Northcott, commander of the British forces, will place Australian and New Zealand companies in British regiments and British companies with the Anzacs. Indian units will participate as soon as they arrive in larger numbers.

Marshall To Become V.M.I. Head In 2 Months

Honolulu, April 14 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Richard J. Marshall, chief of staff of United States Army forces in the Pacific, said today he would return to the United States in two months to become superintendent of Virginia Military Institute.

Marshall, who has been spending two months leave on the mainland, is en route back to Tokyo. He was graduated from V.M.I. in 1915.

Marshall was accompanied here by Maj. Gen. Spencer B. Aiken, Pacific signal officer, who said he was returning to Tokyo to build up commercial communications in Japan. Aiken will take to Tokyo nine specialists from the Postmaster General's department at Washington and twenty commercial communications men.

Argentina Will Speed Wheat To UNRRA Pool

Buenos Aires, April 14 (AP)—Francis B. Sayre, special South American delegate to UNRRA, left today for Chile, carrying with him the Argentine Government's pledge to set in motion plans for sending the remainder of her wheat quota to the UNRRA pool for feeding Europe.

Argentina will contribute 120,000 tons in addition to the 30,000 tons already delivered, to make up her quota of 150,000 tons. The Cabinet also will meet soon to discuss the over-all question of exportable grain surpluses.

Sayre saw President-elect Juan D. Perón at the latter's request. He also visited the Grain Exchange and the Argentine Rural Society, to both of which he presented the UNRRA plea to speed aid to Europe.

Marshall Reaches Hawaii

Honolulu, April 14 (AP)—General Marshall, special United States envoy to China, arrived by plane here today en route to Chungking after a visit in Washington.

"We don't know how long we'll be in China," he said after stepping from the plane with Mrs. Marshall. He had no further comment.

Marshall was met by Maj. Gen. George F. Moore, United States Army commander in the mid-Pacific, and Admiral John H. Towers, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet.

House Will Vote Today on Draft, Army Pay Boost

Final Ballot Scheduled on Nine-Month Extension of Selective Service.

INDUCTION CURBS SET

May-October Holiday, Teen-Age Ban Adopted—18 Month Limit Included.

WASHINGTON, April 14—(AP) On record for a five-months draft "holiday" and a ban against teen-age inductions, the House votes tomorrow on a nine-month draft extension and Army-Navy pay-raise bills.

It probably will steamroller both to the Senate in short order, but that branch so far has shown less enthusiasm for sharp curbs, on Selective Service. Pending in the Senate is a committee-approved bill for a full year's extension, without the 'teen-age and "holiday" provisions.

Formal Vote Remains

Only the formality of a vote stands between the House and passage of legislation extending the draft law from May 15, 1946, to February 15, 1947, with these limitations:

1. No induction of anyone between May 15 and October 15, and after the latter date only upon order of the President after a finding that voluntary enlistments won't meet the manpower needs of the armed services.

2. No inductions of 18 and 19-year-olds at any time after May 15.

3. No inductions of fathers after May 15.

4. No service longer than 18 months for any drafted man, regardless of when he's inducted.

5. No inductions, even after October 15, 1946, if they aren't needed to meet these manpower ceilings by July, 1, 1947: Army, 1,070,000; Navy 558,000; Marine corps 108,000.

Passage of the bill after all preliminary work on it was finished Saturday was blocked by a technicality. The final vote is unfinished business at the opening of tomorrow's session.

May Ask Roll Call

If there is a roll-call vote on passage, it will be the first on the bill, for the members avoided record votes Saturday on amendments lifting the minimum age limit and ordering the recess in inductions.

The "holiday" amendment went into the measure by a 156 to 153 teller vote after opponents had accused the House of playing "politics" by seeking to shift to President Truman the responsibility for ordering a resumption of inductions in mid-October, less than a month before the congressional elections.

The House Military committee had recommended that Congress itself keep the draft in operation until next February 15.

Age Plea Rejected

The committee's suggestion that the minimum draft age be left at 18 also was rejected after Chairman May (D-Ky) himself had complained against inducting "children" into the armed forces in time of peace.

Unless the Senate changes the bill, backers of the original committee measure told the House, the Army will fall short of its manpower needs.

To give impetus to a forthcoming enlistment campaign planned to take up any manpower slack caused by a halt in inductions, the House moved up on tomorrow's

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business calendar a bill raising the pay of all service personnel.

The increases, recommended by a top-heavy Military committee vote, range from fifty percent for buck privates to ten percent for high-ranking officers, and affect the Army, and Navy and the Marine corps.

BYRNES HELD FIRM ON TRIPOLITANIA

Seen Ready to Risk Wider Rift With Russia on Bases and Control of Germany

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The United States and Britain are approaching a new and probably decisive series of clashes with Russia over the westward extension of Soviet influence.

The outcome, officials here believe, will vitally affect the political organization of the world for generations.

Two great issues, control of the Mediterranean and control of strategic German territory, are shaping up first. Both will figure to some degree in the Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting in Paris starting April 25. Neither, it now appears, will be settled there, and the German issue in fact may only arise informally.

The issues scheduled for formal consideration, however, in Paris are such that men high in Government councils describe Secretary of State James F. Byrnes as willing to risk the worst split yet in British-American-Russian unity, even to foredoom the Paris meeting to failure, rather than go nearly all the way to meet Soviet demands.

Mr. Byrnes has carried his "be-firm-with-Russia" policy to what may prove to be an ultimate stage, associates agree. He has moved into a bargaining position from which, if he holds firm, it will be possible for the powers to work out European peace settlements only if Russia makes sweeping concessions.

Top Place to Mediterranean

The Mediterranean issues will come up first in Paris. Russia is challenging the control Britain exercises through possession of bases so strategic as Gibraltar. Russia is demanding as part of a peace treaty with Italy that she receive an individual trusteeship over Tripolitania, key North African position, which would set her on the flank of Britain's Mediterranean lines.

She is also opposing an American plan to demilitarize the Dodecanese Islands even though they may be turned over to Greece on being legally stripped from Italy. Official speculation here is that the Russians would hope to get their own bases in the Dodecanese or, by some political maneuver not yet disclosed, gain control of any Greek bases put there.

With Tripolitanian or Dodecanese bases Russia would be in a position to upset Britain's Mediterranean position and thus raise for the United States a question whether it was American policy to help protect that position. A check of responsible American diplomatic officials shows a predominant view that such protection is in the American interest.

Pledge Given to Bidault

The German control issue arises in a less direct form. It will come up in Paris because Mr. Byrnes has promised Foreign Minister Georges Bidault of France that at the end of the Foreign Ministers' conference he will be willing to discuss French plans for depriving Germany of the Ruhr and the Rhineland, her two great industrial areas.

The French want some form of international control for one of or both these areas. Some informants here say the French indicate that what they most fear is a unified Germany under Communist control and so are seeking a kind of dismemberment.

American opponents of this plan argue that (1) they do not believe all Germany ever will be Communist-controlled and (2) they would object to giving Russia a position of power equal to that of France, Britain and the United States in any western area of Germany. If Germany is to be split, they argue, she should be split along the border between the British-United States and Soviet zones.

The issue in some respects is similar to that seen at the State Department in the attacks on the Franco Government of Spain. Some of Mr. Byrnes' advisers contend that any action to force Generalissimo Francisco Franco out would result in political chaos in Spain during which the Communists would seize power.

Mr. Byrnes, in public speeches and private conversations, seems to have steered clear of such far-reaching concerns about Russian moves.

What seems to be a settled American policy is that there are some Soviet demands that this Government does not now intend to meet, whatever the cost in Allied unity, and that among these are Russian maneuvers for positions in the Mediterranean and, whatever their form, in western Europe.

PRODUCTION RATE TOPS 1941 LEVEL, SNYDER REPEATS

Reconversion Head Offers Statistics Supporting Disputed Report.

FEW ITEMS LAGGING

Autos, Refrigerators, Ranges Among Those Below Pre-War Output.

WASHINGTON, April 14—(AP) The Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion today boosted its figures on national production and offered data to support its recent claim of an all-peacetime record.

Despite admittedly great gaps in the supplies of many consumer goods, officials said first-quarter production actually is estimated at a $154,000,000,000 annual rate, and this figure may be increased as final reports come in.

Reconversion Director John W. Snyder's quarterly report gave civilian production as "more than $150,000,000,000," which President Truman said was greater "than ever before in the nation's history, in war or peace."

Report Brought Criticism

The April 3 report brought a backwash of skeptical criticism, mainly based on the question, "If production is so good, where are the cars, radios, shirts and stockings?"

When taken up with OWMR, the question produced a flurry of statistics put together by Snyder's staff from figures and estimates of the Commerce, Agriculture and Labor departments and the Civilian Production administration. Summarized, some of the highlights are:

1. Autos, refrigerators, sewing machines, electric ranges, alarm clocks, and some other goods are far below the peak 1941 level. But they loom much larger on the want-list of the impatient consumer than they do in the tally of total production.

2. Tires are soaring far above 1941's big output. Washing machines already are higher. Radios are still behind but coming up rapidly. Yet the consumer demand is so vast that scarcities will persist.

3. Vacuum cleaners, electric irons, and bicycles are all at two-thirds or better of the 1941 average.

Farm Production Climbs

4. Farm production this year will be 13 to 15 per cent above 1941, given average weather. Per capita food consumption will be about four per cent above the all-time 1944 record—even when trimmed down to feed Europe.

5. All transportation of goods, except waterborne, is well ahead of the 1941, far ahead of "prosperous" 1929. This covers air, highway, rail and pipeline. Rail carloadings are lower than in 1941 but the cars are fuller and their mileage greater.

6. Other signpost industries—power, gas, oil and coal (before the bituminous strike)—are producing substantially above their 1941 peaks. Sales of electricity to big industrial and commercial users are 33 per cent above 1941, the heaviest previous peacetime year.

7. Strikes and other problems held down pig iron and some other metals in the first quarter. However, steel has bounced back almost to the pre-war rate while the new metals, aluminum and magnesium, are running well above.

Textiles Lagging

The most noticeable laggards, textiles and hard goods, don't pull down the total greatly, because Snyder's $154,000,0000,000 figure takes in the production of all goods and services except those bought by the government for military use. It includes the digging of coal, the services of laundries, barber shops and truckers, the output of farms and fisheries, even the showing of movies and the housing of hotel guests.

OWMR said its production estimate, though expressed in dollars, is not merely a reflection of inflated prices. When the $154,000,000,000 is boiled down to 1941 prices it becomes $122,000,000,000, they stated, and this tops 1941's $107,000,000,000 as well as 1929's $88,000,000,000.

In other words, OWMR said, the physical volume of goods and services is at record height, as well as the dollar value.

The reconversion officials said they agree with Stabilization Director Bowles in his remark that the country's record on some items—low-priced shirts, men's suits, hosiery and the like—"is no credit to the industry or the government."

Demand Brings Scarcities

They pointed out, however, that some scarcities result from abnormal, long-repressed demand, even though the production is large. Tires are still scarce, for instance, even though an estimated 7,400,000 were made in March as against a monthly average of 5,500,000 in 1941.

Shirts illustrate the difficulty of catching up with an impatient public and a growing population. The government expects Americans to buy 320,000,000 shirts this year; this is more than twice as many as were sold in 1939.

Some of the country's output has gone into business construction and equipment. This is "civilian" production but consumers are not yet benefiting from it.

Other goods are slowly filling up the pipeline of supply—the stocks of the wholesaler, jobber and retailer. Mr. Truman noted that it takes 32,000 cars just to give dealers their samples. That is more than the whole December production.

Strikes Cut Production

Strikes, especially the steel and automobile stoppages, hurt badly. Only 47,965 cars were turned out in February, fewer than in January. They compare with 312,000 in the average month of 1941.

The radio industry is now making a good comeback. In the whole last quarter of 1945 only 250,000 sets were built for civilians; in January alone 550,000; in February 700,000. The manufacturers now are in sight of the peak year 1941 when the average was 1,100,000 a month.

Figures on factory shipments of other goods are not yet available, beyond January, except in preliminary estimate form, but January shows this progress by comparison with the 1941 monthly average:

Items	1941 Average	January 1946
Refrigerators	309,000	123,300
Washers and Ironers	158,000	171,000
Vacuum Cleaners	156,000	120,000
Bicycles	155,000	129,000
Electric Irons	380,000	282,000
Table Flatware (pieces)	26,500,000	25,700,000
Electric Ranges	47,000	24,700
Alarm Clocks	1,147,000	450,000
Sewing Machines	67,000	12,100

LAGUARDIA FINDS ERROR IN REPORT ON SLASH IN GRAIN

WASHINGTON, April 14—(AP) Fiorello LaGuardia, UNRRA director general, said today he had urged a 25 percent set-aside of American grain at the flour mills for foreign relief, and not 35 percent as UNRRA stated yesterday.

The higher figure was a clerical error in the Washington office of UNRRA, LaGuardia explained.

It was used in a message yesterday to British officials, who were being notified today of the correct figure, an UNRRA official said. LaGuardia cited the set-aside idea in discussion of the possibility that Britain might divert wheat from its stockpiles to distressed countries with replacements coming from here later.

The UNRRA chief expresed belief a government order withholding American grain at the mills to prevent famine abroad would be forthcoming.

He told the British that only by diversions from their supplies could grain reach the European countries in time to replenish vanishing stocks. He said he agreed that the British, with their food situation already critical, must have assurance of replacement if they are to make advances to Europe this month and next. His message on the expected American set-aside order was his response to that need for assurance.

Today LaGuardia said this about the error:

"The message should have said 25 percent and not 35 percent but maybe the typist had a better understanding than I had. It was a slip of the tongue and not a mistake of the heart. If the order for 25 percent isn't made effective soon, it will have to be 35 percent before very long."

UNRRA officials here said they did not know the size of British stockpiles.

Meanwhile the Millers National Federation of the United States telegraphed government officials that it would cooperate fully in any workable program "that would get flour and wheat to starving millions of Europe and Asia while providing adequate supplies for America."

LAGUARDIA TAKES NO UNRRA SALARY

NEW YORK, April 14. — (AP) Fiorello H. LaGuardia, director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration, said today he was not accepting any of the $15,000 a year salary he could draw in that position.

He made the announcement in his regular Sunday noon broadcast.

Herbert H. Lehman, recently retired UNRRA head, also served without compensation. Officials of the relief organization said he drew on its funds only for actual transportation expense overseas.

CORN CROP IS SMALL WORLD SURVEY SHOWS

WASHINGTON, April 14—(AP) The 1945-46 world corn crop, estimated at 5,050 million bushels, is the smallest since 1941, the United States Department of Agriculture reported tonight.

The total is four percent below the 1944-1945 crop but seven percent above the 1935-1939 five-year average.

Declines from a year ago were noted by the department for North America and Europe while South America's crop, now being harvested, is 30 percent above 1945's poor yield.

FRENCH COUNTESS JOINS HER EX-G. I. HUSBAND

BOSTON, April 14—(AP) Lorenzo Lemieux, a Manchester, N. H., sign painter, met tonight the French war bride he described as a former countess with whom "it was love at first sight—in Paris."

Lemieux said his wife was the former Countess Jacqueline de Tiurneuf of Meaux and added:

"It was love at first sight. We met in Paris on a hot July day last year."

Lemieux acted as interpreter for his wife with newspaper reporters and smiled when he relayed the question:

"Is an American husband worth giving up your title for?"

His translation of his bride's answer:

"Yes—at least mine is."

AGAIN CRITICIZES SOVIET

Judge J. E. Swift Tells Boston K. of C. It Seeks World Rule

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 14—In his third speech since Jan. 20 attacking the Soviet Government, Judge John E. Swift of the Massachusetts Superior Court and Supreme Knight of

the Knights of Columbus, today accused Russia of being the spearhead of an international army of Communist lay leaders aimed at world domination through revolution.

Judge Swift's speech of Jan. 20 drew censure from Georgii Saksin, Russian member of the United Nations Site-finding Committee. His protest, charging Boston hostility, was incorporated in the inspection committee's general report which was turned over to the General Assembly. The Greater Boston area was among regions visited by the committee.

A month later, Judge Swift again called on members of the Knights of Columbus to take militant public stand against atheists and Communists.

Today, on a Palm Sunday communion breakfast of the K. of C., Judge Swift said that the question being asked all over the world is: "What is Russia up to now?" and declared, "It is nothing less than world domination through world revolution."

"There's no use any longer trying to camouflage that plain and portentous fact," Judge Swift said, "it is time we stopped playing the appeaser's game."

Army Units Report 731,814 Casualties, Third Division Hit by Heaviest Losses

WASHINGTON, April 14.—(AP) Three infantry divisions which spearheaded the 1944 drive through southern France after fighting in the Mediterranean suffered the heaviest American Army losses of the war.

Official but preliminary figures released today by the Army put the 3rd, 45th and 36th divisions at the top of the list of casualties suffered by 88 divisions which saw battle action.

33,547 Casualties

Altogether 33,547 men of the 3rd, a regular Army unit, were killed, wounded or were missing in action, in fighting in North Africa, Italy, France and Germany. Included were 6,571 killed.

The 45th had 27,207 casualties including 4,030 killed, and the 36th a total of 26,718, of whom 4,265 were killed. Both these were National Guard outfits.

In the number of men who met death in action, three other divisions took heavy losses also. They were the 29th, with 4,612 killed, 4th division, 4,581, and 9th division, 4,474 killed.

The casualties were disclosed in a general report of activities of the Army ground forces during the war.

Total Set at 731,814

Total casualties of all Army divisions from Pearl Harbor to V-J day were 731,814. Of these 144,160 were killed in action, 552,299 were found and 35,355 were listed as missing.

Much the heaviest losses were taken by the infantry divisions. The casualties of the 3rd more than doubled its original strength of 14,037, the difference being accounted for by a stream of replacements.

Of the armored divisions, the 1st suffered 9,438 casualties and the 3rd 9,620. The 1st Cavalry division which fought dismounted in the Pacific counted 8,883 killed, wounded and missing.

Heaviest sufferer of the airborne divisions was the 82nd with 7,677 total casualties. The 101st recorded 7,588.

Total casualties by divisions:

Infantry

First 20,893; Second 15,208; Third 33,547; Fourth 21,205; Fifth 11,654; Sixth 8,851; Seventh 15,179; Eighth 12,642; Ninth 22,185; 24th 11,518; 25th 9,865; 26th 9,825; 27th 9,396; 28th 12,590; 29th 19,366; 30th 16,638; 31st 2,417; 32nd 14,124; 33rd 4,328; 34th 20,906; 35th 14,179; 36th 26,718; 37th 10,070; 38th 6,905; 40th 6,146; 41st 3,624; 42nd 2,954; 43rd 10,650; 44th 4,899; 45th 27,207; 63rd 4,230; 65th 1,182; 66th 1,451; 69th 1,494; 70th 3,543; 71st 676; 75th 4,118; 76th 2,924; 77th 13,701; 78th 7,608; 79th 13,890; 80th 14,946; 81st 2,743; 83rd 14,343; 84th 6,506; 85th 9,413; 86th 753; 87th 5,485; 88th 15,101; 89th 978; 90th 18,099; 91st 9,027; 92nd 3,200; 93rd 194; 94th 5,895; 5th 6,221; 96th 16,834; 97th 933; 98th none; 99th 5,344; 100th 4,752; 102nd 4,629; 103rd 4,144; 104th 6,357; 106th 2,648; Americal 6,818.

Airborne Divisions

11th 5,124; 13th 13; 17th 5,420; 17th 5,420; 82nd 7,677; 101st 7,588.

Armored Divisions

1st 9,438; 2nd 7,119; 3rd 9,620; 4th 6,207; 5th 3,279; 6th 5,530; 7th, 5,278; 8th 1,1494; 9th 3,199; 10th 4,-281; 11th 3,197; 12th 3,042; 13th 496; 14th 2,743; 16th 14; 20th 173.

Cavalry Division

1st 8,883.

Mountain Division

10th 4,130.

PICKET SOVIET CONSULATE

Expelled CIO Ship Help on Coast Say Communists Run Union

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14 (AP)—Eleven members expelled from the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, CIO, picketed the Russian Consulate today to protest what they said was Communist domination of the union.

They carried placards demanding that Russia "return" Manchuria to the Chinese, and calling for the removal of "Russian termites" from the United States State Department.

The men, led by William Brandhove and Al Harris, represented the maritime rank and file publicity committee. Most of the group was expelled by the union several months ago for what was described at "disruptive tactics" by charging that the organization was dominated by Communists.

Manna From Sweden

Randolph, Mass., April 14 (AP). Yes, she has sugar and butter—from Sweden.

Mrs. Olga Bergquist yesterday received a package containing sugar, butter and white bread from her three sisters in Guttenberg, Sweden.

"They said they'd heard about the shortages here and didn't want me to suffer," said Mrs. Bergquist.

U.S. TO FIGHT RUSSIAN MOVE

Stettinius Said To Want Iran Kept On Council Agenda

New York, April 14 (AP)—Sources close to Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., United States delegate, said today he would take the leadership tomorrow in opposing Russia's move to have the United Nations Security Council drop the Iranian case.

These sources said Stettinius, following the example of firmness set by James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, in previous Council debates on this issue, would demand that the case be kept on the agenda until May 6, as the delegates decided ten days ago.

A check of the various delegations indicated that the United States would have enough support to block the Russian move, which was expected to be made shortly after the Council meets at 3 P.M. tomorrow.

Requests Already Made

Andrei Gromyko, Soviet delegate, already has asked the Council in a letter to strike the Iranian case from the agenda without waiting until May 6, the date on which Russia has agreed to have all her troops out of Iran.

The Council also has before it a letter from Hussein Ala, Iranian Ambassador, sent last week demanding that the Russian request be rejected. But a dispatch from Tehran this morning said Ala had been sent new instructions to inform the Council that Iran had no doubts that Russia's agreement would "be loyally and honorably carried out."

There was no immediate comment from Ala as to whether he had received the reported instructions or whether he would withdraw or modify his previous position as a result.

Sees Little Difference

Stettinius was represented as feeling that the Tehran announcement would make little difference in the situation. Sources close to the United States delegation said the United States, like Iran, "had no doubts that Russia would carry out her agreement."

These sources said the Council had Russia's assurances on April 4 that she would complete the evacuation of Iran within six weeks but that it had decided at that time to keep the question on the agenda.

Stettinius was said to feel that nothing has happened since that time to change the position of the United States.

There was considerable speculation among the delegations as to what Gromyko would do if the Council rejected his demand. When he was rebuffed March 27 he boycotted the sessions for twelve days. There was no indication, however, that he would repeat his walkout.

Disposal Of Case Seen

The prevalent belief among the delegates was that the Iranian case would be disposed of at tomorrow's session, opening the way for debate of the Spanish case later in the week.

The latter case, based on Poland's charges that the Franco regime endangers world peace, was expected to take considerably more time.

After steering the Security Council through almost a month of storm sessions, Dr. Quo Tai-chi, an old League of Nations hand from China, feels encouraged over the future.

"At least the results thus far have not been negative," Dr. Quo said as he prepared to hand over the gavel in midweek to Dr. Hafez Afifi Pasha, of Egypt.

Dr. Quo has served as chairman since the Council opened its first American session here March 25. It was the fate of rotation that placed him in this difficult position.

On Wednesday — which is the start of the new business month for the Council—Afifi Pasha becomes chairman. He is a complete newcomer to the Council's deliberations with a background of medicine, banking and diplomacy.

Afifi Pasha arrived last week to replace the Egyptian Minister to Washington, Mahmoud Hassan Pasha, as the Egyptian delegate to the Council.

Technically he will be the Council's fourth chairman, although Brazil's delegate, Pedro Leao Velloso, slated for the chair under alphabetical rotation by countries, never served. His term fell in the recess period between the London and New York meetings.

Norman J. O. Makin, Australian Navy Minister, served in London as the Council's first chairman.

RETURNS TO FRANCE

NEW YORK, April 14 — (AP) Mrs. Felix Gouin, wife of the president of France, left for Paris by plane today following a three weeks visit to the United States.

United Nations Plans School News Service

New York, April 14 (AP)—The United Nations plans to service schools with news, Dr. Victor Hoo, assistant secretary general of the organization, disclosed today.

The public information department of the United Nations has under consideration a special service of factual stories, background biographies and similar matter, Dr. Hoo said, adding that it would be for high school papers and "presumably teachers."

Dr. Hoo made the disclosure in an address to the Teachers Guild of the American Federation of Labor. He did not elaborate.

A representative of the public relations department of the United Nations said the plans still were in a tentative stage and details had not been worked out. He said the material also would be available to clubs and other organizations desiring information on the United Nations.

OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN
WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY MET TODAY
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A MINORITY OF THE PARTY'S MEMBERSHIP
THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY. ONLY A MI
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SELECTED DELEGATES WHO WILL ATTEND A
MERGER CONVENTION IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE
IN THE AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENC
SOCIAL DEMOCRATS VOTED RECENTLY AGAIN
POWERS HAVE PERMITTED THE ANTI-FUSION
ZONES TO CONTINUE FUNCTIONING AS A SE
BERLIN, APRIL 14—(AP)—LEADERS OF T
GREATER BERLIN WHO FAVOR MERGING WITH
WITH COMMUNIST LEADERS IN THE AIR FIRST

UNDER THE AGREEMENT THE SLOVAKS HAVE UNTIL TOMORROW TO REPORT
INTENTION TO MOVE. LAST AVAILABLE FIGURES SHOWED THAT 5,000
SLOVAKS ALREADY HAVE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMELAND WHILE AN ADDITIONAL
52,000 HAVE SIGNIFIED THEIR INTENTION TO MOVE.

30.24-2277

WARSAW, APRIL 14-(AP)-THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAS DENIED WHAT IT DESCRIBED AS "SLANDEROUS" ACCUSATIONS BY OPPOSITION NEWSPAPERS THAT THE PARTY WAS LINKED WITH TERRORISTIC BANDS.

IN A RESOLUTION PASSED YESTERDAY, THE PARTY ALSO DEMANDED THAT GENERAL ELECTIONS BE HELD NOT LATER THAN THE LAST HALF OF JULY.

FBG100AES/ ALLENS 01600/ APL

APR 15 1946

MOSCOW, APRIL 14-(AP)-RECENT LOCAL ELECTIONS IN ITALY HAVE RESULTED IN THE DEFEAT OF PRO-FASCIST, REACTIONARY AND MOST CONSERVATIVE ELEMENTS, IZVESTIA SAID TODAY.

"THE FAILURE OF PRO-FASCIST AND REACTIONARY FORCES IS MORE SIGNIFICANT IN THAT THE ELECTIONS SO FAR HAVE OCCURRED IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF UNBRIDLED PROPAGANDA OF INTERNATIONAL AND ITALIAN REACTIONARIES AND INSTIGATORS OF WAR AGAINST THE FORCES OF DEMOCRACY, PROGRESS AND PEACE," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

DN533AES

TEHRAN, APRIL 13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL OF THE TUDEH (LEFTIST) PARTY SAID TONIGHT THAT FOUR WORKERS WERE KILLED AND 21 WOUNDED FRIDAY IN TWO "ATTACKS BY LANDOWNERS AND THEIR SERVANTS ON UNARMED LABORERS" AT ISFAHAN, A MANUFACTURING AND FARMING CENTER 200 MILES SOUTH OF HERE.

THE TUDEH OFFICER SAID IN THE FIRST "ATTACK" A LANDOWNER LED AN BAND OF ARMED VILLAGERS AGAINST NEWLY ORGANIZED PARTY MEMBERS IN A FACTORY. ONE PERSON WAS REPORTED KILLED AND 10 WOUNDED.

LATER, THREE PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 11 WOUNDED WHEN A "LANDOWNER AND HIS SERVANTS" FIRED ON A GROUP OF FARM WORKERS EN ROUTE TO A TUDEH ORGANIZATION MEETING, HE SAID.

DN601AES

TEHRAN, APRIL 14-(AP)-PROPAGANDA MINISTER MOZAFFAR FIROUZ SAID TODAY HUSSEIN ALA, IRANIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO INFORM THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL THAT IRAN "HAS NO DOUBTS" THAT THE TERMS OF THE RUSSIAN-IRANIAN AGREEMENT WILL BE "LOYALLY AND HONORABLY CARRIED OUT."

DN536AES

AP 10

BULLETIN MATTER

TEHRAN--FIRST ADD FIROUZ X X X CARRIED OUT."

FIROUZ SAID NEW INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO ALA ALSO TOLD HIM THAT IT WAS UP TO THE COUNCIL ITSELF TO DECIDE IF THE IRANIAN CASE IS TO REMAIN ON ITS AGENDA.

"W INSTRUCTIONS HAVE BEEN TELEGV

"NEW INSTRUCTIONS HAVE BEEN TELEGRAPHED ALA," FIROUZ SAID, "TO THE EFFECT HE WOULD INFORM THE SECURITY COUNCIL THAT ON CONCLUSION OF THE SOVIET-PERSIAN AGREEMENT IT WAS AGREED THAT SOVIET TROOPS WOULD EVACUATE ALL OF PERSIA BY MAY 6.

"HE WAS INSTRUCTED TO INFORM THE SECURITY COUNCIL THAT THE PERSIAN GOVERNMENT HAD NO DOUBTS THAT TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT WILL BE LOYALLY AND HONORABLY CARRIED OUT."

ASKED IF THE INSTRUCTIONS MEANT THAT THE IRANIAN CASE SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE SECURITY COUNCIL AGENDA, HE SAID "THAT IS A QUESTION OF PROCEDURE ON WHICH THE COUNCIL ITSELF MUST DECIDE."

DN648AES

BATAVIA ADD xx frustrated-

NEARLY ALL THESE INTERESTS FACE ENORMOUS EXPENDITURES BEFORE THEY CAN RESUME OPERATIONS. MOST OF THE PLANTS UNDAMAGED DURING THE BRIEF FIGHTING BEFORE THE INDIES WERE OVERWHELMED OR NOT DESTROYED TO PREVENT JAPANESE USE HAVE SUFFERED GREATLY FROM INEFFICIENT JAPANESE AND INDONESIAN OPERATION, NEGLECT OR PIECEMEAL DISMANTLEMENT BY LOOTERS. DUTCH OIL INSTALLATIONS ON BORNEO WERE ALMOST WIPED OUT BY ALLIED BOMBINGS.

NON-DUTCH INTERESTS, HOWEVER, ARE CONFIDENT THEIR INVESTMENTS ARE NOT PERMANENTLY LOST AND BELIEVE A SETTLEMENT GIVING INDONESIANS SOVEREIGNTY OR GREATER CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT END THEIR PROFITS, IN VIEW OF THE NATIONALISTS' EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS TO PERMIT OR EVEN ENCOURAGE FOREIGN CAPITAL. MEANWHILE, THEY MUST BE CONTENT WITH A WAITING GAME.

APR 15 1946

WD247PER

NEW DELHI ADD xx late.

WHATEVER PLANS OR HINTS OF PLANS THEY RECEIVE WOULD BE THE SUBJECT OF THE NEGOTIATIONS WHICH THE CABINET MISSION ADVISED THEM TO UNDERTAKE TOGETHER OVER THE EASTER PERIOD.

BUT SO WIDELY APART ARE THE TWO PARTIES THAT THERE SEEMED LITTLE PROSPECT THEY WOULD EVEN MEET, MUCH LESS REACH ANY AGREEMENT ON

POLICIES, UNTIL THE CABINET MISSION RETURNED AND CALLED THEM INTO JOINT CONFERENCE.

WB:0xPEs

SHANGHAI,APRIL 14-(AP)-AMERICAN AUTHORITIES ARE PREPARING TO ARREST SEVERAL GERMANS IN SHANGHAI SUSPECTED OF NAZI ACTIVITS BUT WHO HAVE EVADED APPREHENSION BY THE CHINESE, THE UNITED STATES ARMY JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE HERE DISCLOSED TODAY.

ARRESTS WERE EXPECTED TOMORROW OF THE MEN, WHO THE JUDGE ADVOCATE OFFICE SAID WERE SUSPECTED VIOLATORS OF SURRENDER TERMS AND WERE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN ACTIVE NAZI PARTY MEMBERS.

THE MEN PRESUMABLY WILL BE RETURNED TO GERMANY ON THE AMERICAN REPATRIATION SHIP IN MID-JUNE ALONG WITH APPROXIMATELY 1500 SO-CALLED "OBNOXIOUS" GERMANS SEIZED IN CHINA.

APR 15 1946

THE CHINA THEATER REPATRIATION CHIEF, COL.RICHARD C.WITTMANN OF LINCOLN, NEB., SAID YESTERDAY THAT THE UNITED STATES ~~POLICY~~ WAS TO CLEAR ALL ENEMY NATIONALS FROM CHINA--GERMANS AS WELL AS JAPANESE. HE SAID SOME OF THESE REPATRIATES PROBABLY WOULD GO BEFORE THE WAR CRIMES COURTS IN GERMANY.

HIGH U.S. SOURCES SAID A FEW RICH NAZIS IN CHINA HAVE PAID DOZENS OF TEN-OUNCE GOLD BARS TO CERTAIN CHINESE TO EVADE INTERNMENT.

UM149APS NM

A29FX

(130)

SHANGHAI, APRIL 14-(AP)-THE EVENING POST AND MERCURY EDITORIALLY ATTACKED THE CITY GOVERNMENT TODAY, DECLARING THAT IT APPARENTLY HAD DONE NOTHING TO CHECK A SERIOUS CRIME WAVE MARKED BY DAYLIGHT ROBBERIES.

AS AN EXAMPLE, IT SAID TWO ENGLISHMEN WERE ROBBED ON THURSDAY BY SIX UNIFORMED CHINESE SOLDIERS; THAT THEY COULD GET NO AID FROM A NEARBY CITY POLICE STATION AND THAT AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE WHO WERE PASSING IN A JEEP SAID, "SORRY, OUR INSTRUCTIONS ARE NOT TO INTERFERE."

EARLIER IN THE WEEK, THE PAPER SAID, ROBBERS ENTERED A NON-CHINESE HOME, BEAT THE HOUSEWIFE WITH A PISTOL AND LEISURELY LOOTED THE PLACE WHILE POLICE IGNORED A BURGLAR ALARM WHICH A SERVANT HAD SOUNDED.

ANOTHER FOREIGNER WAS SAID TO HAVE REPORTED A BURGLARY TO POLICE, WHO SHRUGGED AND REPLIED, "TOO BAD."

JP1132APS

(120)

SHANGHAI, APRIL 14-(AP)-U.S. ARMY SOURCES REPORTED TODAY THAT THEY EXPECTED TO ARREST TOMORROW SEVERAL GERMAN NAZIS WHO HAVE MANAGED THUS FAR TO ELUDE CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE SAID WITHOUT AMPLIFICATION THAT MOST OF THOSE MARKED FOR ARREST WERE ACTIVE NAZI PARTY MEMBERS AND VIOLATORS OF THE GERMAN SURRENDER TERMS.

THEY ARE EXPECTED TO BE RETURNED TO GERMANY ABOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP WHICH IS TO SAIL ABOUT JUNE 15 WITH 1,500 OR MORE SOCALLED "OBNOXIOUS" GERMANS ALREADY SEIZED IN CHINA.

HIGH SOURCES IN THE U.S. ARMY SAID THE AMERICANS WERE VIRTUALLY TAKING OVER CONTROL OF THE GERMANS FROM THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND THAT NO LONGER WOULD THE NAZIS BE ABLE TO BUY THEIR FREEDOM AS SOME HAD DONE IN THE PAST.

JP1129APS

CHUNGKING,APRIL 14-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM CHANGCHUN TODAY SAID THAT THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT GARRISON COMMANDER WAS PLACING THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL UNDER MARTIAL LAW AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING. THE RUSSIANS WERE SCHEDULED TO WITHDRAW FROM THE CITY TODAY AND COMMUNIST FORCES WERE REPORTED OUTNUMBERING GOVERNMENT TROOPS; THE BULK OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS WERE REPORTED OVER 100 MILES AWAY.

THE ORDER, THE AGENCY SAID, BANNED ALL SOCIAL GATHERINGS.

UM514APS

CHUNGKING--IN MANHCURIA BJT,

CHUNGKING--IN MANHCURIA BJT, INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAF X X X THE CITY.

A NEW MOVE BY CHINESE COMMUNISTS WAS REPORTED IN ANOTHER GOVERNMENT DISPATCH, WHICH SAID THEY HAD OCCUPIED KIUTAI (SIAKIUTAI), 30 MILES NORTHEAST OF CHANGCHUN.

THE GOVERNMENT'S X X X THIRD GRAF (PREVIOUSLY INSERTED).

PY1013PPS NM

TOKYO, MONDAY, APRIL 15-(AP)-TWO STEAMING VOLCANIC ISLETS WHICH ROSE OUT OF THE SEA 200 MILES SOUTH OF YOKOSUKA TWO MONTHS AGO WERE SUBMERGING TODAY.

ADM. JOSEPH BOLGER, COMMANDING FLEET AIR WING ONE, SAID A PATROL FLIGHT REPORTED THE TWIN ISLANDS HAD ALMOST COMPLETELY DISAPPEARED AND COULD HARDLY BE DISCERNED FROM THE AIR.

THE VOLCANIC FORMATION APPEARED ABOVE THE SURFACE OF THE SEA ABOUT FEB. 10. SMOKING ROCKS REACHED A HEIGHT OF APPROXIMATELY 50 FEET, PROTRUDING FROM A SHOAL AREA OF SEVERAL ACRES.

BOLGER IS IN TOKYO TO SET UP FACILITIES FOR NAVAL AIRCRAFT OPERATING IN THE CHINA-JAPAN AREA.

HF811PPS NM

SEOUL, MONDAY, APRIL 15-(AP)-/ ACKFIRING OIL STOVE IN A BATTALION ORDERLY ROOM STARTED A RE WHICH DESTROYED A TWO-STORY BUILDING VALUED AT 100,000 YEN IN THE U.S. 65TH SIGNAL OPERATIONS BATTALION TODAY. THERE WERE NO INJURIES REPORTED.

APR 15 1946

STAFF SGT.JAMES O.HICKEY, EASTHAMPTON, MASS.; T/3 CLIFFORD C. OSMAN, DETROIT LAKES, MINN.; AND PFC HARRY C.STRATTON, PHILADELPHIA, PA., TRIED VAINLY TO HALT THE SPREADING FLAMES. MOST POST EXCHANGE SUPPLIES WERE SAVED BY QUICK ACTION OF T/3 DALE V.CARR, WEST LAFAYETTE, OHIO, AND T/; HERMAN W.PRESSON, HUNTINGTON, TENN.

JQ1050PCS NM

30.24-2279

WITH BUENOS AIRES

SANTIAGO, CHILE, APRIL 14-(AP)-FRANCIS B. SAYRE, SPECIAL SOUTH AMERICAN DELEGATE OF UNRRA, ARRIVED TONIGHT.

WD726PES

SYDNEY, APRIL 14-(AP)-THE SYDNEY DAILY TELEGRAPH'S AVIATION WRITER SAID TODAY AUSTRALIA WILL HAVE AT LEAST THREE AND POSSIBLY FOUR NEW INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES BY THE END OF JUNE.

THE NEW SERVICES WILL BEGIN AS SOON AS NEGOTIATIONS FOR RECIPROCAL LANDING RIGHTS WITH THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH PACIFIC AIRLINES HAS BEEN FORMALLY ESTABLISHED, THE ARTICLE SAID.

NEW OVERSEAS SERVICES WHICH ARE EXPECTED LATER TO DEVELOP DAILY SCHEDULES ARE:

SYDNEY TO SAN FRANCISCO OR VANCOUVER, OPERATED IN THE BEGINNING BY AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL AIRWAYS.

SAN FRANCISCO TO SYDNEY, OPERATED BY PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS.

SYDNEY TO TOKYO, OPERATED BY AN UNNAMED COMPANY.

THE TELEGRAPH'S REPORTER REVEALED A POSSIBLE FOURTH SERVICE NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION BY PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, WHICH WOULD RUN FROM SYDNEY TO MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

WD428PES

APR 14 1946

(120)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7 P.M. E.S.T., SUNDAY APRIL 14)

ADVANCE...WASHINGTON,APRIL 14-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY'S CURRENT "MUSK-OX" FAR NORTH EXPEDITION HAS RESULTED IN QUICK MODIFICATION OF SOME OF THE AMERICAN ARMY'S COLD WEATHER EQUIPMENT, THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPORTED TODAY.

A QUARTERMASTER CORPS REPRESENTATIVE, WILLIAM P.HOUSE, ATTACHED TO THE AMERICAN OBSERVER STAFF IS MAKING ON-THE-SPOT CHANGES IN TYPES OF AMERICAN CLOTHING, FOOD AND EQUIPMENT.

FINDINGS ARE EXPECTED TO PROVE VALUABLE TO CIVILIANS LIVING IN EXTREMELY COLD WEATHER CLIMATES AS WELL AS TO THE ARMY, THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID.

FIFTEEN YUKON-TYPE STOVES CHANGED TO OIL BURNERS ON HOUSE'S RECOMMENDATIONS WERE SPED BY AIR FROM THE JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., QUARTERMASTER DEPOT AND PARACHUTED TO THE EXPEDITION'S CAMP SITE 550 MILES NORTH OF CHURCHILL, MANITOBA.

TESTS HAVE BEEN MADE THUS FAR ON SHELTERS, HEATING AND COOKING APPLIANCES, LIGHTING, RATIONS, SLEEPING GEAR, FOOTWEAR, GLOVES, CAPS, FUELS AND LUBRICANTS.

LT711PES NM

WASHINGTON, APRIL 15-(AP)-THE WASHINGTON POST EDITORIALLY TODAY EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE PHILIPPINE TRADE AGREEMENT "WILL BE REGARDED BY CONGRESS AS AN INTERIM ARRANGEMENT TO BE FOLLOWED LATER BY CONTINUATION OF SOME FORM OF PARTNERSHIP IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE."

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE SENATE PASSED THE TRADE BILL WITH A GOOD DEAL OF REGRET. "THAT REGRET HAS ITS ROOTS IN THE BELIEF THAT THE BILL IS NOT GENEROUS ENOUGH TO THE PHILIPPINES -- THAT IT ONLY TEMPORARILY RECOGNIZES WHAT OUGHT TO BE A PERMANENT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE FORTHCOMING PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC."

THE BILL WAS ACCEPTED IN ITS PRESENT UNSATISFACTORY FORM, THE POST SURMISED, BECAUSE OF THE DESIRABILITY OF GETTING SOME LEGISLATION PASSED BEFORE THE PHILIPPINE ELECTION APRIL 26.

THE BASIS OF THE FUTURE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES LIES IN THE PLANS FOR JOINT DEFENSE OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE UNITED STATES. BUT ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS MUST NOT BE LEFT OUT OF THE PARTNERSHIP, THE POST STATED.

VM1231AES NM

(ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 8P.M., TODAY,SUNDAY,APRIL 14)

(ADVANCE) TOLEDO,O.,APRIL 14-(AP)-U.S.SEN.ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE,JR., (R-WIS.) ASSERTED TONIGHT "OUR GOVERNMENT HAS BECOME A PARTY TO A BREACH OF TRUST" THROUGH FAILURE OF THE UNITED STATES TO PROTEST A BRITISH PROPOSAL TO DIVIDE PALESTINE IN ORDER TO SET UP AN ALLEGEDLY INDEPENDENT COUNTRY OF TRANSJORDAN.

APR 15 1946

"THE UNITED STATES HAS EVERY REASON AND EVERY BASIS TO PROTEST THIS INTENTION "AS A SIGNATORY TO THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CONVENTION OF 1924 WHICH RATIFIED THE BRITISH MANDATE FOR PALESTINE, LAFOLLETTE ASSERTED IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT A MEETING OF THE TOLEDO ZIONIST DISTRICT.

"IT COULD DO SO, ALSO, AS A PARTNER IN THE JOINT PALESTINE INQUIRY WHICH IS NOW PROCEEDING. BUT IT HAS NOT DONE SO AND BY ITS INACTION HAS BECOME A PARTY TO A BREACH OF TRUST," LAFOLLETTE ASSERTED.

"I AM SORRY TO SAY, IT APPEARS OUR GOVERNMENT IS GIVING INDIRECT SUPPORT TO VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW," THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS MEMBER ADDED.

APR 1 1946

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 8 P.M. TODAY, SUNDAY APRIL 14)

DR632PES

NEW YORK, APRIL 14-(AP)-SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, TONIGHT SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT HE HAD RECEIVED "NOTHING REMOTELY LIKE THE SO-CALLED INSTRUCTIONS REVEALED" IN A COLUMN PUBLISHED TODAY BY DREW PEARSON, WASHINGTON.

SIR ALEXANDER'S STATEMENT, ISSUED IN RESPONSE TO QUERIES CONCERNING REPORTS PUBLISHED IN THE PEARSON COLUMN, FOLLOWS:

"THAT PART OF MR.DREW PEARSON'S COLUMN PURPORTING TO QUOTE FROM FOREIGN OFFICE INSTRUCTIONS SENT TO ME ON THE SPANISH CASE NOW BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS NOT ONLY INACCURATE: IT HAS NO FOUNDATION IN FACT WHATSOEVER. I HAVE RECEIVED NOTHING REMOTELY LIKE THE SO-CALLED INSTRUCTIONS REVEALED IN THIS COLUMN. IT SEEMS A PITY THAT THE AMERICAN PUBLIC SHOULD BE SO GRIEVOUSLY MISLED."

PEARSON IN HIS COLUMN SAID THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE TO CADOGAN ON THE SPANISH QUESTION INDICATED THAT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HAVE WORKED OUT A PARTNERSHIP POLICY AS TO FRANCO WITH THE VATICAN IN CONSULTATION. PEARSON SAID ONE CABLE ADVISES THAT THE POLICY IS TO "POSTPONE OR COMPLICATE" PROCEDURE AT THE UNITED NATIONS UNTIL FRANCO HAS WORKED OUT A COMPROMISE.

MQ902PES

(WX) NEW YORK--FIRST ADD CADOGAN X X X OUT A COMPROMISE.

REPLYING TO SIR ALEXANDER'S STATEMENT PEARSON SAID IN WASHINGTON TONIGHT:

"LONDON'S CABLED INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING FRANCO WERE OBTAINED BY ME FROM HIGH BRITISH DIPLOMATS IN A POSITION TO KNOW WHAT THEY WERE TALKING ABOUT. THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING, HOWEVER, IS IN THE EATING. IT WOULD SEEM OBVIOUS FROM CADOGAN'S DELAY POLICY AT THE SECURITY COUNCIL LAST WEEK THAT HE IS CARRYING THOSE INSTRUCTIONS OUT."

AB1021PES

NEW YORK, APRIL 14-(AP)-AFTER STEERING THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL THROUGH ALMOST A MONTH OF STORMY SESSIONS LARGELY BY DEAD RECKONING IN THE ABSENCE OF OTHER GUIDANCE, DR. QUO TAI-CHI, AN OLD LEAGUE OF NATIONS HAND FROM CHINA, FEELS ENCOURAGED OVER THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD'S NEW PEACE-KEEPING ARM.

"AT LEAST THE RESULTS THUS FAR HAVE NOT BEEN NEGATIVE," QUO SAID AS HE PREPARED TO HAND OVER THE GAVEL IN MIDWEEK TO DR.HAFEZ AFIFI PASHA OF EGYPT.

QUO HAS SERVED AS CHAIRMAN SINCE THE COUNCIL OPENED ITS FIRST AMERICAN SESSION HERE MARCH 25. IT WAS THE FATE OF ROTATION THAT PLACED HIM IN THIS DIFFICULT POSITION.

APR 13 1946

AND NOW ON WEDNESDAY--WHICH IS THE START OF THE NEW BUSINESS MONTH FOR THE COUNCIL--AFIFI PASHA BECOMES CHAIRMAN. HE IS A COMPLETE NEWCOMER TO THE COUNCIL'S DELIBERATIONS WITH A BACKGROUND OF MEDICINE, BANKING AND DIPLOMACY.

AFIFI PASHA ARRIVED LAST WEEK TO REPLACE THE EGYPTIAN MINISTER TO WASHINGTON, MAHMOUD HASSAN PASHA, AS THE EGYPTIAN DELEGATE TO THE COUNCIL.

TECHNICALLY HE WILL BE THE COUNCIL'S FOURTH CHAIRMAN, ALTHOUGH BRAZIL'S DELEGATE PEDRO LEAO VELLOSO, SLATED FOR THE CHAIR UNDER ALPHABETICAL ROTATION BY COUNTRIES, NEVER SERVED. HIS TERM FELL IN THE RECESS PERIOD BETWEEN THE LONDON AND NEW YORK MEETINGS.

NORMAN J.O.MAKIN, AUSTRALIAN NAVY MINISTER, SERVED IN LONDON AS THE COUNCIL'S FIRST CHAIRMAN.

WD343PES

NEW YORK, APRIL 14-(AP)-THE WIDOW OF SERGE STAVISKY, WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE IN 1934 AFTER "L'AFFAIRE STAVISKY," WHICH INVOLVED HIS BANK OF BAYONNE, FRANCE, IN A $10,000,000 SCANDAL, WAS ONE OF 402 WAR BRIDES WHO ARRIVED HERE TODAY ON THE ARMY TRANSPORT GEORGE W. GOETHALS.

THE 42-YEAR-OLD FORMER ARLETTE STAVISKY CAME AS THE WIFE OF AN AMERICAN ARTILLERY OFFICER, CAPT. RUSSELL T. COOK (HOME ADDRESS UNDISCLOSED). WITH HER WAS HER DAUGHTER, MICHELE, 16.

MRS. COOK, WHO APPEARED ON THE NEW YORK STAGE IM 1936, SAID HER HUSBAND WAS ON DUTY IN PUERTO RICO, WHERE SHE AND HER DAUGHTER WOULD JOIN HIM. AN 18-YEAR-OLD SON REMAINED IN FRANCE BECAUSE OF ILLNESS.

30.24-2281

THE GOETHALS, FROM LE HAVRE, FRANCE, ALSO CARRIED 56 CHILDREN AND 7 AMERICAN RED CROSS WORKERS AND CIVILIANS, ACCORDING TO WAC LT. PHOEBE BEERY, ASSISTANT TRANSPORT COMMANDER, OF (403 SCIOTE ST.) URBANA, OHIO.

ANOTHER OF THE BRIDES, LISTED AS A FRENCH NATIONAL, WAS MRS. PEI T. CHONG, FROM ST.MANDE, FRANCE, WIFE OF PFC. WONG N. CHONG, WHO IS STILL ON DUTY IN FRANCE WITH A MEDICAL UNIT. SHE AND HER THREE-MONTH-OLD DAUGHTER, PANIELLE, WERE MET BY HER COUSIN, DR. KY FAN, OF PRINCETON, N.J.

MOST OF THE BRIDES WERE FRENCH BUT OTHER NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED WERE POLISH, BELGIAN, DUTCH, ITALIAN AND CZECHOSLOVAK.

ABOUT 180 BRIDES WERE MET AT THE PIER BY THEIR HUSBANDS AND THE REST WILL BEGIN TO DEBARK TOMORROW FOR OUT OF TOWN POINTS, TRANSPORTATION CORPS OFFICERS SAID.

W627PES

Soviet Plea to Drop Iran Case Opposed By 7 Nations in U. N.

APR 16 1946

COUNCIL ADJOURNS WITHOUT VOTE ON GROMYKO DEMAND

Russian Delegate Bluntly Attacks Stand of U. S. and Britain.

IRAN ASKS WITHDRAWAL

Session Will Be Resumed Today, Rejection of Soviet Request Expected.

M. HARRELSON

NEW YORK, April 15—(AP) The United Nations Security council adjourned without a vote tonight after a bitter three-hour debate in which seven of the 11 members opposed Russia's move to have the council expunge the Iranian case from its

NIGHT

With Russia apparently facing defeat, Dr. Quo Tai-chi, chairman of the council, suddenly announced that the meeting was ended and that the question would be taken up again at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

Gromyko Blasts U. S.

The closing minutes of the debate were marked by a grim statement by Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko that he believed the United States and the United Kingdom did not want to see a peaceful solution of the Iranian case.

"In previous meetings of the Security council," Gromyko declared, "I entertained some doubt as to whether behind these statements of the delegates of the United States and the United Kingdom there was a real and genuine desire to see a peaceful solution of the differences between the Soviet Union and Iran.

"The position adopted today by the delegates of the United States and the United Kingdom, and unfortunately supported by other members of the council, confirmed me in my doubts."

Proposes Adjournment

When he concluded, Quo immediately proposed adjournament, but both U. S. Delegate Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and British Delegate Sir Alexander Cadogan, asked for permission to answer Gromyko briefly and indicated they would have more to say tomorow.

Stettinius, obviously nettled by the remarks of the Soviet delegate, said he had made no proposal.

"I have merely attempted to explain to the council the reasons why it was impossible for the United States government to support a request that was before the council x x x."

Sir Alexander declared that the British not only wanted to settle the Iranian question, but that they thought they had found a solution in the council's resolution of April 4.

"Who has brought it up now?" he asked. "It is the Soviet delegate alone, himself, who had demanded that the council rescind its own resolution. If he had not done that, we should have heard, I hope no more of the Iranian question."

Stettinius is Leader

Stettinius had taken the leadership in opposing the Russian move to close the case. He was supported by the United Kingdom, Australia, the Netherlands, Mexico, Brazil and Egypt.

Gromyko based his argument largely on a letter submitted to the council shortly before the meeting by Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala quoting instructions from his government to withdraw Iran's complaint.

Russia was backed by Polish Ambassador Oscar Lange, who advocated dropping the case from the agenda but said the Security council still would maintain jurisdiction and could reopen the discussions at any time.

Bonnet Offers Compromise

French Ambassador Henri Bonnet offered a compromise. He suggested that the question be taken from the agenda, but that Secretary-General Trygve Lie be instructed to submit to the council any additional reports on the case.

Quo was the only delegate who did not speak.

Russia needed seven affirmative votes to push through her motion. Stettinius and the other opponents of the proposal insisted that the question be kept on the agenda until May 6, the date on which Russia has agreed to have all her troops evacuated from Iran.

The withdrawal of the Iranian complaint, which originally was filed in London January 19, was requested in a letter Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala handed to Dr. Quo 2 p.m., one hour before today's meeting.

Ala informed the council that he had received a telegram from his government this morning saying:

"It is necessary that you immediately inform the Security council that the Iranian government has complete confidence in the Soviet government and, for this reason, withdraws its complaint from the Security council."

Soviet Delegate Gromyko then took the floor and demanded that the case be stricken from the agenda since no dispute existed between Russia and Iran.

He met immediate opposition.

Situation Unchanged

Stettinius said that when the council voted on April 4 to keep jurisdiction of the case it had before it Russia's assurances that her troops would be withdrawn by May 6 and that nothing had happened to change the situation.

"These assurances were the basis on which the council acted," he declared. "The assurances given to the council and the action taken by the council are interdependent."

Stettinius then said:

"My government does not believe there are valid grounds for changing the position of April 4. For this reason I will not support the motion to delete the question from the agenda."

Gromyko Opens Debate

Gromyko, opening the debate, had stated that the council had failed to show that any situation existed which threatened international peace and security and that it had acted without hearing the Russian side of the case, since he was absent on April 4 when Secretary of State James F. Byrnes' resolution was adopted.

"The decision taken April 4 by the Security council was contrary to both the spirit and letter of the charter," the Soviet delegate declared.

Gromyko declared developments had demonstrated Iran's complaint was without foundation and pointed out that Ala had, a few minutes earlier, withdrawn the complaint.

He said the council's action "could be justified only if it was proved that international peace was threatened."

Foreign Minister Eelco van Kleffens of the Netherlands supported Stettinius in opposing Russia's move to have the case dropped from the agenda.

Van Kleffens declared that the council represented all 51 members of the United Nations and that "it should not drop the Iranian case until a settlement is carried into effect."

Follows Sound Procedure

This, he said, did not show lack of confidence in Russia but was merely sound procedure, such as any business man would follow in any credit transaction.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, also lined up against the Russian motion.

"I am bound to say that I feel the Soviet demand for withdrawal of the issue is not on a sound basis," he declared. "My government thinks this matter should remain on the agenda to May 6."

He was followed by the Australian delegate, Lt.-Col. W. R. Hodgson, who declared he could find nothing in the Charter contrary to the council's action in the Iranian case.

"It is for the council to decide," he said, "whether a dispute endangers international peace and security."

He declared that Russia was keeping troops in Iran in violation of the British-Russian-Iranian treaty of 1942 which provided that evacuation should have been completed by March 2 this year.

"I will not agree to removal from the agenda," he declared.

Sharp Iran Debate Still Expected

E. CARPENTER

New York, April 15 (AP)—Another sharp debate over the Iranian case was forecast for today's session of the United Nations Security Council despite instructions from the Iranian Government to its Ambassador to "immediately withdraw" the complaint before the Council.

Iran had appealed to the U. N. over the continued presence of Soviet troops, which Moscow said would be withdrawn by May 6, but today her spokesman in Tehran declared that "conditions and circumstances which dictated the giving of the complaint to the Security Council no longer exist." Russia had previously demanded that the question be expunged from the Council's agenda.

Hussein Ala, Iranian Ambassador, could not be reached for comment immediately but it was learned that he had conferred briefly this morning with Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., United States delegate to the Council.

British And U.S. Views

British sources took the view that the mere fact of Iran's asking to have the matter taken off the agenda would not of itself end the business as far as the Council concerned. These sources to attitude that it was strictly cil matter and any elimin move was up to the delegates.

The United States course was represented as being that the Council had assumed that troops would be withdrawn when it postponed consideration to next month, and any statement to that effect now by either government would merely be confirmation.

Others' Attitudes

A spokesman for the Mexican delegation said, however, that the Council could do nothing but withdraw the question in view of the Iranian statement. The Brazilian delegation was reported in support of the Mexican position but qualified the stand with a call for Council discussion first. Poland is expected to support the Russian position and vote for wiping the Iranian issue off the slate.

The thirty-second session of the Council convenes at 3 P.M.

the Red Army evacuate all Persian territory by the 6th May, 1946. The Iranian government has no doubt that this agreement will be carried out, but at the same time has not the right to fix the course the Security Council should take."

This morning I received a further telegram from my government reading as follow:

"In view of the fact that the Soviet Ambassador has again today, 14 April, categorically reiterated that the unconditional evacuation of Iranian territory by the Red Army will be completed by the 6 May, 1946, it is necessary that you immediately inform the Security Council that the Iranian government has complete confidence in the word and pledge of the Soviet government and for this reason withdraws its complaint from the Security Council."

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
HUSSEIN ALA,
Iranian Ambassador.

His Excellency,
Dr. Quo Tai-chi,
President of the Security
Council, New York.

and (b), the letter dated the 9th of April, addressed to the Secretary General by the Ambassador of Poland, Document S/34.

If there is no observation, it is adopted.

In regard to Item 2 (a) (b), covering Documents S/30 and S/33, I would like to read a letter from the Iranian representative, which he handed to me at 2 o'clock this afternoon, dated in New York 15 April:

Sir, on April 9, 1946, I had the honor to state in accordance with the instructions of my Government its position regarding the request of the Soviet representative on the Security Council that the Council remove from its agenda the matters relating to the continued presence of Soviet troops in Iran and the interferences in the internal affairs of Iran. In my letter I informed the Council of the desire of my Government that these matters remain on its agenda as provided by the resolution adopted on 4 April 1946.

Yesterday, April 14, my Government instructed me to make to the Security Council the following statement:

"As a result of the signature of the agreement between the Iranian Government and the Government of the Soviet Union, it has been agreed that the Red Army evacuate all Persian territory by the 6th May, 1946. The Iranian Government has no doubt that this agreement will be carried out, but at the same time has not the right to fix the course the Security Council should take."

This morning I received a further telegram from my Government reading as follows:

"In view of the fact that the Soviet Ambassador has again today, 14 April, categorically reiterated that the unconditional evacuation of Iranian territory by the Red Army will be completed by the 6th May, 1946, it is necessary that you immediately inform the Security Council that the Iranian government has complete confidence in the word and pledge of the Soviet Government, and for this reason withdraws its complaint from the Security Council."

"I have the honor to be, ——"

And so forth.

This is a letter from the Iranian representative, Hussein Ala, addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Ala's Letter of Withdrawal

Here is the text of Ambassador Hassein Ala's letter to the United Nations Security Council, withdrawing Iran's complaint against Russia. (N.Y. Tribune)

New York, 15th April, 1946.

Sir,

On April 9, 1946, I had the honour to state, in accordance with the instructions of my government, its position regarding the request of the Soviet representative on the Security Council that the council remove from its agenda the matters relating to the continued presence of Soviet troops in Iran and the interferences in the internal affairs of Iran. In my letter, I informed the council of the desire of my government that these matters remain on its agenda as provided by the resolution adopted on 4 April, 1946.

Yesterday, April 14, my government instructed me to make to the Security Council the following statement:

"As a result of the signature of the agreement between the Iranian government and the government of the Soviet Union, it has been agreed that

Verbatim Record of Proceedings in Yesterday's Session of United Nations Security Council

The provisional official transcript of yesterday's meeting of the United Nations Security Council at Hunter College follows:

President
(Dr. Quo, China):

I call the thirty-second meeting of the Security Council to order.

First is the adoption of the agenda. It has already been circulated and the agenda consists of two parts. The first item is the letter to the President from the Soviet Representative, Document S/30, and (b), the letter dated the 9th of April, addressed to the Secretary General by the Ambassador of Iran, Document S/33.

And Item 3 is the letter dated the 8th of April, addressed to the Secretary General by the Ambassador of Poland. Document S/32,

Mr. Gromyko,
Soviet Union:

Mr. President, in my letter of the 6th of April of this year, I asked that the question of Iran raised by the appeal from the Iranian Ambassador should not be included in the agenda of the Security Council. In this letter I gave the reasons why the Soviet Government took this position, that the subject should be excluded from the agenda. I reminded the Council that on the 26th of March, when the Council began its consideration of the Iranian letter of the 18th of March concerning the withdrawal of Soviet troops, I reminded them that under the understanding of the 24th of March the evacuation of those troops had already begun on the 26th of March and would be completed within five or six weeks. I said also that the existence of this understanding between the Soviet Government and the Iranian Government made it unnecessary for the Security Council to have this item on its agenda.

My request, however, was not supported by the majority of the Council, but the negotiations to which I referred between the Soviet and Iranian Governments have continued as I described them in the meetings of the 26th and 27th of March.

Closing of Agreement Cited

As is known, the joint communiqué issued by the Soviet Union and the Iranian Government on the 4th of April made it clear that an agreement had been reached regarding the whole subject here involved. Thus full, complete confirmation is given to the declaration that I made to the Security Council and confirmation is given also to the point of view that the demand of the Iranian Government was without foundation.

My letter also made it clear, Mr. President, that the Soviet Government did not accept the position taken by the Security Council on the proposition put forward by Mr. [Secretary of State James F.] Byrnes, namely, that the Council should resume its consideration of the subject on the 6th of May. This decision was taken despite the agreement announced on the 3rd of April between the Soviet and Iranian Governments which I reported in my letter to the Council. The Soviet Government has made it clear again that under the terms of the agreement between that Government and the Iranian Government the withdrawal is taking place under proper conditions.

The decision taken by the Security Council on the 4th of April could be justified only if it were proved that the situation in Iran constituted a threat to the peace and security of the world under the terms of various articles of the Charter, and, in particular, Article 34. Article 34 reads as follows:

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Is there any reason to think, Mr. President, that the situation in Iran does constitute a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security? I think that could be argued only by persons without any sense of reality. I think all agree now that the Iranian situation constitutes no threat to international peace and security, and so I submit that the decision taken on the 4th of April by the Security Council is contrary both to the spirit and to the letter of the Charter.

Says Both Must Be Heard

I would like to draw the attention of the Security Council to a further important point. The Security Council cannot take a decision on situations or disputes of the kind referred to in the Charter without having heard both the parties immediately concerned. That, Mr. President, is the position under the terms of the Charter.

What is the application of this provision to the question raised by the letter of the Iranian Ambassador of the 18th of March? It is this, Mr. President, that the Council cannot take a decision such as that taken on the 4th of April without first hearing the two parties directly concerned.

As is shown, Mr. President, the Soviet Government declared that it was not ready to take part in the consideration of this question before the 10th of April. I made this clear in my declaration to the Council in its meeting of the 24th of March. As is known, also, the rejection of this proposal made it impossible for me, as representative of the Soviet Government, to participate in the discussions of the Security Council. The reason was that these discussions were without any useful purpose because an agreement had already been reached between the two parties immediately concerned on the subject of the evacuation of Soviet troops. This agreement was reached by direct negotiations and it concerned precisely the question raised in the Iranian letter of the 18th of March, namely, the question of the evacuation of Soviet troops.

And, so, even at that time, Mr. President, it was clear that circumstances rendered useless and senseless any consideration by the Security Council of the so-called Iranian question. Nevertheless, the Council continued its discussion. It entered into a unilateral study of the question which resulted in the decision taken on the 4th of April to the effect that the subject should remain on the agenda of the Council, consideration to be resumed on the 6th of May.

Prior Ruling Held Needed

I think it necessary to draw the attention of the Council to one further point which is of a legal character. It is this: When the Security Council makes a decision upon any dispute or situation, this decision presupposes a previous decision by the Council as to whether the subject before it constitutes a dispute or a situation. And there is yet another decision involved, namely, this: If it is a dispute, does the matter fall under the terms of any article of the Charter of the United Nations? In other words, is the Security Council entitled to continue its consideration?

Mr. President, I would remind the Council that the Council took no decision in this sense on the subject now before us, and it could not do so because it was impossible to prove that the situation in Iran constituted in any way a threat to international peace or security. And yet, in spite of this, the Security Council decided, in the first place, to examine the question of Iran without the participation of the Soviet delegate and, in the second place, to resume its consideration of the subject on the 6th of May.

The arguments put forward in my letter of the 6th of April and those that I have adduced in these supplementary remarks, Mr. President, have proved that the demand for the removal of this subject from the agenda of the Security Council was well founded. This was clear even before the Iranian Government decided to withdraw the request it had made to the Security Council. Now the Iranian Government has understood that no useful purpose is served by having this subject on the agenda and has agreed to its withdrawal. And so, Mr. President, I submit that there is no point in the Council's retaining this subject on the agenda, and I submit that the Council should decide to have it removed.

Mr. Stettinius,
United States

Mr. President, the United States is naturally pleased to learn that the Soviet Union and Iran consider that the issues between them are in the course of being solved in a manner satisfactory to both parties. The difficulties between the Soviet Government and the Iranian Government have twice been brought to the Council's attention. On the first occasion the Iranian Government complained of activities of the Soviet troops on Iranian territory, which it contended were not authorized or permitted by the Tripartite Treaty of Jan. 29, 1942, and interfered with the sovereignty of Iran. On the second occasion the Iranian Government complained of the continued presence of Soviet troops in Iran, without its approval, beyond the date stipulated for their withdrawal in that treaty.

In the view of the United States the complaints of the Iranian Government were properly brought to the Council's attention under Article 34 of the Charter.

It is the clear duty of the Council to receive the complaint of any sovereign state that foreign troops are being used in its territory in a manner not authorized or permitted by the treaty. It is the clear duty of the Council to receive the complaint of any sovereign state that foreign troops are continuing to remain in its territory, without its consent, beyond the date authorized by treaty. Such complaints present grave issues under Article 2 of Section 4 of the Charter of the United Nations as to "the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or the political independence of any state or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the Charter." When such complaints are presented to the Council, clearly it is not permissible for the Council to take the position that the continuation of the conditions complained about would not endanger international peace and security.

Points Declared Linked

The Council had before it on April 4, when it adopted the resolution on the Iranian matter, the assurances given to it by the Soviet Government that withdrawal of Soviet troops had commenced and would be completed by May 6, and that this withdrawal was not conditioned upon any other matters being discussed by the two Governments. These assurances, and willingness of the Iranian Government to accept them, were the basis upon which the Council acted. I emphasize these facts that these assurances were given to the Council itself and that the action of the Council on April 4 was to continue the matter to May 6 in the hope and belief that the withdrawal of Soviet troops by that date would have disposed of all phases of the

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matter before the Council. Thus, the assurances given to the Council and the action taken by the Council are interdependent.

We are now asked to consider this matter again, and prior to May 6. It is not represented to us that the situation, in connection with the withdrawal of troops, has in any manner changed since April 4. Neither the Soviet nor the Iranian Government suggests that the assurances will not be carried out, nor that they will be carried out sooner than was anticipated on April 4. To reconsider the case at this time would raise many difficult and grave questions, which my Government hopes and believes will be rendered moot by the withdrawal of troops in accordance with the Soviet assurances. We do not see that any advantages would be gained by going into such questions, at this interim phase of the matter.

For these reasons my Government does not believe that there are valid grounds for changing the procedure, adopted by the Council on April 4, for the disposition of the Iranian case, and will therefore not support the motion to delete the Iranian matter from the agenda at this time.

On May 6, we sincerely hope that, upon being informed that the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Iran has been completed, the Council will be able to drop the matter from the agenda.

Mr. Van Kleffens, The Netherlands:

Mr. Chairman, I am anxious that this question be viewed in the light of general principle and not merely as an isolated case.

This Council, according to Article 24 of the Charter, acts on behalf of all the members of the United Nations. It has the duty to report to the General Assembly on its actions. It therefore seems to me that the Council would be open to legitimate criticism if it dropped a matter before the settlement has actually been carried into effect.

I believe that no country which is a party to a dispute or to a situation under consideration by the Security Council can legitimately object if the Council decides to keep the matter on the agenda until settlement has been actually carried into effect. I do not think that this is in any sense humiliating for any of the parties.

I should like to make a comparison. Suppose we loaned money to some one we utterly trust. Surely we are not questioning his promise to pay, but it is common practice that we hold him accountable until repayment has been actually completed. This is not lack of confidence but sound management.

Whatever Iran says or does not say, the Council has a responsibility of its own. This is brought out by Article 24 of the Charter, which I have already quoted. It is also brought out by Articles 34, 36, 37 and other provisions of the Charter. I believe that we should act as I have just said, not in this case alone but in all cases. This is not a matter of the Security Council against the Soviet Union, but of principles of good management against considerations of not so good management.

I should like to take this opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to take up two points which the honorable delegate for the Soviet Union has just placed before us.

Opportunity For Hearing Stressed

Mr. Gromyko said that a decision cannot be taken by the Council without first hearing both parties. That certainly would be the normal procedure, but the Charter clearly proceeds on the assumption that both parties will be present to be heard. The essence of the matter seems to be not that both parties be heard but that both parties should be given every opportunity to be heard.

If, as in this case, a party does not avail itself of the opportunity to be heard, this does not preclude the Council from taking a decision in matters where the vote of the member in question is not absolutely required. The veto right of the great powers is a limited right and therefore cannot be extended beyond the terms of the Charter by a great power who is a party to a question before the Council simply by absenting itself from the Council's deliberations.

The delegate for the Soviet Union also said that the Council examined the Iranian case, and it drew certain conclusions therefrom, notably that we should have taken a decision as to whether this was a situation or a dispute. There I should like to make it quite clear that the Council never took up the Iranian case on its merits but only the question as to whether the examination of the merits of the case should or should not be postponed. It was therefore quite unnecessary, and in fact useless, to enter upon a discussion of the question as to whether the Iranian case is a situation or a dispute, and the Council, in my view, therefore, rightfully refrained from any such discussion.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, United Kingdom:

Mr. Chairman, the Soviet delegate, in his letter of April 6, demands that this Iranian question should be removed from the agenda of the Security Council. He bases his demand on the fact alleged that the resolution of the Security Council of April 4 "is incorrect and illegal, being in conflict with the Charter of the United Nations."

The Soviet delegate today has enlarged somewhat on the statement which he made in his letter about the resolution of April 4. If I understood him aright, he had three or four reasons why that resolution was illegal or improper or contrary to the Charter.

He claims, in the first place, so far as I understood him, that the resolution was unnecessary and therefore incorrect, because of the agreement reached for the withdrawal of Soviet troops [from] Iran. But I must recall that at the time when the Council adopted its resolution there was before it the letter which had been communicated to it on April 3, the preceding day, the letter from the Iranian delegate of April 2, in which Mr. Ala said, "with respect to the interference in the internal affairs of Iran, the subject matter of the first dispute, negotiations have taken place pursuant to the resolution of the Security Council of Jan. 30, 1946. * * * The negotiations pursuant to the resolution of Jan. 30, 1946 have achieved no positive results, and Soviet agents, officials and armed forces are continuing to interfere in the internal affairs of Iran. They are still preventing the Government of Iran from exercising any authority in the Province of Azerbaijan.

"Regarding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Iran, there has been and there can be no negotiations."

Therefore, at the time when the resolution was adopted, I do not think it can be said that it was superfluous, because an agreement had already been reached with regard to the withdrawal of the Soviet troops.

Danger to Peace Seen

In the second place, I thought I understood my Soviet colleague to say that the situation could not be held to threaten peace—an agreement had been reached for withdrawal and that, therefore, on that ground, too, the Council should have done nothing at all. It may be true—I hope it is—that the agreement of withdrawal has removed a threat to the peace, but there was no certainty of that at the time when the Council took its resolution. From what I have just read to you, from the information placed at its disposal by the delegate of Iran, it certainly looks as if there was a danger of a breach of the peace. Therefore, I do not think that the resolution of the Council was on that ground contrary to the Charter.

Thirdly. I think that the Soviet delegate said that the Council should not have taken such a—what he called—decision, because if it wished to do that it should have taken a previous decision; that is to say, a decision as to whether there was a dispute or not. Well, I would disagree with him there, because I really do not think that this is the case. May I recall the terms, briefly, of the resolution of April 4. That resolution begins by taking note of the letter of the Soviet delegate of April 3 containing certain assurances in regard to the withdrawal; that the withdrawal of troops had begun; that it was the intention of the Soviet Government to proceed with the withdrawal as rapidly as possible, and that the Government expected "the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from the whole of Iran to be completed within five or six weeks."

The Council, taking note of those assurances, and taking note, I think, with satisfaction, merely resolved that the Council defer further proceeding on the Iranian appeal until the 6th of May, at which time the Soviet Government and the Iranian Government were requested "to report to the Council whether the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from the whole of Iran has been completed and at which time the Council shall consider what, if any, further proceeedings of the Iranian appeal are required."

That is the point of the Council's resolution, and I maintain that it could be held that that was hardly more than procedural.

Calls Request Not Sound

Then there was a fourth point, I think, that the Soviet delegate made; namely, that before reaching any conclusion on a matter of this kind, the Council must hear both sides. I need not deal further with that, as it has been dealt with clearly and satisfactorily by the delegate of the Netherlands.

Therefore, I am bound to say that I cannot feel that the Soviet delegate's demand for a withdrawal of this matter from our agenda is soundly based on the considerations which he has put before us regarding the resolution of April 4. However, in any case, my Government does feel this strongly: that the Council now finds itself in a position where it has been given certain assurance by the Soviet Government, which it gladly accepts as to certain action which will be completed in the future. That is a matter between the Soviet Government and the Council as such. They feel that the Council would be failing in its duty if it took no further interest in this matter but washed its hands of the whole question and left it alone.

We have been given a date, May 6, for the completion of the withdrawal, and until that date, my Government thinks that this matter should remain on the agenda. When that date comes, I hope and believe it will be possible to record here that the evacuation has been satisfactorily completed—satisfactorily to everyone.

In the meanwhile, if all goes well, if there is no instruction or disturbance from either side, the matter need not come up for discussion again here. I hope it will be possible on May 6 to register the satisfactory conclusion of the whole affair.

Col. W. R. Hodgson, Australia:

Mr. President, the question before this Council is whether the Iranian case shall be removed from the agenda for the reasons advanced by the Soviet delegate in his letter of April 6, supplemented by his verbal statement this afternoon. I shall answer these reasons.

When this case was originally placed on the agenda there were two main issues, not one, as was suggested this afternoon. The first was the allegation that Soviet officials and forces were interfering in the internal affairs of Iran. The second issue was the presence of Soviet troops in breach of treaty.

Now, the resolution of Mr. Byrnes of April 4 dealt only with the second. It had no reference whatever to the first. Those issues were left unresolved.

In the letter of April 2 by the Iranian Government it was stated that Soviet officials, agents and forces were continuing to interfere in the internal affairs of Iran. Since then we have had no communication whatever on those aspects from the Iranian Government. All we have is the official joint communiqué stating that negotiations have resulted in complete agreement on all questions, What is that complete agreement? Does it cover the questions I have just mentioned? We do not know.

I would like to comment, sir, on some aspects of the case as presented by the Iranian Government, and not by the Iranian Ambassador, because I sincerely believe he gave us all the information he had. As you know, sir, certain categorical statements were made; one important one to the effect that the Iranian law, the Constitution, did not permit any oil agreement—any concession—from being negotiated while foreign troops were on its territory. Further, the Iranian delegate in his final statement used these words:

"As soon as the troops are removed, it is my hope, and I am firmly convinced, that the Iranian Government will be in a position to negotiate all those questions outstanding with our northern neighbor."

Statement Termed Definite

Now, that was a very definite statement. We all assumed that that would be the position, because I said this: "This resolution is an interpretive resolution whereby the Soviet troops will be withdrawn so that the Iranian Government can negotiate on all the outstanding questions within her own domestic law."

We know now, negotiations were going on all the time. We know that an oil agreement was negotiated. It may be termed a joint stock company, but it is in fact an oil concession.

In the view of the Australian delegation, once a state presents a case to this Council, its Government has a duty, in the interests of the Organizaion, in the interests of proper procedure of the case, to see that relevant information is not withheld and that wrong impressions are not given.

Now, as to the second issue of this case—the presence of Soviet troops in breach of treaty. Whatever the reasons, originally, for the presence of those troops, they were bound to be withdrawn by virtue of the 1942 treaty by the 2d of arch.

Now, it is an undisputed fact that they are still there. This is prima facie in breach of treaty although they are in process of withdrawing.

Surely, sir, a breach of treaty, which by its incidents virtually affects a small nation, is a matter with which this Council must continue to be seized.

As to the point that the action taken by this resolution was illegal, was incorrect and contrary to the Charter; whatever we may individually think about the resolution, whether we think it right or wrong, or wise or unwise, it was a decision properly taken with the requisite majority by this Council. It conflicted with no rules of procedure and we are bound by it. Further, I can find nothing in the Charter which shows that it does so conflict.

Any member of the United Nations who alleges that the presence of foreign troops in its territory is a threat to international peace and security has a right to bring it before the Security Council, and the Council has a duty to investigate. It then becomes the property of the Council, even though both parties request its withdrawal. It is for the Council to decide whether or not a dispute is likely to endanger international peace and security. Statements by one or the other individual member of the Council do not absolve the Council from its duty to investigate and to decide or ascertain facts.

The Australian Government reserved its position to investigate this case if necessary on May 6 or before, and for all these reasons, I will not agree to its removal from the agenda.

Mr. Velloso, Brazil:

Mr. President, the letter submitted to us this afternoon by the representative of Iran creates a new situation in the question before us today. It creates a situation which must certainly receive our careful consideration. At first sight it might seem that this letter from the Iranian Ambassador puts an end to the consideration of this case by the Council. It is obvious that the decision taken by the Council on the 4th of April was taken as a result of the appeal made by the Iranian Government, and so logically, this appeal having now been withdrawn, it would seem that the question might be regarded as closed.

There is, however, another aspect to the question, Mr. President, and it is this: The matter has now come within the jurisdiction of the Security Council. It is no longer open to the parties to pronounce themselves as to whether the subject should be removed from our agenda or not. This, I think, is a good and well established legal rule which is beyond discussion.

It has been suggested by the representative of the Soviet Union, and this suggestion is supported by the representative of Iran, that the subject be removed from our agenda. But I would remind the Council, Mr. President, that it has a very heavy responsibility in this matter. The authority of the Council is at stake. The Security Council must not now take a decision which it might later have cause to regret.

It seems to me that the situation has not yet reached that stage of maturity in which the Council could consider agreeing to the Soviet proposal. The agreements referred to, signed in Teheran, have only reached the notice of the Council through the newspapers. These agreements, which must be ratified by the Parliament, enjoy a peculiar status because this Parliament does not yet exist. And so, Mr. President, I think that it would be prudent for us to adhere to the decision we have already taken, and I therefore feel that the subject of Iran should remain until further notice on the agenda of the Security Council.

Mr. Gromyko, Soviet Union:

Mr. President, in my letter and in the remarks which I have made today before the Council, I have made it clear that the proposal of the Soviet Government for the removal of the so-called Iranian question from the agenda of the Council is well founded. This was so even before the representative of the Iranian Government withdrew the Iranian complaint which was made to the Council, and now, Mr. President, even the Iranian Government itself has understood that further consideration of the subject raised in its letter of the 18th of March is senseless and that the maintenance of this question on the agenda of the Council is senseless, because an agreement has been reached between the Soviet and Iranian Governments on all the questions involved.

The Iranian Government, understanding this, Mr. Chairman, has withdrawn—I repeat—has withdrawn the complaint that it made to the Security Council. There is, therefore, nothing left for the Council to consider in this connection either at its meeting of today or at any of its later meetings. This being so, the task

of the Council to my mind is quite clear. The Council should take note that the question of Iran is removed from its agenda. The situation, I repeat, is quite clear, and I think that no useful purpose is served by confusing it

U. N. PROGRAM FOR TODAY

The United Nations Security Council schedule for today:

11 A. M.—The Council will convene from its thirty-third meeting to continue discussion on the question whether to drop the Iranian issue from the agenda.

as the remarks of Mr. Stettinius and Sir Alexander Cadogan have done.

I would want to conclude from the remarks of Mr. Stettinius and Sir Alexander Cadogan that when a state puts a demand or a request to the Council, it has not the right to withdraw this demand, request, or complaint. I think that such a proposition is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations. Such a tactic—such tactics as this, Mr. President, would not add anything positive to the prestige of the Security Council. On the contrary, they will undermine the prestige of the Council.

Notes Earlier Position

The representative of Australia, in putting forward the view that the Iranian question should remain on the Council's agenda, said that the question is now the property of the Council. In saying this, he confirms the thesis put forward by Mr. Stettinius to the effect that a nation which puts a complaint to the Council has no right to withdraw that complaint.

I repeat, Mr. President, that this thesis seems to me to be contrary both to the letter and to the spirit of the Charter. Hitherto, Mr. Byrnes and Sir Alexander Cadogan and other members of the Council have declined to support the Soviet proposal for the removal of this subject from the agenda, saying that it was impossible to remove it without the consent of the Iranian Government.

Mr. President, the Iranian Government has now itself called for the withdrawal of this subject from the agenda. I ask, where is now the logic in the position of the United States delegate? It seems to me the position now has completely changed. Not only the Soviet Government but the Iranian Government itself has asked for this complaint to be withdrawn. May I read a paragraph from the letter from the Iranian Ambassador of the 15th April:

"In view of the fact that the Soviet Ambassador has again today, 14th April, categorically reiterated that the unconditional evacuation of Iranian territory by the Red Army will be completed by the 6th May, 1946, it is necessary that you immediately inform the Security Council that the Iranian Government has complete confidence in the word and pledge of the Soviet Government, and for this reason withdraws its complaint from the Security Council."

I think, it is clear, Mr. President, that now that the Iranian complaint has been withdrawn, there is no complaint or proposition which can serve as a subject for consideration by the Security Council.

I listened attentively to the remarks of Dr. van Kleffens, who compared the practice of the Security Council with the practice of a financial institution. Even before hearing these remarks from Dr. Kleffens, I was persuaded of the high competence of Dr. van Kleffens in financial matters, but I would remind you, Mr. President, that the Council is not a financial institution. The Council has to take political decisions on important questions, and it has to see that its decisions are just and lawful. If it fails in this, it harms not only its own prestige but that of the United Nations, of which it is one of the most important organs.

My conclusion, Mr. President, is that after the Iranian Ambassador has called for the withdrawal of this subject from the agenda the Security Council has nothing more to consider in this connection.

M. Bonnet, France:

Mr. President, we have now had two hours of somewhat complex debate which I think could have been avoided. It could have been avoided if in the first meeting in which we discussed the Iranian question, that is, on the 25th of March, we had then appointed one of our number to be a rapporteur. I think that if we had done that our rapporteur would have given us today at the beginning of this meeting a solution based on the documents that we now have before us.

Let us examine the documents and position objectively. My friend, Dr. van Kleffens, has just reminded us that we have been examining this question since the 25th of March only in one aspect, namely, as to whether or not we should adjourn the examination of the substance of the question.

After a considerable discussion, which I do not want to try and recapitulate now, we decided to adjourn consideration of the subject until the 6th of May and we took that decision by a unanimous vote of all present.

What are the new factors that have arisen since that decision was taken?

In the first place, there was on the day following that decision a joint communiqué issued by the Soviet and Iranian Governments announcing that an agreement had been reached between the two Governments on all the questions at issue between them and between their respective countries.

In the second place, we have today a letter from the Iranian Ambassador, in which he tells us that at the order of his Government he asks that the complaint should be withdrawn from the agenda of the Council. Several members of the Council, however, have expressed the desire to keep the subject on the agenda.

Caution in Precedent Asked

I would submit, Mr. President, that we are here faced with the creation of a precedent. The Council has not yet recognized the right of a member of the United Nations which has submitted a case for the Council's consideration to withdraw that case from the consideration of the Council. I submit, Mr. President, that if we establish such a precedent we may at some later time, in some circumstances which can't at the present time be easily foreseen, be faced with a rather awkward situation. I see no great advantage in establishing such a precedent at this stage.

It seems to me that the provisions of the Charter here are quite sound and quite sufficient. The Charter states that if there is a threat to the peace or security of the world the subject can be brought to the attention of the Council. And, so, if the Iranian situation should in the next few weeks or at any time seem again to constitute a threat to the peace of the world, the subject can be placed on the agenda either on the 6th of May or before that date or after that date. Under the Charter any member is perfectly at liberty to bring the subject to the notice of the Council for inclusion on its agenda.

The Charter makes even another provision which is even newer in international law; that is, under Article 99, it empowers the Secretary General to draw the attention of the Council to situations which may endanger the peace or security of the world. I think that if the Iranian situation were to become serious, it could then be placed on our agenda and I think that such a course is much preferable to keeping it on our agenda now against the wishes of the Iranian Government, which presented the complaint.

Some of the members of the Council have expressed concern as to whether the Council would be doing its duty in taking such course. Dr. van Kleffens referred to Article 24 of the Charter, which is as follows:

"* * * The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration."

Duty Declared Fulfilled

I think, Mr. President, that we have done our duty in this matter quite satisfactorily. We have collected data which will serve for the drawing up of such a report envisaged in Article 24. We still await final news of the completion of the evacuation of Soviet troops from Iran. Of that the Secretary General can inform us when the news comes through. I think that this is the only important element which is lacking for the preparation of our report to the Assembly, and we feel confident that we shall in due course have this news.

And so, Mr. President, I ask that we should not now seek to complicate the situation in which we all found ourselves in agreement only a few days ago. I think that we should adopt a resolution somewhat on the following lines:

"The Security Council in its meeting of the 15th of April, having again examined the question raised in the Iranian Government's letter of the 25th of March, which it then placed on its agenda, takes note of the communiqué of the 14th of April, the joint communiqué issued by the Soviet and Iranian Governments. It takes note, also, of the agreement between the Soviet and Iranian Governments and instructs the Secretary General to provide the information for its report to the General Assembly on the Iranian case."

Dr. Castillo Najera, Mexico:

I don't wish, Mr. President, to prolong this debate. As my friend, the delegate of France, has pointed out, it has already been a long debate. It seems to me, however, that he has put before us certain details which enter into the discussion. Now we may have to prolong the debate still further.

It seems to me that we might consider the situation to be fairly simple. It is this: After hearing the views of the various members of the Council, we are faced with the question should we withdraw the question from the agenda, as requested by the representatives of the Soviet Union and Iran, or should we keep the question on the agenda, in conformity with the decision of the Council taken on the 4th of April? It seems to me that today, after hearing a full discussion, that it is a question of principle and that it is this respect which should take precedence.

The question came before the Council in the shape of a complaint of a victim which suffered from intervention in its internal affairs and the occupation of its territory by foreign troops. It was clearly necessary for the Security Council to hear a small country which had a complaint of this kind. We gave the subject a full hearing and I think in so doing we created a good impression on the public opinion of the world and, particularly, on the public opinion of the small countries, where faith in the United Nations was increased by the treatment that the Security Council gave to this question.

I do not want to go into the details of the history of this affair before the Council, but I only wish to say that by keeping this subject on our agenda we shall not in any way diminish the prestige of the Council; on the contrary, we shall increase it.

If we are consulted, I will vote in favor of maintaining the April 4 resolution.

Mr. Lange, Poland:

There are two questions contained in the letter submitted to us by the delegate of the Soviet Union. One refers to an action of the Council in the past. It is the contention that the action of the Council on April 4 was incorrect and illegal. The other question refers to what the Council should do now in view of the new developments which have occurred since April 4.

I do not think that much time should be devoted to the first question. It only refers to the past. However, I should like it to go on record that the Polish delegation does not share the view that the action on April 4 was incorrect and illegal. We believe it was perfectly legal because the resolution was taken after a study of the written statements submitted to us by both Governments, the Government of Iran and the Government of the Soviet Union. I think that this disposes of the argument.

We also believe it was correct for we voted for that resolution, and you do not vote for a resolution unless you believe it is correct and serves a useful purpose. But this is a matter of the past, and, as I said, there is not much use in devoting too much attention to it.

The other matter is much more important. It refers to two new developments which have happened since April 4. First, an agreement has been reached between Iran and the Soviet Union and second, the Government of Iran withdraws its complaint from the Security Council, and it is upon these two new facts that we have to act today.

It is my opinion that the attainment of an agreement and the withdrawal of the complaint by the Government of Iran should be considered as closing the case and that, therefore, the case should be removed from the list of cases with which this Council is seized.

Charter Safeguards Cited

I should like to explain what such action involves. My colleague, the delegate of France, already has pointed out that this really does not remove the case from the jurisdiction of the Council because, should some unforeseen circumstances occur and should the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Iran not take place in the time pledged by the Government of the Soviet Union, then any member of the Council, even any other member of the United Nations, or the Secretary General, is always free to bring the matter again before the Council.

So really, by striking the case from the list of matters with which the Council is seized, we do not really renounce our jurisdiction in the future, but by doing it we express our confidence in the pledge of the Government of the Soviet Union, a confidence which is fully shared, as we learn today, also by the Government of Iran.

The point has been made here that a country has not the right to withdraw a complaint it brought before the Security Council. I cannot share this legal doctrine, and I consider it a most dangerous one. It is true that if the Security Council takes up the situation on its own initiative, then this situation is the property, as it was said before, of the Council and it is then a matter for the Council to decide whether this question should be kept on the lists of matters with which the Council is seized, or dropped. However, this is not our case.

Our case is that a matter was brought before the Council upon the complaint of one of the member countries, and today, in view of the new developments which have taken place—and about the factual basis of these developments none of us, I am sure, has the slightest doubt that they are true—now withdraws it and I do not believe that the Council has the right to keep the case before it against the will of both parties concerned. If it would do so, it would clearly violate the Charter.

In Article 33 of Chapter VII, we read:

"The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice."

States Settlement Clauses

Now, if two countries by some of these other peaceful means of their own choice reach a settlement, it is not the business of this Council to interfere in the settlement and to create trouble between the two parties.

The doctrine which was expressed here, that once a member country brings a matter before the Council it has no right to withdraw it, that the matter remains the property of the Council, is particularly dangerous for the smaller nations. The small nations certainly need protection by the United Nations against violation of their rights by their more powerful neighbors, but they also ned protection against being used by other powerful countries as a football against their powerful neighbors.

Now, we have to give the smaller countries this second protection too. Unless we do it—and we don't do it if we maintain this dangerous legal doctrine that a country is not free any more to withdraw its complaint—then this will discourage in thee future small countries from appealing to this Council in any disagreement with their more powerful neighbors because no smaller nation wants to become the object to the play of other powers and a tool of other powers against its more powerful neighbors.

I, therefore, must most vigorously uphold the position that a countyr has the right to withdraw its case from the Security Council whenever it wants and wishes to do so. Now the Government of Iran has done it. It has, in words which cannot be mistaken, said (I quote): "withdraws its compaint from the Security Council." There is no mistake about these words, and I think that, therefore, from now on, the matter is one no more for this oCuncil but a matter between the Government of Iran and the Government of the Soviet Union.

It is the purpose of this Council to help to promote the attainment of understanding between the parties and we should be, therefore, most careful lest by our action we interfere in an understanding. Our purpose, I repeat, is to help to reach understanding between thee parties and not to cause trouble between parties which already have reached an understanding.

Dr. Afifi, Egypt

Mr. Chairman, I am in complete agreement with the statements made here by the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Brazil and Mexico.

As representative of Egypt, I om of the opinion that the question before the Council should remain on the agenda until such time when the agreement reached betweene Soviet Russia and Iran is executed on or before the 6th of May.

PRESIDENT: Is there any further observation that any member wishes to make?

Mr. Gromyko, Soviet Union:

I have already expressed an opinion on the proposal put forward by Mr. Stettinius, and later supported by some other members of the Council. I consider that this proposal is contrary to the terms of the Charter, for it means that a member of the United Nations does not have the right, after presenting a complaint or a statement to the Council, to withdraw such a complaint or statement if it thinks that it is in their inerest to do so in view of a change in the situation. This proposition and a decision by the Council approving such a proposi-

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tion would be contrary to the sovereign rights of the state members of the United Nation as it would deny the sovereignty of the states.

I hold, Mr. President, that any decision of the Security Council which denies to a state member the right to bring a matter to the Council and to withdraw it, if it thinks fit, and which thus denies the sovereign rights of such member states, such a decision would violate both the letter and the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

In previous meetings of the Security Council I entertained some doubt as to whether behind these statements of the delegates of the United States and the United Kingdom there was a real and genuine desire to see a peaceful solution of the difference between the Soviet Union and Iran. The position adopted today by the delegates of the United States and the United Kingdom, and unfortunately supported by other members of the Council, confirmed me in my doubts.

I consider that a person who is really concerned to see the quickest and most peaceful possible solution of this difference between the Soviet Union and Iran could not have put forward a proposal such as that of Mr. Stettinius. The discussions which have taken place in the Council meeting today confirm me in this doubt, for at the very moment when the difference between the Soviet Union and Iran was solved by direct negotiations between the parties, at this very moment, Mr. President, certain representatives insisted upon making the maximum fuss on this so-called Iranian question.

Use of Pawn Decried

It seems that some persons imagine that Iran is a pawn to be placed according to moves in a game. Mr. President, Iran is not a pawn; it is a sovereign state, and the Iranian Government well knows what are the best measures to be taken in order to attain a solution of its differences with the Soviet Government.

The Iranian Government has declared that this difference has been settled. I would remind you that only a few days ago a member of the Iranian Government said that the situation in the country was calm and quiet. The Iranian Government has made it clear that the negotiations between the Soviet Government and itself have ended in complete understanding on all the questions at issue between the two states and that this understanding corresponds to the state interests of Iran, and as a result the Iranian Government has asked that its complaint and its statement to the Council be removed from the agenda.

I said in an earlier meeting, Mr. President, after listening to the remarks of Mr. Byrnes, that it seemed to me that Mr. Brynes and Sir Alexander Cadogan were more Iranian than the Iranians. The position adopted by the delegates of the United States and the United Kingdom in today's meeting seem to me to illustrate clearly the truth of this statement.

The delegate of the United States claims to know better than the Iranian Government what the Iranian Government should do in order to reach a solution of its difference with the Soviet Union. There are no possible grounds for such a claim.

Such a claim can be based only on personal opinions, and I submit that it is a generally accepted principle that a man should be judged not by what he considers himself to be but by his actual views. If Mr. Stettinius and Sir Alexander and others who have supported the proposal of Mr. Stettinius really believe that they express better than the Iranian Government itself what are the true interests of Iran, they make a serious mistake. Iran is a sovereign state, and the Iranian Government is fully justified, like any other government of any member of the United Nations, in bringing a matter before the council, and if conditions change and it so desires, asking that the matter be withdrawn from the Council's agenda.

PRESIDENT: Would you agree to adjourn until tomorrow morning? It is getting late and there are still several speakers.

MR. STETTINIUS: Mr. President, I agree to adjourn until 11 tomorrow morning if I could have your permission to speak for thirty seconds, just on a point of order.

PRESIDENT: Yes, of course.

Mr. Stettinius, United States

Before we adjourn, Mr. President, and before further discussion, in which I hope to take part, I must make it clear to the Soviet delegate and to the Council that I have made no proposal in our discussion this afternoon. I have merely attempted to explain to the Council the reasons why it was impossible for the United States Government to support a request that was before the Council, put by the Soviet delegate.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, United Kingdom:

Mr. President, I do not wish to prolong the debate if the debate is to be resumed tomorrow. There are various things that I will wish to say then. I do only, however, wish to say this one thing: I would not like the Council to disperse without making just one short reply to a remark or two which the delegate of the Soviet Union made in the course of his remarks.

He said on a previous occasion he had doubted whether on the part of my Government there was a real and genuine desire to find a peaceful solution to this, and that my attitude today confirmed his doubts. I wish to inform him that my attitude today confirmed a peaceful solution of this; and that he is entirely wrong on that point. We have always wanted the solution of this thing; in joining in the resolution adopted by the overwhelming majority of the Council on April 4 we thought we had found one. The matter would, if the Soviet Government were to go on and carry out the assurances given us, not come up before the Council again at all.

Who has brought it up now? It is the Soviet delegate alone, himself, who has demanded that the Council rescind its own resolution. If he had not done that, we should have heard, I hope, no more, of the Iranian question.

PRESIDENT: The next meeting of the Council will be held at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The meeting is now adjourned.

[The meeting adjourned at 6:30 P. M.]

ation by the Red Army would be completed by May 6, instructions have been sent this morning by the Persian Government informing its representative in New York of the new pledge of the Soviet Government and instructing him that since the Persian Government has complete confidence in the word and pledge of the Soviet Government, he is instructed immediately to withdraw the complaint before the Security Council."

[The Council is scheduled to consider the Iranian question at a meeting at 3 P.M. today in New York.]

Tabriz Situation

An official foreign source at Tabritz, capital of semi-autonomous Azerbaijan province, said today there still were no signs of Russian evacuation there.

"The Red Army is improving its communication systems and putting up a new rest camp and

Iran Orders Its U.N. Complaint Against Russia Dropped

J. C. Goodwin

New York, April 15 (AP)—Iran officially withdrew its complaint against Soviet Russia before the United Nations Security Council today.

Tehran, Iran, April 15 (AP)—Prince Mozaffar Firouz, propaganda director, said today that Hussein Ala, Iranian Ambassador to the United States, had been instructed "immediately to withdraw Iran's complaint before the Security Council."

Iran had previously made an issue before the United Nations of the continued presence on her soil of Russian troops, which Moscow now says will be withdrawn by May 6.

Firouz made this statement:

"Today we have given certain instructions to Mr. Ala. You are aware of the results of the agreement between the Imperial Iranian Government and Soviet Russia concerning evacuation of all Persian territory by May 6.

New Red Pledge Given

"Conditions and circumstances which dictated the giving of the complaint to the Security Council no longer arise, and in view of the fact that yesterday afternoon the Russian Ambassador again categorically reiterated to his Excellency, the Prime Minister, that complete and unconditional evacuation would be carried out by May 6, I have instructed Mr. Ala to withdraw the complaint before the Security Council."

Firouz Told Of Plan

Firouz said yesterday that Iran had asked "representatives of the Azerbaijan people" to a conference at Karaj "in the near future." Azerbaijan is the northern province in which Russian troops turned back Iranian troops sent to quell an uprising earlier in the year.

An Iranian general staff officer said the Army was "reoccupying garrisons at Kazvin," former north Iranian headquarters of the Russian Army. A local transportation company official said the Iranian Army had engaged 70 busses "for moving troops to Kazvin and Zenjan."

'New Era For Russia, Iran'

London, April 15 (AP)—The Moscow radio today quoted Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam as saying that "a new era is beginning in relations between the U.S.S.R. and Iran—an era based on mutual and sincere friendship."

The broadcast also quoted the Premier as confirming Tehran dispatches that Iran will inform the United Nations Security Council "that the Iranian Government is certain the Soviet Union will fulfill" terms of the Russian-Iranian agreement.

McNeil, Foreign Under-Secretary, told the House of Commons today that Britain could see no useful purpose in opening negotiations with Russia and Iran over a division of oil rights in Iran.

He spoke in reply to Morgan Price, a Labor member, who suggested that Britain take the lead "to initiate negotiations between Great Britain, the U. S. S. R. and Iran on the whole question of future concessions for oil and other undertakings."

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, in which the British Government holds a majority of the stock, has a 100,000 square mile oil concession in southern Iran. Russia recently agreed with Iran on the outline of a huge Russian-Iran oil company operation in the northern part.

Chiang Opens Talks Anew for Settlement

Chungking Pins Hope on Gen. Marshall; 'Peace' Team Reaches Mukden

CHANGCHUN, Manchuria, April 15 (AP) Chinese Communists launched a three-way assault upon this Manchurian capital today after over-running three nearby isolated airfields upon which the small government garrison had counted airborne supply and reinforcement.

The attacks coincided with Sunday night's withdrawal on schedule of the last Russian occupation forces, who several times had delayed their retirement because the Chinese government had feared just such a Communist move.

(The Communist spokesman in Chungking had said only Sunday that "a general civil war" already was in progress in Manchuria and that Communists must "counter-attack.")

Await Marshall's Return

(The bitter open warfare subordinated the continuing but futile efforts of negotiators. Peace-loving Chinese meanwhile were pinning their hopes on the return of General Marshall, special U. S. envoy, who is due in Chungking some time after Wednesday.)

Firing has been constant for the past ten hours.

The Communists, attacking from the north, northwest, and south, quickly captured all three of Changchun's airfields.

Government forces thus were cut off from any hope of early reinforcement or supply.

Iran Constitution Change Indicated

London, April 15 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today the British parliamentary mission to Iran had been informed by a leader of the People's party in Azerbaijan province that it is "necessary" to convene a constituent assembly for revising the Iranian constitution.

The mission, which had been refused Soviet permission to enter the province, met with a member of the party's central committee on April 1, according to a Tass dispatch broadcast by Moscow. It did not say where the meeting took place.

Michael Foot and Brig. A. C. Head, members of the mission, were told by the party representatives that "inasmuch as Iran's constitution does not quite meet the requirements of the present time, and in some respects does not meet requirements of the charter of the United Nations, the convening of a constituent assembly is necessary," the broadcast added.

The party leader, identified as a Mr. Keshavaraz, said that the People's party had merged with the Democratic party, under which the autonomous regime was set up in Azerbaijan.

Another party spokesman, identified as Dr. Kianuri, was reported to have expressed willingness to rely on help of foreign capital to exploit Iranian oil resources on the condition that such concessions be granted "on terms which would not result in the subjugation of Iran."

Security Council Won't Get China Issue

New York, April 15 (AP)—Dr. Quo Tai-chi, China's delegate to the United Nations Security Council, said today that outbreak of hostilities between Chinese Government forces and Chinese Communists in Manchuria would be not raised before the Council by his Government.

Dr. Quo, chairman of the Council, said in his news conference that the policy of his Government was to settle internal problems by internal and political means.

He declared the outbreak was contrary to the January 10 ceasefire agreement and added that he believed fighting would be stopped through the work of the truce commission and Gen. George C. Marshall, United States presidential envoy to China.

Dr. Quo reiterated that the January 10 agreement provided that Chinese Government forces "should be permitted to enter Manchuria unimpeded" in order to re-establish Chinese Government rule.

China Reds Cut Off Manchuria Capital In All-Out Assault

Communist Army Seizes 3 Changchun Airfields as Russians Leave City

(Closest possible help was the American-equipped First army, which the Government's Central News agency reported had captured Szepingkai, 80 miles south, after a ten-day battle with the Communists. This force is on foot.)

BARS IRAN OIL TALKS NOW

British Official Doubts Value of Appeal to Russia

LONDON, April 15 (AP)—Hector

Chinese Groups Battling For Changchun

Attack Railway Station

The Communists, reported to be led by Gen. Chow Pao-Chung, attacked the Changchun railway station from the north. Government troops were defending it with fire from an armored car patrolling the tracks.

The Communists were using mortars, anti-tank guns, machine guns, rifles, grenades, and some artillery, all of which the Government forces said were of Japanese origin.

Government reports estimated that up to 40,000 armed Communists were around the city.

Maj. Gen. Chen Shih-tsen had a defensive force of 4,000 Government regulars plus the green recruits of a local "peace preservation corps"—of uncertain numbers and ability. They were enforcing martial law and were well-fed, although already running low on ammunition.

Chen was reserving his main strength for defense of the center of the capital — a maze of slit trenches, barbed wire, machine-gun emplacements, and sand-bagged stone buildings constiuting virtual fortresses which the Government expected to hold.

Communists have been attempting to infiltrate the city for weeks during the Russian occupation, but Government officials reported that a feared fifth-column uprising had not developed as yet.

The Communist onslaught began last night, two hours before the last Russians withdrew as scheduled.

By 10.30 P.M. the Communists had captured the airfields, as well as a small two-seater American plane in which Major Robert B. Rigg, of Chicago, and Sergt. Clay Pond, of Portland, Ore., flew here Saturday as observers.

Karlov Leaves Far Harbin

The Russian garrison commandant, Maj. Gen. Fedor Karlov, left for Harbin aboard a two-car special train shortly after the attack began. Russian officials of the Manchuria railway, which is a joint responsibility of the Soviet and Chinese governments, had been ordered to stay inside their homes since Sunday afternoon.

Casualties were undetermined, but it was feared they might be heavy among civilians caught between the contending armies.

Due to chaotic communications, the five American correspondents who arrived here just before the battle co-operated in assembling and dispatching this report.

Changchun, Manchuria, April 15 (AP)—A battle for Changchun was under way today between Chinese Government and Communist forces.

The Communists launched an attack yesterday two hours before the final withdrawal of Soviet occupation forces from this Manchurian capital.

The Communists already had gained control of all three airfields in this vicinity and sifted into the city from the suburbs.

Gunfire has been constant for the past ten hours.

Attack From Three Sides

The Communists were making determined attacks from the north, northwest and [illegible]. They began shortly before Russian Maj. Gen. Fedor Karlov left aboard his two-car, two-locomotive special train for Harbin.

By 10.30 o'clock last night the Communists had captured the main northwest airfield, cutting off aerial supplies for the small Chinese Government garrison.

The Government forces already were short of ammunition.

Capture American Plane

In overrunning the airfield, the Communists captured an American two-seater observer plane in which Major Robert B. Rigg, of Chicago, and Sergt. Clay Pond, of Portland, Ore., had flown here Saturday.

Because of broken communications, the five American correspondents here pooled their reports to get this dispatch through jointly.

The five are Tom Masterson, of the Associated Press; George Weller, of the Chicago *Daily News;* Henry R. Lieberman, of the New York *Times;* Reynolds Packard, of the United Press, and Charlotte Ebener, of the International News Service.

The Chinese Government garrison, led by Maj. Gen. Chen Shih-sen, was reserving its main strength for defense of the center of the city, which is honeycombed with slit trenches, barbed-wire entanglements, road blocks and sandbagged and stone-heaped machine-gun emplacements.

Sandbags Piled High

Sandbags were piled high in front of a number of buildings, especially the Central Bank building, which is being used as government military headquarters.

The defending Peace Preservation Corps, including green local recruits built around a cadre of 4,000 regulars, was flown in from Peiping several months ago.

With the Communists assaulting the railroad station from the north, Nationalist forces were running an armored car up and down the track, firing on the attackers.

The battle was being fought from the Communist side with rifles, machine guns, anti-tank guns, grenades, mortars and some artillery.

The Communists were reported to be led by the new 4th Army commander, Gen. Chow Pao-chung, and using Japanese weapons.

Starting yesterday afternoon all Soviet railroad officials were ordered to remain in their homes.

Morale Reported Good

Although firing was constant, morale and food conditions were good within Changchun.

Nationalists expressed confidence that the Communists would expend their strength against the city's large, well-fortified buildings, each of which is a miniature fortress.

Casualties still were unknown, but it was feared they may be heavy among civilians caught between the armies by the Communist assault.

Reds Reported Repulsed

Chungking, April 15 (AP)—A Government Central News Agency dispatch from Mukden today said government troops repulsed a heavy attack by Communists 15 miles from Szepingkai. The direction of the fighting and other details were not known.

Szepingkai is 80 miles south of Changchun, the Manchurian capital. Last Friday a government military spokesmen said the Government's American-equipped 1st Army had been fighting the Communists in the suburbs of the city for six days as Communists sought to prevent the 1st Army from reaching Changchun.

Chiang Acts

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek threw the weight of his personal influence onto the scales today in an effort to achieve some semblance of balance in the Manchurian situation, which Chinese Communists say has reached a state of civil war.

The leader of the Central Government, newly returned from a tour of South China, appointed a three-member committee of his Kuomintang (National party) to meet immediately with the Communists, the Democratic League and the China Youth party to try to defuse the explosive situation.

Chinese sources reporting this development said Chiang appeared "most anxious" to end the stalemate which is delaying unification of the Government.

Haste Urged

These sources, close to Chiang, said he entertained the steering committee of the political consultation conference at tea this afternoon and asked the Communists and other lesser parties to make their nominations for the reorganized government before Saturday.

Gen. Chou En-lai, Communist negotiator, who only yesterday declared the Government had started a civil war in Manchuria and that the Communists had no choice but to "counterattack," reminded Chiang that the present situation was a barrier against proceeding with the Government unification.

Negotiators' Names Withheld

In reply, Chiang named the Kuomintang committee of three to try to work out something quickly. Identity of the negotiators was not learned immediately.

While this latest move for peace was in progress, Changchun, Manchuria's capital, was reported under Chinese Government martial law.

A Government Central News Agency dispatch said the Government garrison commander inside the city had laid down strict rules, including a prohibition against public gatherings.

Commission For 'Peace' Arrives In Tense Mukden

By Spencer Davis

Mukden, April 15 [AP—Delayed]—The three-man "peace" commission, accompanied by three commissioners of the Sino-American executive headquarters, arrived here at noon today and immediately consulted with the senior representatives of the Government, Communist and American members of the cease-fire teams.

With Manchuria hovering on the brink of full-scale civil war, well-informed neutrals said the arrival of the Big Three was "psychologically right" to prolong negotiations and avert an increase of hostilities between Communist and Government troops.

Seeking Facts For Marshall

The mission of the group, which flew from Peiping, is primarily to gather facts and report to General Marshall when he arrives later in the week in Chungking.

Truce members were Lieut. Gen. Ching Teh-chung for the Government, Gen. Chen Shih-chun for the Communists and Lieut. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem for the United States. Commissioners of executive headquarters were Walter S. Robertson, American; Gen. Cheng Kai-ming, Government, and Lo Jui-ching, Communist.

The truce trio conferred with Col. Ray B. Tourtillot, of Lindsay, Cal., captain of the senior cease-fire team in Mukden; Lieut. Gen. Chao Chai-hsiang, Nationalist, and Lieut. Gen. Yao Hsun-shih, Communist. They met at the former Jaapnese Consulate, reopened for the occasion.

Agitation against the United States, Great Britain and Russia was still visible on the Mudken streets. Posters calling for "extermination not negotiation with bandits," erected by students during recent demonstrations, were still up.

While Mukden itself was comparatively quiet, talk of war is general. Among those who know Manchuria well there is a feeling that if agreement is not reached soon, a long and bitter conflict will ensue.

These sources pointed out that by June the rolling central plains are covered with tall kaoliang, a grain crop for which Manchuria is famous. Bandits have long used kaoliang to hide [illegible] activity, and seven-foot stalks of grain would likewise prove a deterrent for military field operations.

So far, there have been no fewer than two serious clashes. Chinese sources reported that the Government 52d Army had sent two divisions into Penhsihu, iron mining district about 40 miles southeast of Mukden, which had been cut off for four days and forced to fall back ten miles. Two Government divisions are reported to have suffered 2,000 casualties in an action described as bitter as any they had fought during the war.

The new 1st Army, which is moving slowly on foot and by mule cart with heavy American equipment and weapons, was reported within 20 miles of Szepingkai on the main line from Mukden to Changchun.

Lack Of Controls Blamed In Greece

By LEE McCARDELL

(Continued from Page 1)

the countercharge "You are a Communist."

An Athens department store proprietor told me that Communist party members had threatened to murder him if he raised the wages of his 150 underpaid employés.

Leftists say reactionaries are trying to foment revolution in order to bring about a Fascist regime, and that UNRRA supplies were used by local government officials to buy votes in the recent election. Upper classes and peasants say they want monarchy restored to stave off communism and threatening Russian intervention.

Athens Source Of Malpractice

"You must not judge Greece by what you see in Athens" is stock advice proffered visitors. But Athens, containing more than one sixth of the population of 7,150,000 people, is the world's window of Greece and the source of Greek political and economic malpractice.

Stock excuses are Axis devastation of Greece, loss of the Greek merchant marine, one of Greece's

4 Japs Given Prison Terms For U.S. Flyers' Execution

Shanghai, April 15 (AP)—Japanese defense counsel wept with joy today when an American military commission assessed unexpectedly light prison sentences of five years for three Japanese officers, and nine years for a fourth, for participation in the trial and execution of three Doolittle flyers in 1942.

The death penalty could have been imposed, but the five American commissioners cited as "an unusually strong mitigating consideration" that the Japanese were simply obeying orders from higher up.

This supported the expectation that the trial record would be the basis for subsequent action against former Premier Hideki Tojo and others.

Watched By Keenan

Joseph B. Keenan, chief prosecutor for the top war-crimes trials in Tokyo, attended some of the hearings here and took part of the transcript to Tokyo, remarking that the Doolittle case would reach into "higher levels."

The nine-year sentence was given Capt. Kusei Wako, one of the judges of the Japanese court which condemned the flyers. The American commission held that evidence against the airmen was fraudulent and that because Wako had legal training he should have questioned it.

Another judge, Lieut. Ryuhei Okada, not trained in the law, got only five years.

Leiut. Gen. Shigeru Sawada, former commander of the Japanese 13th Army, and Capt. Sotojiro Tatsuta, commander of the firing squad, also got five years each.

The four defendants remained impassive as the verdict was read. But their two Japanese attorneys burst into tears, and one in a choked voiced thanked the commission for what he called a "fair verdict."

Officials Held Responsible

The crux of the decision by the commission, headed by Col. Edwin R. McReynolds, of Washington, was that other and high-ranking Japanese officers and officials were responsible for enactment of the "enemy airmen's law" providing death for those who raided Japan, and that they also issued to the defendants "specific instructions as to how American prisoners were to be tried, sentenced and punished."

This law was applied retroactively to the executed Americans, Lieut. Dean E. Hallmark, of Dallas, Texas; William G. Farrow, of Darlington, S.C., and Sergt. Harold A. Spatz, of Lebo, Kan., who crash-landed in China after raiding Tokyo on April 18, 1942.

4 Jap Officers Sentenced For Killing Yanks

Shanghai, April 15 (AP)—Four Japanese army officers were sentenced today by an American military tribunal to from five to nine years in prison at hard labor for the kangaroo court trial and execution of three Doolittle airmen.

The commission which tried them ruled that the defendants acted without choice under specific orders from superiors.

The three airmen, Lieutenants Dean [illegible], of Dallas, Texas, and William G. Farrow, of Darlington, S.C., and Sergt. Harold A. Spatz, Lebo, Kan., were executed under the Japanese "enemy airmen's law."

Law Retroactive

The law was enacted by the Japanese War Ministry after the Doolittle raid and made retroactive to cover the captured flyers.

In passing sentence after two days' deliberation, Col. Edwin R. McReynolds, of Washington, D.C., chief of the commission, said the commission found that high Japanese Government military officers, other than the defendants, were "responsible for the enactment of the enemy airmen's law and issuance of specific instructions as to how American prisoners should be tried, sentenced and punished."

Five Years For Sawada

The sentences were:

Lieut. Gen. Shigeru Sawada, former commander of the Japanese 13th Army, to five years at hard

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labor. The commission found that Sawada "had no knowledge of the trial, which was ordered by his superiors, until he returned from the front three weeks later."

Captain Sotojiro Tatsuta, commander of the execution party, five years at hard labor. Tatsuta, the commission said, acted "only in his official capacity" and was "only obeying specific instructions from his superiors. There is no evidence to show he mistreated the prisoners."

Two Judges Get Terms

Capt. Yusei Wako, court-martial judge, nine years.

Lieut. Ryuhei Okada, court-martial judge, five years.

The commisison found that both accepted fraudulent testimony without question but in passing the death sentence "acted on direct, specific instructions from superiors."

Wako was sentenced to nine years because he had legal training.

All At "Hard Labor"

All sentences are to be served at "hard labor."

The defendants were impassive as the sentences were read, but their Japanese defense counsel wept with joy and one in a choked voice thanked the commission profusely for its "fair verdict."

The three Americans were among the eight flyers captured after the Doolittle raid of April 18, 1942, when their planes crashed along the China coast.

Shot In Cemetery

The following August they were given a brief court-martial without counsel and in Japanese and then led to a cemetery outside of town where they were forced to kneel before short white crosses and were shot to death.

Joseph B. Keenan, of the international war crimes prosecution staff, attended some of the sessions of the three weeks' trial here. On his return to Tokyo he took with him much of the trial record, with the comment that the trial would reach "into higher levels" of the Japanese wartime regime.

Flyer's Mother Shocked

DALLAS, Tex., April 15 (AP).—Mrs. O. D. Hallmark, mother of Lieutenant Dean E. Hallmark, said today that she was "surprised at the light sentence" given four Japanese officers for the crime.

"I wouldn't ask that anything be done to those Japs that wasn't done to my son," she said. "He was tortured and then unjustly executed."

She said further that if the men who executed her son were acting under specific orders, then she thought the punishment should be assessed against those who gave the orders rather than the men who carried them out.

Father Is Satisfied

LEBO, Kan., April 15 (AP).—Robert A. Spatz, father of Sergeant Harold A. Spatz, expressed satisfaction today with the sentences given four Japanese Army officers in Shanghai

"I think the sentences are pretty stiff," he said. "Chances are the Japanese were acting under the orders of their superiors. It's all a part of the war game and we must take it as it comes. Nothing can be done to bring Harold back. That's the way it it, and there's nothing we can do about it."

7 Axis Nationals Held in China Accused of Spying Against U.S.

Shanghai, April 15 (A. P.).—Seven Axis nationals whom United States investigators said were the remnants of a once-powerful Nazi spy ring, which continued to operate in the Orient four months after Germany's surrender, were arrested today.

This culmination of months of intensive work by United States officers was one of the most important roundups of international figures yet conducted in the Far East. They included four Germans, two Italians and one Japanese.

All are charged with war crimes activities hostile to the United States. They presumably will be tried in China, although it was predicted earlier that they would be returned to Germany on the ship leaving June 15 with German repatriates. Investigators, however, said there were sufficient witnesses in China to testify against them.

Face Spy Charges.

An official statement said the men obtained information on Chinese and American troop, air and fleet movements by "breaking, buying and stealing secret codes and transmitting information to Tokyo via clandestine radio stations."

The spy ring, authorities declared, was cloaked by German commercial firms in China and was aided by the German Embassy. The statement said espionage agents between VE and VJ days aided the Japanese by supplying information on a planned Nationalist drive in regard to Luichow Peninsula of South China.

The group is charged with operating a bureau to infiltrate Nazi spies throughout China, Manchuria and Mongolia and to spot Allied military movements by monitoring broadcasts and obtaining codes and ciphers. German radio stations in Shanghai and Canton, investigators said, monitored broadcasts of United States planes flying the Himalayas. Fleet and convoy messages were monitored by agents who feared an amphibious landing on the South China coast.

Lieut.-Col. Ludwig Ehrhardt (alias Eisentraeger and Count Schwerin), 60 years old, was identified as the leader of the group. Marine Capt. Frank Farrell of New York city, who was on his trail since early September, said Ehrhardt was a personal friend of Hitler and chief of the Nazi fifth column sent into the Balkans in the late 30's.

Not One Has Escaped.

American authorities said that so far not a single German agent has been able to escape and added that arrests of other smaller fry might be expected later.

The men were called this morning before Lieut.-Col. Jeremiah O'Conner of Washington, D. C., of the China Theater judge advocate's office, for "routine questioning." When they were gathered, military police called the roll and hustled them off to jail. While the Chinese have some interest in the case because the alleged crimes were against the interests of China also, the United States was expected to be given a free hand in dealing with the group.

Farrell, whose New York address is the Plaza Hotel, and Marvin M. Gray of 1016 Fifth avenue, New York, have handled the investigation since the Japanese surrender.

Besides Ehrhardt, others arrested include:

Bobo Havenich, 40, expert cryptographer whom investigators said broke one United States code and enabled German submarine wolf-packs to conduct successful raids against American submarines.

Dr. Taiji Takashima, 29, aid to Japan's Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita on a mission to Germany to solidify Axis relationship prior to signing of the Tripartite Pact and allegedly a key figure in Japanese intelligence. Investigators said he handled all liaison between his country and Germany during the war and presently is president of the Central China Development Company, a Japanese firm with strong control of Chinese resources.

Johannes Rathje, 43, personal pilot for Hermann Goering, who allegedly dispatched agents into Free China to gather information on United States aircraft, bombsights and statistics.

Wolfgang Schenke, 29, China correspondent of the Deutsche Beobachter, who allegedly was sent to China as a trained agent and posed as an anti-Nazi in Chungking while gathering information.

Adolphe Rossi and Renoto Montevanis, radio operators from the scuttled Italian liner Conte Verde, allegedly employed in Ehrhardt's intelligence network to monitor American radio lanes and break codes.

Two Already in Custody.

Already in custody were Ingward Rudloff, German naval lieutenant who allegedly came to China in 1942 with Ehrhardt as an intelligence agent, and Hans Dethlefs, a code expert.

Today's round-up followed the announcement by military authorities that all Nazi Germans in China would be sent to Germany June 15. Col. Richard C. Wittman of Lincoln, Neb., repatriation chief in the China theater, said those repatriated probably would be tried in war crimes courts in Germany.

Eight Get Death Sentence

Singapore, April 15 (AP)– Lieut. Col. Sumida Haruso, chief of the Japanese military police here during the occupation, and seven of his staff including a Chinese were sentenced to death today at the conclusion of a war-crimes trial.

Three others were sentenced to life, one for fifteen years and two for eight years. Six were acquitted.

RUSSIA HAS PACT TO CROSS FRANCE,

MADRID CHARGES

LONDON, April 15 — (AP) The Madrid radio charged tonight that there was a secret anti-Franco agreement between France and Russia which might lead to a Russian march through France to Spain.

Asserting that "all indications" were that the Spanish Republican government-in-exile was "preparing military intervention by means of frontier incidents" in the Pyrenees, the broadcast said:

"Once such an incident has taken place, Russian troops could come to the assistance of their allies by marching through France from the German and Austrian zones of occupation."

Headquarters of the Spanish Republican government-in-exile now is in Paris.

The Madrid radio, which is controlled by the Spanish regime of Generalissimo Franco, said an "organization on French soil" which prepared a military attack against Spain "is headed by a Russian woman who sits in a Paris office."

Another Madrid broadcast said the Spanish people were "not very interested" in Poland's bid for action by the United Nations Security council against Franco, but confessed "a certain irritation."

The broadcast added: "Once more we trust in the reality of the great democratic powers, who will prove a barrier against Muscovite ambitions."

French Source Scoffs At Charges By Madrid

Paris, April 15 (AP)—A source close to the French Foreign Office scoffed tonight at charges by the Madrid radio that a secret French-Russian agreement existed which might lead to a Russian march through France to Spain.

The informant said the broadcast was "just what you would expect to come" from Generalissimo Franco's radio. France's forces along the Spanish border are confined to an organization of border police, he added.

Neither President Diego Martinez Barrio nor Premier Jose Giral of the Spanish Republican Government in exile could be reached to comment on the Madrid broadcast. The exiled Spanish regime has a score of military figures in it but nothing resembling a military organization, it was explained.

A group of guerrillas, intimated by sympathizers to number about 1,000, are said to be living around Toulouse in southern France. They are old Republicans who fought Franco's troops in the Spanish Civil War and later served with forces resisting the Germans inside France.

SPAIN IS ACCUSED ANEW OVER ATOM

London, April 15 (A. P.).—The Communist Daily Worker, in a Paris dispatch, today quoted Spanish resistance sources as saying that secret information had established the existence of an atomic research station staffed by German scientists near the Spanish mountain village of Portugalete.

The dispatch said the station is situated on a rocky, almost inaccessible hill just outside the village—which is five miles south of Bilbao—and is guarded day and night by special guards, most of whom villagers declared spoke German.

The Madrid Government previously had denied reports that German scientists have been secretly working in Spain on atomic research. The United States State Department also has denied any knowledge of German-operated atomic bomb projects in Spain.

The Daily Worker, quoting Spanish resistance sources on alleged activities at Portugalete, said:

"Lorries travel to and from this secret hide-out every day, with heavily armed guards traveling beside the drivers. They never stop in the village and it has been impossible to establish detailed information on their loads."

Atom Report Denied

MADRID, April 15 (AP).—A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that "The London Daily Worker" report that a German-staffed atomic research station was being operated at Portugalete was "totally and absolutely false." "There are no important factories there," he said. Portugalete is a bathing resort and port near Bilbao.

Spanish Leaders Ask Visit By Technicians

Madrid, April 15 (AP)—The Spanish Foreign Ministry today issued a formal invitation to friendly countries which are members of the United Nations Security Council to send a commission of technicians to Spain to investigate Poland's charge that Generalissimo Franco's Government is a threat to world peace.

At the same time the Spanish Foreign Office denied reports originating in Paris that an atomic research station staffed by Germans was operating at Portugalete, near Bilbao. Poland charged before the Security Council that the Spanish Government was harboring German scientists.

Spain Bans Trading With German Firms

Madrid, April 15 (AP)—Alberto Martin Artajo, Foreign Minister, in an order published yesterday in the *Official Bulletin* strictly limited the business activities in Spain of 330 German corporations, partnerships and individuals.

A request for such action was made March 8 by the Allied Control Council. The order forbade trading or borrowing on stocks or obligations.

A spokesman for the Allied Commission said the order, dated April 8, was issued exactly in the form requested.

He said he had not yet checked to see all names on the Allied list been included, but the figure 330 "seems about right."

Britain Plans $500 Re-Enlistment Bonus

London, April 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee announced today in the House of Commons a plan for granting bonuses up to $500 to men who re-enlist in the British armed forces for periods of three to four years.

The goal of the new plan is 187,300 additional men—100,800 for the Army, 60,000 for the RAF, and 26,500 for the Navy.

Attlee postponed any statement on the length of service for conscripts still being called into uniform, saying he first would have to see how well the voluntary enlistments program works.

British Feeder of Ducks Warned

LONDON, April 15 (AP)—A woman found feeding bread to ducks on a lake was arrested today under Great Britain's new law against wasting food. "It is not wasting bread to feed it to God's creatures," she pleaded. She was dismissed with a warning.

2 Germans Executed For Killing Flyer

London, April 15 (A. P.).—Wilhelm Jung and Johann Schumacher, Germans convicted of killing an unarmed captured Canadian airman in Bavaria, were shot today by a Royal Canadian Air Force firing squad, R. C. A. F. headquarters said.

Britain To Set Up Iron, Steel Control

London, April 15 (AP)—The British Cabinet was reported by political observers to have decided today that the iron and steel industry must be brought under Government ownership. An announcement of this decision was expected by midweek.

The iron and steel industry had been put at the end of the Government's nationalization program mainly because of its complexity.

FRENCH VOTE 1-HOUSE PLAN

Popular Republicans Beaten In Move For A "Senate"

Paris, April 15 (AP)—The French Constituent Assembly today voted 288 to 260 for an unrestricted one-house national legislature in the first major test on the form of government of the Fourth Republic.

The vote was on an amendment by the Popular Republicans to establish a second chamber or senate of representatives from France and the Empire, with powers equal to those of the new Chamber of Deputies.

Delegates from the Communist and Socialist parties joined in defeating the Moderate Popular Republicans, who are supported by the Radical-Socialists, the new right-of-center (Republican Liberty party and rightists.

Gouin Takes Firm Stand

President Felix Gouin conferred today with leaders of the three parties in his Gavernment, the Popular Republican leaders either to support the new constitution or leave the Cabinet.

In case the Popular Republicans leave the Government, it was reported Gouin himself would take the foreign-affairs post of George Bidault and replace other of their ministers with Communists and Socialists.

Left-wing delegates want France's new Parliament to be a one-house legislature with virtually unlimited powers.

The Popular Republicans, which include many followers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, and Rightists say they fear a one-house assembly may lead to a Leftist dictatorship and argue for checks and balances.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS JOIN BERLIN REDS

Berlin, April 15 (A. P.).—Communist leaders and Social Democrats who favor merging under the Communist party standard met jointly for the first time last night under the name of the Socialist Unity party.

Only a minority of the Social Democrats from the American, French and British zones, 82 per cent of whom recently voted against a merger, were represented at the session. The anti-fusion members are continuing to function in their zones, with permission of the Western Powers, as a separate party.

An executive board was named for the combined group at last night's session and delegates were selected to attend a Communist-Social Democratic merger convention in the Russian zone next Sunday.

The Berlin radio, heard in London, quoted Social Democratic leader Dr. Grothewohl as telling a meeting that "all forces of the German working class will now be concentrated in unity."

Wheat Expert Named For German Study

Berlin, April 15 (A. P.).—The appointment of Russian-born Dr. Vladimir Timoshenko of Palo Alto, Cal., to study ways of increasing German food production to the maximum was announced today by the American Military Government.

Timoshenko is a commodity economist at Stanford University and is considered a world authority on wheat. He was an officer in the Russian Army in the first world war and has written books on Soviet agriculture.

JEWS DISLOYAL TO GERMAN STATE,

SAYS ROSENBERG

NUERNBERG, April 15—(AP) Alfred Rosenberg, philosopher of Nazism, hurled charges of disloyalty at Germany's Jews from the witness stand today, soon after the S. S. commandant of the infamous Oswiecim concentration camp testified [illegible] the slaughter of 2,500,000 Nazi victims in gas chambers.

Rosenberg's loquacious exposition of Nazi ideology, often interrupted by the court, began after the International Military Tribunal heard from Rudolf Hoess, former Oswiecim commandant, a cold-blooded recital of the extermination of children who were torn from their mother's arms, and of adults casually marked for death because they were unfit for work.

Criticizes Methods

Hoess, testifying as a defense witness for former Nazi Security Police Chief Ernst Kaltenbrunner, whose case was concluded today, even criticized the commandant of another concentration camp for killing Warsaw Jews "inefficiently" with monoxide gas instead of with the acid crystals used at Oswiecim.

"It took three to 15 minutes to kill (at Oswiecim) depending upon climatic conditions," Hoess said. "We knew when the people were dead because their screaming stopped. Children of tender years were invariably exterminated since they were unable to work. Very frequently women would hide their children under the clothes, but of course we found them."

Hoess said about 500,000 Oswiecim inmates died from starvation or disease, bringing to 3,000,000 the total of persons who died at the camp. A total of 400,000 Hungarian Jews were gassed to death in the summer of 1944, he added.

Upsets Defense

He said Kaltenbrunner and his staff were responsible for all orders for commitments and individual executions in concentration camps. This evidence was considered a blow to Kaltenbrunner's defense, which, taken by surprise, attempted only brief re-examination of the witness.

Rosenberg, as if oblivious to the testimony he heard from Hoess, began his own defense by accusing Jewish democratic politicians of stimulating "deportation" of Germans to African colonies, Argentina and China, as a means of relieving unemployment in the post-war Weimar republic.

For his own part, Rosenberg said, he had kept his hands clean of material things and remained the party philosopher. Hitler, he said, never permitted him to participate in "any foreign political or military discussion."

Nazi Tells 1918 Contact With Bolshevism

Nuernberg, April 15 (AP)—Alfred Rosenberg, official philosopher of the Nazi party, testified in the war-crime trial today that he studied in Moscow in 1918 and "what I experience in Russia persuaded me to go to Germany and work there against any trend toward bolshevism."

He launched almost immediately into philosophical discussions which Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, presiding judge of the International Military Tribunal, sharply interrupted:

"Confine yourself to the charge, which is not that they (the Nazis) attempted the reconstruction of Germany but that they used this reconstruction to attack races outside."

A Baltic German

Rosenberg, one of twenty-two German [illegible] trial for their lives, said he was one of Adolf Hitler's earliest converts, having joind his fledgling party in 1919 after meeting the future dictator in Munich. He said he was a Baltic German, born in Estonia, but always considered Germany "my spiritual home."

The tribunal ruled as inadmissible nearly half a pile of documentary evidence submitted in behalf of Rosenberg. Most of the rejected material was exhaustive philosophical writings.

The court earlier concluded four days of evidence from Ernst Kaltenbrunner and his witnesses.

Rudolf Hoess, former commander of the infamous Oswiecim concentration camp, testified that Kaltenbrunner and his staff were responsible for all orders for commitments and individual executions in concentration camps.

Hoess, a defense witness, gave this testimony under crossexamination by the United States prosecution. The evidence was considered the most damaging of any given against Kaltenbrunner to date.

He said that Kaltenbrunner, as chief of the Nazi security police, gave orders for "protective custody, commitments, punishment and individual executions." Such orders, the witness said, were signed either by Kaltenbrunner or by his deputy, Heinrich Mueller.

Defense Taken Aback

The defense, apparently taken by surprise, attempted only brief counterquestioning to show that Mueller's signatures on execution orders appeared more frequently than Kaltenbrunner's.

Hoess, 46, who was arrested last March 2 after a lengthy search, spoke in a matter-of-fact tone of his three-year rule at Oswiecim, during which, he admitted, 2,500,000 prisoners were executed there.

But the horrors of Oswiecim, he said, were a secret between himself, Heinrich Himmler and "60 men who received detainees marked for death." The 60 were sworn to secrecy, he testified.

Himmler's Visit

Hoess said Himmler visited Oswiecim in 1942 and "watched one processing from beginning to end." The witness described in detail the "processing"—the gassing of thousands of persons at a time in rooms labeled "delousing plant" and "shower room."

Asked by the prosecution if "as a family man you ever felt sympathy with the victims?" Hoess replied:

"Yes, but all my qualms were conquered by strict orders from Himmler."

He said that Hitler himself ordered that "no camp be surrendered and that no inmate be left behind."

BAVARIA FARMERS WITHHOLD FOOD, OFFICIALS REPORT

MUNICH, April 15. — (AP) U. S. military government authorities who declined to be quoted by name said today some Bavarian farmers are hoarding thousands of tons of food or [illegible] into the black market while hungry city dwellers clamor for more imports from the United States.

However, military government officers do not agree on the degree of cooperation which is being obtained from farmers and German officials in the collection of food.

Chief Disagrees

Dr. James K. Pollock, head of the regional coordinating office at Stuttgart, where he is close to the German administrations of the three states occupied by the Americans, asserted "the job is being done satisfactorily and I disagree that better collections could be made."

Speaking unofficially, other military government authorities said responsibility for collection of food has been handed over almost entirely to the Germans, and that redeployment is so stripping the military government in Bavaria that by June 1 there will be only three American officers in the entire food and agricultural division.

The three, they added, would be charged with responsibility for all paper work and with making certain next fall's crops are collected.

Others among military government authorities said there now were only three American food investigators in the field to see to it that food is turned over from the hundreds of farms scattered over Bavaria's 30,054 square miles.

Farmers Eat Well

One officer said privately he believed the daily average food consumption among rural inhabitants was 2,500 calories, as compared with the 1,275 permitted in the cities.

Another officer said unofficially that where investigating teams found violations by farmers, inadequate action was taken. He cited an instance where one farmer turned in only 700 pounds of a 3,000-pound quota of wheat, but was fined only 100 marks (about $35).

Some authorities said Bavarian farmers also are holding out some 25,000 to 30,000 tons of bread grain, Germany's great need.

The amount, while not enough to solve the current critical shortage, could cut by ten per cent the total tonnage of grain imports needed to carry the American zone through the next harvest, said these authorities, who stressed they were not speaking officially.

"The German farmer's belly is full," one American food expert said. "But because of our policy of democratization we cannot use strong-arm methods and collect his hidden food."

Most Bavarian farmers, these informants said, were attempting to do an honest job in turning over last fall's crop.

est want, other officers asserted. This amount is not enough to solve the critical food shortage but it would cut by 10 per cent the total tonnage of grain imports needed to carry the American zone through the harvest.

The food apparently is being kept by the farmers against the insecure future or is going into the black market, officers said.

Passover in Germany

Jews Mark Its First Observance Without Curbs Since Hitler

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, April 15 (AP).—German Jews are observing the Passover without fear or hindrance for the first time since Hitler came into power in 1933.

General Joseph T. McNarney, commander of American forces in Europe, called the German celebration "the most significant of all" Passover feasts throughout the world. He told a Passover dinner for American Jewish soldiers that "once more you celebrate the deliverance of Jewry from oppression."

In camps for displaced persons, private homes and military centers throughout Germany, Jews were able to observe the ritual through special arrangements by which the military government permitted special foods and sacramental wines.

Germans Are Accused of Hoarding

AMG Officials Charge Bavarian Farmers Hide Thousands of Tons of Foodstuffs.

Munich, April 15 (A. P.). — American Military Government authorities said today that Bavarian farmers are hoarding tens of thousands of tons of needed foodstuffs while German city dwellers clamor for large imports from the United States.

"The German farmer's belly is full," one American food expert said, "but because of our policy of democratization we cannot use strong arm methods and collect his hidden food."

Apart from other vital foods, Bavarian farmers are holding out an estimated 25,000 to 30,000 tons of bread grain, Germany's great

TOKYO, April 15 (AP)—For the first time in history the Jewish Passover will be celebrated on a community scale throughout Japan and Korea tonight, Chaplain J. I. Weiss said today. Shipments of matzoh, stripped fish, haggadah, prayer books, food packages and ceremonial wine have arrived in Japan for the celebration and portions have been flown on to Korea for the Jewish men stationed there, the chaplain said.

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OPPOSITION RAPS ROMANIAN REGIME AS ELECTION NEARS

F. O'Brien

BUCHAREST, April 15.—(AP) Opposition party leaders charged today that all promises of Premier Petru Groza's government, to carry out terms of the Big Three Moscow accord were annulled by restrictive measures laid down by the Communist-controlled National Democratic Front and government administrative organs.

The leaders said their representatives, who were taken into the Communist-dominated government as a result of the foreign ministers conference in Moscow last December, presented to Groza letters of protest which alleged "flagrant breaches with respect to the liberties granted by the Moscow agreement."

The letters, the leaders said, charged that opposition party meetings are broken up by violence and that the government punishes its critics and continues to rule by martial law although it has declared that the constitution is in force.

"A regime of terror" has been created "as the climate for the forthcoming elections," the leaders said, quoting the letters.

The leaders also enumerated these charges, contained in the letters:

That laws are passed without consultation of opposition ministers or without their signatures; that the government failed to keep opposition ministers informed of important actions and policies; that the opposition was not consulted on the budget; that an open vote instead of secret ballot is enforced in factory workers' elections; that opposition newspapers receive only 30 per cent of the newsprint allowed other papers; that the typographers union censors opposition speeches and statements by refusing to print such articles.

The leaders said the letters told Groza "the clear intention not to cooperate with the opposition is evidenced by the continual attacks on opposition parties and leaders on matters relevant to the government."

They said Groza was told the government did not inform the opposition of the negotiations of the government for recognition by the United States and Britain, which we "learned of in the newspapers."

The foreign ministers at Moscow last December agree that the Romanian Government should be broadened by inclusion of one member of the National Peasant party and one member of the Liberal Party; that the Government should declare that free and unfettered elections would be held as soon as possible; that the reorganized government should give assurances concerning freedom of the press, speech, religion and association.

rule by martial law, although it has declared the constitution is in force;

The Government punishes its critics;

The Government has created a "regime of terror as the climate for forthcoming elections."

Opposition Not Informed

The Government does not keep the opposition members of the Government informed of important actions and policies which "we learn of in the newspapers."

Laws are passed without consultation with opposition ministers or their signatures.

The opposition was not consulted on the budget.

Romania Gets Time On Debt to Russia

Moscow, April 15 (A. P.).—The Communist organ Pravda said today that Russia had extended from six to eight years the time allowed Romania to complete payment of reparations to the Soviet Union. Under terms of the armistice signed in September, 1944, Romania was to have paid Russia a total of $300,000,000 in commodities such as oil products, grain, timber, shipping, machinery and other items within six years.

Romanian Non-Reds Charge Their Freedom Is Blocked

Bucharest, Romania, April 15 (AP). Opposition party leaders said their representatives in the Government today handed to Premier Petru Groza letters of protest enumerating "flagrant breaches with respect to the liberties granted by the Moscow agreement."

The opposition representatives were taken into the Communist-dominated government as a result of an agreement by the Foreign Ministers of Russia, Britain and the United States at Moscow last December.

The opposition leaders charged that Government promises to carry out the Moscow accord on freedoms were annulled by restrictive measures laid down by the Communist-controlled National Democratic Front and Government administrative organs.

They said the letters to Groza complained that:

The typographers union censors their speeches and statements by refusing to print such articles;

Opposition newspapers receive only 30 per cent of the newsprint allowed other papers;

No Secret Ballot

An open vote, instead of the secret ballot, is enforced in factory workers' elections;

Opposition party meetings are broken up by violence;

The Government continues to

U. S. TO PROVIDE HALF OF SUPPLIES IN NEEDY NATIONS

L Heinzerling

VIENNA, April 15—(AP) Herbert Hoover said today the United States, with only eight percent of the world's population, will furnish approximately half the food supplies required to meet the current world shortage.

"The United States, with only eight percent of the people in the world, has supplied more than half of the [illegible] people during the war," he told a news conference.

"Of the supplies furnished during this crisis, approximately one half of the food will continue to come from the United States."

Asked if the world food situation would necessitate rationing in the United States, Hoover replied: "The measures taken there will produce a reduction in consumption greater than any series of bread tickets ever issued."

Hoover, touring Europe as head of President Truman's food commission, said the American people alone would not be able to fill the gap between available supplies and the amount of food required in Austria to maintain present rations. He said cooperation of all nations was needed.

In response to a written question from the group of American, British, Russian, French and Austrian correspondents, Hoover asserted that the United States and Britain had turned over the UNRRA the full quota of food they promised when UNRRA took over the Austrian problem on April 1. Russia, he added, "turned over a very much smaller contribution."

Hoover said Austria was as much in need of food as Poland, a country he had described previously as having the worst food situation in all Europe.

He said Austrian health probably would decline under present rationing and that the situation of children in particular was "not good." He added that to maintain even the present rations, it would be necessary to import 300,000 tons of cereal from June 1 to Sept. 1.

Hoover conferred earlier with Gen. Mark W. Clark, U. S. commander in Austria. He will leave tomorrow for Belgrade and Athens. Athens.

Danes to Offer Meat to Europe

Copenhagen, April 15 (A. P.). The Danish Government said today that some of the meat being held in storage for summer consumption would be offered for export to France, Holland and Belgian under existing trade agreements.

The announcement said the Government had decided to "leave out of account" part of the need for summer stores, in view of present world conditions.

CARES FOR REFUGEES

Geneva, April 15 (A. P.).—British delegate Philip Noel-Baker said today that he would propose that the League of Nations continue to assume responsibilities for refugees until the United Nations decide what is to be done them.

The financial and administrative commission today heard the report of Sir Herbert Emerson, refugee commissioner for the League. Emerson said the League's commission had been established in the world on the principle that an international body has the right to intervene in behalf of persons deprived of the protection of their own governments. He expressed the hope that this principle would be upheld by any body established by the U. N.

Rome Bars Pastry-Making

ROME, April 15 (AP).—The Commissariat for Food today banned the manufacture and sale of pastries. Flying police squads will enforce the ban.

WAVE OF STRIKES HITS PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, April 15 — (AP) A wave of strikes swept Palestine today, virtually isolating the Holy Land as members of three major religions celebrated solemn holidays.

Railway workers left their jobs at dawn, demanding higher pay, and there were no trains in or out of Jerusalem as the Jews celebrated Passover, the Christians the second day of Holy Week, and the Moslems marked Nebi Musa.

A postal strike was in its fifth day. Tension mounted in Palestine as the mandated area continued without mail or cable connection with the outside world and without long distance telephone communication between Palestine cities. Postal workers are seeking a wage increase. Their present wage is nine pounds ($36) a month.

At Haifa, the country's major harbor, stevedores were reported to have refused to unload ships carrying thousands of tons of vitally needed consumer goods. The stevedores protested government refusal to meet their pay rise demands.

In Jerusalem 16 prominent Zionists continued a hunger strike protesting detention at La Spezia, Italy, of 1,200 Jews who had planned to sail for Palestine.

An addnitialoaj6O

An additional 20,000 government civil service workers are scheduled to leave their jobs tomorrow morning, further tieing up transportation, communications and the unloading of ships, and affecting the law courts and administrative offices.

The government workers, both Arabs and Jews, seek higher pay and improved working conditions.

Truman Held Wrong On India Food Outlook

New Delhi, April 15 (AP)—George R. Merrell, United States commissioner to India, said today he had reported nothing concerning food conditions in India "that would reflect such optimism as is apparent" in recent statements of President Truman and Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson.

[At a news conference last Thursday, President Truman reported an improvement in world food prospects, citing among other factors recent rains in India.]

Merrell's comment was in response to a question posed as fear regarding food difficulties in India led to buying sprees throughout the country, causing the prices of peas, beans and lentils to soar.

Distorted, British Say

The newspaper *Dawn* commented this morning:

"President Truman's and Mr. Anderson's statements have created a mood of self-complacency in the American public, and while there is a strong inclination to help the European countries and Japan, India's plight is being wishfully—or willfully—misrepresented."

British comment from London on the "optimism" reflected in the statements of Anderson and Mr. Truman was headlined "distorted idea of food position in India."

Sarawak's White Rajah Back in Oil-Rich Domain

Brooke Presses Plan to Make Country a British Colony

KUCHING, Sarawak, April 14 (Delayed) (AP).—Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, seventy-one-year-old white Rajah of oil-rich Sarawak, returned to his North Borneo domain today for the first time since the Japanese overran southeast Asia.

Immediately after a welcome ceremony, the Rajah began conferences with representatives of the country's various racial groups, who must give consent to his proposal to cede Sarawak to the British crown. The cession proposal has been tentatively accepted by the British government.

Considerable opposition to the cession plan is reported among Sarawak's 500,000 population, which includes 90,000 Malays, 125,000 Chinese, 175,000 Dayaks and 100,000 members of other Borneo tribes.

On Monday the Rajah is scheduled to assume administration of the Sarawak government from military authorities until the question of the independent state's annexation as a British colony is settled.

NEW JAP DIET WILL CONVENE MAY 13

Tokyo, April 15 (A. P.).—The Government will convoke a new Diet session May 13, placing the political life of the Shidehara Cabinet in the balance, it was announced today.

Meanwhile, in protest to the conduct of last week's election two mayors were reported to have resigned and the Kyodo News Agency said that the Governor of Iwate Prefecture in northern Honshu had promised to quit if carelessness was shown in his jurisdiction, where it was charged 10,000 were prevented from voting.

An authoritative informant asserted that consideration of the election probably would dominate Wednesday's session of the four-Power Far Eastern Advisory Committee. The same informant added that the session, first business meeting of the council, would be "very important."

Protests from widely scattered parts of the nation charged that thousands had been denied ballots because of governmental errors, Kyodo said. At Morioka, in Iwate Prefecture, a mass meeting sponsored by Communists, Socialists and the Labor and Farmers Federation demanded both the Governor's resignation and a new election.

In Tokyo Ichiro Hatoyama, leader of the conservative Liberal party which collected the greatest single block of Diet seats at the election, disclosed that his party would shortly seek an alignment with the Progressives and Social Democrats.

ATCHESON IN TOKYO

Tokyo, April 15 (A. P.).—George Atcheson, Jr., political adviser to Gen. MacArthur, returned to Japan from the United States today aboard the Navy transport General Hase.

Other arrivals included Sir William Webb, president of the International Tribunal for the Far East, from Manila, and Brig.-Gen. Ken R. Dyke, chief of the civil information section of the Allied Headquarters, who has been in the United States recruiting civilian personnel for his section.

Atcheson went to the United States with Ambassador Harriman when he returned from Russia.

SEEK TO PROVE JAPS LOST WAR

Tokyo, April 15 (A. P.).—Proof that the Allies won the war is being sent to Japanese in South America—who reportedly find it hard to believe.

The Office of the United States Political Adviser here is sending subscriptions to five leading Tokyo dailies to Japanese colonies in South America. The papers were asked by the American Consul-General in Brazil.

Japan to Ship Rubber, Tin Here

TOKYO, April 15 (AP)—The Japanese Government was ordered by supreme headquarters today to prepare for export to the United States 10,000 metric tons of rubber, not less than half of which must be grade one, and the remainder grade two; 1,500 metric tons of antimony, 98.5 per cent pure or better, and 10,000 metric tons of pig tin, 99.8 per cent pure or better.

Cholera Among Japs Returning From Asia

Tokyo, April 15 (AP)—Repatriation vessels from China have arrived in Japan—at Uraga and Sasebo—with more than 400 cholera cases, supreme headquarters' health and welfare section said today.

Officials are checking to see if the Japanese system of diagnosis is correct, to guard against spread of disease. So far, 25 of the cholera patients have died.

GI's in Japan to Get Pearls

TOKYO, April 15 (AP)—To make available to occupation troops good quality pearls at fair prices, Supreme Headquarters today ordered the Japanese Government to provide each week to post exchanges 3,500 strands of cultured pearls, 300 matched sets of three pearls, ring pins and other articles. Current prices in open markets are far above actual value.

Reday Coming To D.C.

Tokyo, April 15 (AP)—Joseph Z. Reday, of Falls Church, Va., economic adviser attached to supreme headquarters, will leave here tomorrow for 30 days temporary duty in Washington. He is a former representative of the Foreign Economic Administration in Venezuela.

Ernie Pyle Memorial Service Tomorrow

Okinawa, April 15 (AP)—Base command memorial services for Ernie Pyle, war correspondent killed on Ie Shima last April 19, will be held tomorrow in the military cemetery of that little Ryukyu island.

Headquarters of American forces in the western Pacific announced that Sergt. Norman Porter, former newspaper man in Le'Grande, Ore., would deliver the memorial address.

Tomorrow is the first anniversary of the American landing on the island west of Okinawa. Pyle was killed by a Japanese sniper while on a visit to the lines shortly afterward.

Easter Services Planned in Korea

Seoul, April 15 (A. P.).—A hilltop shrine in which the Japanese forced Koreans to commemorate the bombing of Pearl Harbor will be the scene of Protestant sunrise services Easter Sunday. Lieut.-Col. Vernon P. Jaeger, chaiplain of the United States Twenty-fourth Corps, will deliver the sermon. Catholic services will be held in a downtown cathedral and in the Throne Room of the Korean capital building.

Museum To Open Tomb Of Early Korean King

Seoul, Korea, April 15 (AP)—Capt. Eugene Knezevitch, of Tiffin, Ohio, will [illegible] from the Korean National Museum in an exploration into the country's early culture, the military government announced today.

The group will open the tomb of a king of the Silla dynasty, which began shortly before the Christian era and lasted until 934 A.D.

ELECTION 'TERRORISM' IN PHILIPPINES SIFTED

MANILA, April 15 (AP)—President Sergio Osmena announced today that he had ordered an investigation of a complaint by Presidential candidate Manuel A. Roxas that "terroristic practices" of armed bands in central Luzon would prevent free balloting there in the April 23 election.

Mr. Osmena, who steadfastly has declined to campaign publicly although a candidate for re-election, expressed concern over Mr. Roxas' charges, which were brought to his attention by United States Commissioner Paul V. McNutt.

Alfredo Montelibano, Secretary of the Interior, told the President that unrest in the central Luzon area was caused by poor living conditions rather than politics.

Mr. Roxas, in a message to the High Commissioner, who is currently in Washington, D. C., working on Philippines legislation, asserted that "murders, coercion and kidnapping are prevalent * * * and registration lists padded" in the central Luzon provinces of Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Pampanga and some municipalities of Bulacan.

Observers here believed it still was "anybody's guess" whether violence would accompany next week's election. Veteran Manila newsmen, however, expect trouble to develop should Mr. Roxas win and attempt to disarm the Hukbalahaps—a motley but well-armed peasant army in central Luzon pledged by its "general," Luis Taruc, to support Mr. Osmena.

CANADA PLANS 3-UNIT ARMY

25,000 In Active Forces; Pay And Requirements Raised

Ottawa, April 15 (AP)—The Canadian Army tonight announced plans for a three-branch postwar force with higher pay rates and stiffer educational requirements for officers and enlisted men.

In a detailed summary of plans, the Army said the peacetime setup would be composed of an active, a reserve and a supplementary reserve branch.

The active branch, the announcement added, will consist of a field force of about a brigade group with a strength of approximately 25,000.

Pay To Be $95 Monthly

War veterans were expected in the new educational standards requiring a college degree for officers and secondary school education for other ranks.

Basic pay and subsistence allowances for privates will be boosted to $95 a month as against the prewar rate of $72 and the wartime rate of $76.50, the summary disclosed, with pay ranging up to $805 a month for a lieutenant general.

The Defense Department said it expected the new setup to become effective October 1 and that "machinery already is in motion to amend existing regulations where they are inconsistent."

Will Weed Out Officers

The announcement outlined plans to weed out officers unsuitable for further promotion, reaffirmed the traditional three-year enlistment for other ranks and disclosed a plan to give university training to promising men from the ranks each year.

The reserve branch will be made up of six divisions, which will train 30 days a year at first and 45 days eventually.

Canada Hikes Service Pay

Ottawa, April 15 (AP)—A boost in the basic pay and subsistence allowances of Canadian service men, aimed at attracting additional recruits to the nation's enlarged peacetime active forces of 51,100 men, was announced today. The rates will become effective October 1.

Basic pay and subsistence of the lowest ranks in the Army, Navy and Air Force will be increased to $95 a month, compared with the prewar rate of $72 and the wartime rate of $76.50.

At the top of the scale, the new monthly pay and allowances of vice admirals, lieutenant generals and air marshals—ranks of chief of staff—were listed at $805. No comparison was given with the prewar and wartime levels, but an officer said the increases were proportionate with those of the lower ranks.

Fred Rose Trial on May 20

MONTREAL, April 15 (AP).—Fred Rose, first Communist member of the Canadian Parliament, will go on trial May 20 on charges of conveying secret information to Soviet Russia. The date was set today after Rose pleaded not guilty.

TRUMAN PROPOSES UNITY TO ABOLISH ALL ECONOMIC ILLS

WASHINGTON, April 15—(AP) President Truman called on the 21 American republics today to unite in a world peace system and wipe out the "poverty and despair" from well-being of our citizens.

Speaking at a Pan-American day observance, the President said that the "danger of war" will never be completely eliminated until economic ills are eliminated.

"To do that," he said, "we must achieve the kind of life—material, cultural and spiritual—to which the peoples of this world are entitled. To that objective we must all dedicate our energies and resources."

Receives Warm Welcome

Mr. Truman received a warm welcome in his first appearance before members of the governing board of the Pan-American union, made up of diplomatic representatives of all the American republics.

The "good neighbor policy" which former President Franklin D. Roosevelt and former Secretary of State Cordull Hull helped draft, the President asserted, laid the "solid foundations for a good neighbor policy for the whole world."

Mr. Roosevelt, he continued, "was thwarted by the madness and desire for world conquest on the part of the Axis dictators and aggressors" in his efforts to prevent the last war.

Now, however, he said, the United Nations is embarked on a career based on those foundations, and he added:

"It must succeed. I know it will succeed."

Warns of Atomic Problems

He solemnly warned that the atomic era confronts the people of the world with "a great and dangerous adventure."

"That age will either be one of complete devastation, or one in which new sources of power will lighten the labors of mankind and increase the standards of living all over the world."

Standing beneath the flags of all the Americas, the President reminded that even the willingness to use force, if necessary, will not be enough to guarantee a lasting peace.

"Underneath the Nazi madness were the material distress and spiritual starvation born of poverty and despair," he said. "These evil forces were seized upon by men to launch their program of tyranny and aggression."

To eliminate the roots of war, "democracy" is the answer, he said. He added that while the word "democracy," carries different meanings in different languages, the Pan-American nations have a fundamental understanding and a "love of liberty, the recognition of the dignity of men and a desire to improve the material and spiritual well-being of our citizens.

Truman Urges Republics To End Poverty

Washington, April 15 (AP)—President Truman called upon the American republics today to help eradicate "the poverty and despair" which breeds wars.

Speaking at a Pan-American day observance, Mr. Truman urged continued hemisphere solidarity and resistance to the forces of reaction" in the era's "great and dangerous adventure."

"That (atomic) age," he told the governing board of the Pan-American Union, "will either be one of complete devastation, or one in which new sources of power will lighten the labors of mankind and increase standards of living all over the world."

Causes Would Remain

The President declared in a prepared speech that willingness to use force, if necessary, to prevent even the threat of aggression, "will not of itself eliminate the deep causes of unrest such as those responsible for two wars."

"Underneath the Nazi madness were the material distress and spiritual starvation born of poverty and despair," he said.

"The danger of war will never be completely wiped out until these economic ills which constitute the roots of war are themselves eliminated. To do that we must achieve the kind of life—material, cultural and spiritual—to which the peoples of this world are entitled. To that objective we must dedicate all our energies and resources."

The One Word

This objective, he said, is embodied in the word "democracy," which "is the rallying cry today for free men everywhere in their struggle for a better human life."

Asserting "democracy" carries "different meanings in different languages," he added:

"It is fortunate that we of the Pan-American nations do have certain common, fundamental understandings of what the word 'democracy' means.

"Despite our differences in language and cultures, we do have in common a love of liberty, a recognition of the dignity of man and a desire to improve the well being of our citizens."

"Certain political rights," he said, "are fundamental to freedom—free speech, a free press, the right of peaceable assembly, freedom of conscience and the right of the people to choose their form of government.

"It is obvious that these goals require first of all the efforts of each nation within itself. But if we have learned anything in the last decade it is that no nation can stand alone. Only through a genuine co-operative effort can these goals be achieved in the world at large.

International Co-Operation

"They require international co-operation toward expanding production, increasing world trade, and developing natural resources so that all efforts to improve living standards may rest upon a solid basis."

The American tradition, Mr. Truman said, rests on the belief that "the state exists for the benefit of man," and the American republics have overwhelmingly rejected "the false doctrine that man exists for the benefit of the state."

He paid tribute to the part the late President Roosevelt and former Secretary of State Cordell Hull played in building an inter-American "good neighbor policy," which he said laid the foundations for the United Nations. The United Nations, he declared, "will succeed. It must succeed."

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Following is the text of President Truman's address today before the Governing Board of the Pan American Union:

I have long looked forward to this opportunity to meet with the members of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

No one can address a meeting of the representatives of the Republics of the Western Hemisphere without thinking of the men who did so much to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation among them—my predecessor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and his great Secretary of State, Cordell Hull.

The names of President Roosevelt and Mr. Hull will be revered in history for many accomplishments. A long line of inter-American conferences and inter-American agreements shows how successful has been their Good Neighbor Policy.

History will also record President Roosevelt's many efforts before 1939 toward preventing war and spreading this Good Neighbor Policy to the rest of the world. He was thwarted by the madness and desire for world conquest on the part of the Axis dictators and aggressors.

But even while the United Nations waged war to defeat the Nazis and Fascists, the United States began to lay the solid foundations for a good neighbor policy for the whole world. I need not repeat to you the steps which were taken by our Government under Roosevelt's leadership. You are familiar with them, and you know how solidly the foundations were laid.

Based on those foundations, the United Nations has now been launched on its career. I know that it will succeed. It must succeed.

Facing Atomic Era Together

Before us now lies a new era in which the power of atomic energy has been released. That age will either be one of complete devastation or one in which new sources of power will lighten the labors of mankind and increase standards of living all over the world.

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It is a great and dangerous adventure which we face. In it the people of all the American republics will have to play their special part.

During the 1930's the special part which the American republics played in world history was to perfect and strengthen their methods of consultation and cooperation. They did this primarily to meet the growing threat of war from overseas. And when war finally came, the weight of the Americas was overwhelmingly on the side of the forces which defeated the Axis powers.

In the years that lie ahead, it will be the task of the American republics to do their part in creating and maintaining a system of world peace which will eliminate the fear of war and establish in its place a rule of justice and world cooperation.

To maintain a lasting peace, the peoples of the world have now shown their willingness to use force, if necessary, to prevent aggression or the threat of aggression.

Eliminating Causes of War

We all realize, however, that the exercise of this kind of force, while it may hold aggressors in check, will not of itself eliminate the deep causes of unrest such as those responsible for World War II. Underneath the Nazi madness were the material distress and spiritual starvation born of poverty and despair. These evil forces were seized upon by evil men to launch their program of tyranny and aggression.

The danger of war will never be completely wiped out until these economic ills which constitute the roots of war are themselves eliminated. To do that we must achieve the kind of life—material, cultural and spiritual—to which the peoples of this world are entitled. To that objective we must all dedicate our energies and resources.

I know of no one word which more fully embodies this objective than the word "democracy." It was the symbol and the hope of democracy which liberated the world from Nazi and Japanese slavery.

Democracy was the objective which gave strength to the brave men and women of the underground in the enslaved countries of Europe and Asia. Democracy is the rallying cry today for free men everywhere in their struggle for a better human life.

Democracy Ideal of Americas

We all appreciate that this word "democracy" carries different meanings in different languages. In different parts of the world it will have different connotations. It is fortunate that we of the Pan-American nations do have certain common, fundamental understandings of what the word "democracy" means.

Despite our differences in language and cultures, we do have in common a love of liberty, a recognition of the dignity of man and a desire to improve the material and spiritual well-being of our citizens.

Time and again the American republics have met to reaffirm their devotion to those ideals of democracy. They have done this in the face of constant propaganda for Nazi and Fascist doctrines. And in the post-war world I am sure these American republics will reaffirm the bold stand for democracy with which they have resisted the forces of reaction from abroad during the last decade.

Only recently, at the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace at Mexico City, they repeated "their fervent adherence to democratic principles, which they consider essential for the peace of the Americas."

Certain political rights are fundamental to freedom—free speech, a free press, the right of peaceable assembly, freedom of conscience and the right of the people to choose their form of government.

Cooperation for Mankind

It is obvious that these goals require first of all the efforts of each nation within itself. But if we have learned anything in the last decade it is that no nation can stand alone.

Only through a genuine cooperative effort can these goals be achieved in the world at large. They require international cooperation toward expanding production, increasing world trade, and developing natural resources so that all efforts to improve living standards may rest upon a solid basis.

That kind of cooperation is inherent in the principles which have guided the Pan-American program in the past. We must translate those principles into effective action and tangible results in the future.

Our American tradition rests on the belief that the state exists for the benefit of man. The American republics have overwhelmingly rejected the false doctrine that man exists for the benefit of the state. We must now prove that international cooperation, too, exists only for the benefit of man.

The peoples of the Americas have a right to expect of the Pan-American system that it show its validity by promoting those liberties and principles which the word "democracy" implies to them. Pan-American solidarity must prove itself to be in fact a bulwark of democratic peace.

If we dedicate ourselves to this objective, we shall make the fullest contribution to the welfare of our own people and of the world at large. By giving tangible expression to the meaning of democracy, we shall widen and strengthen its hold upon the imagination of the world. In that way we can revitalize, through our Pan-American cooperation, the faith of peoples everywhere in their ability to build a peaceful world upon a firm foundation.

ARMY PAY BOOST IS VOTED IN HOUSE WITH DRAFT BILL

Two Measures Adopted in Move to Attract Voluntary Enlistments.

INDUCTIONS BANNED

Count Is 290 to 108 as Roll Call Is Taken.

WASHINGTON, April 15—(AP) The House voted a five-month draft "holiday" today and a 50 percent pay increase for buck privates.

The actions contrasted with appeals of the Administration and the services for continuation of inductions for one year and a 20 percent pay boost for all servicemen.

Separate bills the House sent to the Senate are designed, taken together, to meet the manpower needs of the armed forces by voluntary enlistments during a trial period between May 15 and October 15 in which actual inductions would be prohibited.

Draft Law Extended

One extends the draft law from May 15 of this year to February 15, 1947, with these restrictions:

1. No inductions of anyone between May 15 and October 15.
2. No inductions of teen-agers at any time (the present law permits the drafting of 18 and 19-year-olds.
3. No inductions of fathers.
4. A limit of 18 months on the service of any inductee, regardless of when he was drafted.
5. Restoration of the draft after October 15 and until February 15 by Presidential order if the President finds that voluntary enlistments are inadequate to meet these strengths as of July 1, 1947: Army, 1,070,000; Navy, 558,000; Marine corps, 108,000.

It was passed by a roll call vote of 290 to 108 after two days of debate, most of it on the teen-age ban and the induction "holiday." Neither had been proposed by the Military committee when it asked for a straight nine-month extension.

Vote is 164 to 13

A standing vote of 164 to 13 passed the pay raise bill, which affects enlisted and officer personnel of all the armed forces.

It represents a compromise between the recommendation of an Army-Navy board for a flat 20 percent raise for all personnel and a military committee suggestion for $400-a-year boosts for all. It calls for these pay scales for Army personnel (present pay in parenthesis):

Monthly pay of enlisted men: Buck private, $75 ($50); privates first class, $80 ($54); corporals, $90 ($66); sergeants, $100 ($78); staff sergeants, $115 ($96); technical sergeants, $135 ($114); first and master sergeants, $165 ($138).

Annual pay of officers: second lieutenants, $2,160 ($1,800); first lieutenants, $2,400 ($2,000); captains, $2,640 ($2,400); majors $3,300 ($3,000); lieutenant colonels, $3,850 ($3,500); colonels, $4,400 ($4,000); brigadier generals, $6,600 ($6,000); major generals and above, $8,800 ($8,000).

Corresponding increases are provided for Navy, Coast Guard and Marine corps personnel, the increases in all cases being added to base pay and not to allowances.

SIX DEPARTMENTS IN FAIRFIELD ASK BUDGET INCREASES

Increases totalling $50,910 of which approximately $35,000 was for salary raises and the employment of additional personnel were recommended in six budget requests totalling $366,147 submitted to the Fairfield Board of Finance yesterday afternoon.

The budgets were submitted by the Police and Fire commissions, the tax collector, assessor, the highway department and the registrar of voters.

List of Budgets

The budgets recommended and their increase over current budgets were as follows: Police department, $95,875, increase of $23,000; Fire department, $144,930, an increase of $5,483; highway department, $94,074, an increase of $19,723; tax collector, $15,489, increase of $1,394; assessor, $11,879, increase of $850 and the registrar of voters, $3,900 increase of $100.

Capital expenditures totalling $366,454 of which $324,280 was sought by the Fire department for the construction of a new firehouse, and additions to the Tunxis Hill, Southport and Greenfield Hill firehouses, also were presented for the consideration of the board.

Police Seek to Add 8 Men

The addition of six new men to the police force on July 1 and eight more on January 1, 1947, was requested by Police Chief Joseph Kilduff.

How House Voted on Draft

WASHINGTON, April 15, (AP).—The rollcall vote by which the House today passed legislation extending the draft law nine months but prohibiting inductions between May 15 and Oct. 15:

FOR THE BILL—290

Democrats—174

Abernethy	Cooper	Gathings	Kilday	Outland	Sasscer
Allen, La.	Courtney	Geelan	Kirwin	Pace	Slaughter
Almond	Cox	Gore	Kopplemann	Patman	Smith, Va.
Andrews, Ala.	Cravens	Gorski	Lanham	Pfeifer	Somers
Baldwin, Md.	D'Alesandro	Gossett	Larcade	Pickett	Sparkman
Barry	Daughton, Va.	Grant, Ala.	Lea	Poage	Spence
Bates, Ky.	Davis	Green	Lesinski	Price, Fla.	Starkey
Beckworth	James Delaney	Gregory	Lyle	Price, Ill.	Stewart
Bell	John Delaney	Hare	Lynch	Priest	Sullivan
Bland	Dingell	Harless	McCormack	Quinn	Sumners, Tex.
Bloom	Domengeaux	Harris	McGehee	Rabaut	Tarver
Bonner	Doughton, N. C.	Hart	McMillan, S. C.	Rabin	Thom
Brooks,	Douglas, Calif.	Hays	Mahon	Randolph	Thomas, Tex.
Brown, Ga.	Doyle	Hebert	Maloney	Rankin	Thomason
Bryson	Dreery	Hedrick	Manasco	Rayfiel	Torrens
Buckley	Durham	Heffernan	Mankin	Resa	Trimble
Bulwinkle	Earthman	Hendricks	May	Richards	Vinson
Burch	Eberharter	Hobbs	Miller, Calif.	Riley	Walter
Byrne, N. Y.	Elliott	Huber	Mills	Rivers	Wasielewski
Camp	Engle, Calif.	Jackson	Monroney	Robertson, Va.	Weaver
Cannon, Fla.	Ervin	Jarman	Morrison	Robinson, Utah	West
Cannon, Mo.	Fallon	Johnson, Okla.	Murdock	Roe, Md.	Whitten
Carnahan	Fernandez	L. A. Johnson	Murphy	Rogers, Fla.	Whittington
Chapman	Flannagan	L. B. Johnson	Murray, Tenn.	Rogers, N. Y.	Wickersham
Chelf	Fogarty	Kee	Neely	Rooney	Winstead
Clark	Forand	Kefauver	Norrell	Rowan	Wood
Clements	Gallagher	Kelly, Ill.	O'Brien, Ill.	Ryter	Woodhouse
Combs	Gardner	Keogh	O'Brien, Mich.	Sabath	Worley
Cooley	Gary	Kerr	O'Toole	Sadowski	Zimmerman

Republicans—116

Adams	Clason	Fulton	Holmes, Wash.	McConnell	Shafer
Anderson, Calif.	Clippinger	Gamble	Hope	Martin, Mass.	Sharp
Angell	Cole, Kan.	Gavin	Horan	Mathews	Simpson, Ill.
Arends	Cole, N. Y.	Gearhart	Howell	Merrow	Simpson, Pa.
Auchincloss	Corbett	Gifford	Jenkins	Michener	Smith, Me.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Crawford	Gillette	Jennings	Mundt	Taber
Barrett, Wyo.	Curtis,	Gwinn, N. Y.	Johnson, Calif.	Norblad	Talbot
Bates, Mass.	D'Ewart	Hale	Johnson, Ill.	O'Hara	Taylor
Bennet, N. Y.	Dirksen	E. A. Hall	Jonkman	Phillips	Thomas, N. J.
Blackney	Dondero	L. W. Hall	Judd,	Ploeser	Tibbott
Bolton	Dworshak	Halleck	Kean	Ramey	Towe
Buck	Eaton	Hand	Kearney	Reed, Ill.	Vorys, Ohio
Butler	Ellis	Harness	Keefe	Rich	Vursell
Byrnes	Ellsworth	Hartley	Kilburn	Ridley	Wadsworth
Campbell	Elsaesser	Herter	Kunkel	Robertson, N D.	Weichel
Canfield	Elston	Hesselton	Latham	Robsion, Ky.	Wigglesworth
Carlson	Engel, Mich.	Hess	Lecompte	Rodgers, Pa.	Wolcott
Case, N. J.	Fenton	Hill	Lefevre	Rogers, Mass.	Wolverton
Case, S. D.	Fuller	Hinshaw	Lewis	Scrivner,	Woodruff
		Holmes, Mass.	Luce		

Against the Bill—108

Democrats—41

Barden	Crosser	Granger	King	Mansfield, Mont.	Savage
Barrett, Pa.	De Lacy	Havenner	Klein	Morgan	Sheridan
Biemiller	Feighan	Healy	Lane	Patterson	Tolan
Boren	Flood	Hoch	Link	Peterson, Ga.	Traynor
Bradley, Pa.	Folger	Holifield	Ludlow	Philbin	Voorhis, Calif.
Celler	Gordon	Hook	McGlinchey	Powell	White
Coffee	Granahan	Keiley, Pa.	Madden	Russell	

Republicans—65

Allen, Ill.	Brumbaugh	Goodwin	Kinzer	O'Konski	Springer
Andersen, Minn.	Buffett	Grant, Ind.	Knutson	Pittenger	Stefan
Andresen, Minn.	Chenoweth	Griffiths	Landis	Plumley	Stevenson
Andrews, N. Y.	Chiperfield	Gross	Lemke	Reed, N. Y.	Stockman
Arnold	Church	Gwynne, Iowa	McCowen	Rees, Kan.	Sumner, Ill.
Beall	Clevenger	Hagen	McDonough	Rockwell	Talle
Bender	Cole, Mo.	Hoeven	McGregor	Schwabe, Mo.	Welch
Bennett, Mo.	Cunningham	Hoffman	Martin, Iowa	Schwabe, Okla.	Wilson
Bradley, Mich.	Dolliver	Jensen	Mason	Short	Winter
Brehm	Gillespie	Johnson, Ind.	Miller, Neb.	Smith, Ohio	Wolfenden
Brown, Ohio	Gillie	Jones	Murray, Wis.	Smith, Wis.	

Progressive—1

Hull

American-Laborite—1

Marcantonio

Total voting, 398. Paired, 8: Graham (R), Fellows (R), Douglas of Illinois (D) and Bailey (D), for the bill; Bishop (R), Patterson (D), Henry (R) and Mansfield of Texas (D), against the bill. Absent or not voting, 25. Vacancies, 4. Total membership, 435.

SOME EXPORTS URGED FOR JAPS

Washington, April 15 (A. P.).—Sir Carl Berendsen, New Zealand's minister to the United States, said today that Japan must be permitted some exports under the basic economic plan now being drafted by the Far Eastern Commission.

Long an advocate of a stern peace for the Japanese, Sir Carl advanced his opinion during an interview in which he listed four tough major problems which the Allies must tackle before Japan's war bill is marked paid. They are:

1. Complete removal of Japan's war potential.
2. Instillation of a spirit of democracy among the Japanese.
3. Collection and distribution of reparations.
4. Determination of an economic pattern for Japan's future.

He termed reparations and Japan's economic future "twin problems," closely related because Nippon's production in the immediate future will be dependent in large measure upon the amount of industrial equipment removed in the way of reparations.

It already has become certain that China's claim for this form of repayment will be high. And it is likely that India and the Philippines will seek a substantial share of Japanese machinery left undamaged by heavy aerial assault.

However, in saying that Japan would have to be permitted some exports, Sir Carl, chairman of the FEC's important steering committee, made it clear such shipments would be limited to those necessary for survival. This would mean exports would be pegged to a point where they would bring in enough foreign exchange to buy farm tools, fertilizer and raw material to enable the Japanese to help feed themselves.

Just how the final reparations settlement will be reached remains uncertain. Sir Carl expressed the belief that the eleven-member Far Eastern Commission would lay down the general policy, with the detailed work to be carried out later by a conference of those countries which waged war against Japan.

TO MOVE COTTON IN CHINA

Export-Import Bank's Credit to Be Used as Port Piles Rise

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The Export-Import Bank acted today to relieve a pile-up of unsold or unpaid-for American cotton in Chinese ports, particularly Shanghai.

The bank announced that its recent $33,000,000 cotton credit to China would be applied to finance this cotton, although the exporters had received no prior financing commitments from it.

Because of shortage of dollar exchange in China, some of the cotton was shipped on consign-

ment but could not be sold, while some of it moved on terms requiring cash-on-arrival and could not be paid for.

The cotton, the bank said, had accumulated in such large quantities that Shanghai port facilities had been overtaxed, delaying the unloading of vessels and causing increased storage charges.

The bank announced that its new policy of financing the sale of cotton shipped on consignment, or against cash on arrival and still awaiting payment, would be applied also under cotton credits established for European countries.

Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), who usually goes along with the Administration on such questions, said he wants to find out what commodities will be exchanged between Great Britain and the United States before he makes up his mind.

LA GUARDIA IRKED ON FOOD

Says Combined Board Cancels Parley When Alcoin Can't Wait

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Fiorello H. La Guardia, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, feeling "disappointed and greatly disturbed," said today that the American-British Combined Food Board had cancelled a scheduled conference with him on the world food situation.

"The situation is such that it just does not permit a delay," Mr. La Guardia said in a statement.

He said he understood that the British Cabinet would meet tomorrow to discuss allocating additional food for relief purposes.

"If, in the meantime, the United States takes appropriate action in providing an effective set-aside order on wheat, we will be able to look our British colleagues squarely in the eye," he said. "In that event the precious hours will not have been wasted. If nothing happens, then the situation is just that many hours closer to the final bust-up."

Move To Hinge British Loan On Bases Gains

Washington, April 15 (AP)—A demand that Britain yield up Atlantic bases in exchange for financial help developed support today among backers as well as critics of the proposed $3,750,000,000 British loan.

Senator Bankhead (D., Ala.), who joined a Banking Committee majority last week in recommending Senate passage of the loan, announced that he intends to support a proposal to require the United Kingdom to turn over bases that were leased to the United States for 99 years in the destroyer deal made by President Roosevelt.

"I think it is greedy and hoggish of Great Britain to ask for this financial assistance and be willing to give nothing in return," Bankhead said. "I think she ought to turn over those bases to us."

McFarland To Act

Under the wartime lease, the bases cannot be used by the United States for commercial purposes.

Senator McFarland (D., Ariz.), who sought and was denied committee approval of the base exchange proposal, said he would renew it when the loan bill comes before the Senate, probably tomorrow.

The base proposal attracted attention among other prospective supporters of the loan, including Senators Magnuson (D., Wash.) and Bridges (R., N.H.).

Most Senators Silent

Although Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) said he was confident of final approval of the loan bill in its present form, a majority of the Senate remained publicly uncommitted. A checkup showed that 24 senators have said they are for it, with 26 against.

Such influential men as Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Foreign Relations Committee and Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) have declined to say how they will vote.

U.S. SHIPS CARRY RUSSIAN GRAIN

25,531 Tons of Wheat Are on Way to France.

Washington, April 15 (A. P.).—Three American Liberty ships now are en route from Odessa to Marseille carrying Russian grain for France, and at least forty-three other vessels will be made available for that purpose by the end of June, the State Department announced today.

In a statement released simultaneously in Washington and at the United States embassy in Paris, the department disclosed:

The Liberty ships Henry V. Alvarado, R. M. Williamson, and Fisher Ames, sailed from Oddessa for Marseille April 10, carrying 25,531 tons of wheat and barley.

Six other American ships arriving at Odessa with UNRRA supplies for the Ukranian and Byelo-Russian Soviet republics will load more grain for France within a few days and should be en route to Marseille by the end of the month.

More Ships Available Soon.

At least three more American ships probably will be available for loading in late April and more can be provided if enough Russian grain is available to shipment for France by then.

A total of forty-six ships capable of hauling 375,000 tons will be made available by the United States War Shipping Administration during the April-May-June period and more can be assigned if Russia makes good on its pledge to sell France a half million tons of wheat and barley in that time.

As rapidly as American ships discharge their UNRRA cargoes at Odessa they are being fitted to handle grain and placed at the loading berth, the department said.

Gave Promise to France.

The United States told France several weeks ago that it will be glad to arrange for shipping the Russian grain even if it became necessary to sacrifice other cargoes originally scheduled to move on the return trip of the UNRRA vessels.

The State Department said today it understood the two Soviet ships which carried the first portions of the Russian grain to France, and which were given an elaborate welcome on arrival at Marseille April 7, had loaded at Nikolaev, "a port too shallow for fully loaded Liberty ships."

It was pointed out at the department that the United States and Canada together had shipped 1,700,000 tons of wheat to France and French North Africa in 1945, and had also shipped more than 500,000 tons up to March 20 in this year.

WHEAT MILLERS FACE PROSPECT OF HEAVY CUTS

Anderson Says Supplies May Be Reduced 25 P.C. Below Last Year's Figures.

MEETS BARRAGE OF QUESTIONS

Wherry Asserts Canada Is Not Making Sacrifices and That Russia Is Enigmatic.

Washington, April 15 (A. P.).—Secretary of Agriculture Anderson refused to promise a Senate committee that he would delay issuance of a proposed wheat reduction order. He said he might be forced to reduce wheat supplies for millers and bakers 25 per cent below last year to meet export commitments.

Anderson ran into two hours of critical queries from members of the Senate Small Business Committee and admitted that such an order would cause "disturbances" in the food industry.

Under a interrogation by Senator Wherry (R.-Neb.), the Secretary said that the world does not know exact details about the Russian food or wheat supply, and conceded that Argentina and other Latin American countries are not pulling belts as tightly as the United States. Wherry asked numerous questions about Canada.

But regardless of what other nations can or will do, Anderson told the Senators, if the wheat reduction order "is needed this order is going to be issued regardless of what Canada does."

Wherry asserted that Canada was not making "comparable sacrifices" to supply needed wheat to the world, had not gone to the darker bread ordered in this country, and had reduced wheat supplies only 10 per cent.

Explains Canadian Situation.

Anderson replied that this was not a true picture. He added that the Canadian Government owned all the wheat and so was in position to exercise rigid controls and had done so over a longer period of time.

Wherry then asked about reports that Russia sought grain from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and subsequently announced an agreement to sell France 500,000 tons of wheat.

Anderson said that the Combined Food Board, representing the United States, Canada and United Kingdom, would "welcome Russia" as a partner in meeting the world food famine.

But, he added, this would require Russia to supply exact details on "stocks and ability to contribute." Anderson said Russia would not do this. He added that Russia would not receive any scarce wheat although he conceded that UNRRA might trade grain with the Russians to make use of the "nearest bread basket."

Turning to the great wheat-producing area of the Argentine, Anderson said, "we would like to have the power to say do the same thing," but he added that this was not a fact. He said numerous Latin American nations had not participated as fully as this country, England and Canada in rationing of fats and oils, sugar and wheat.

Senator Wherry said: "It is clear to me that the United States is being asked to do more than Canada is."

U.S. WHEAT PLEDGES POSING A PROBLEM

Washington, April 15 (A. P.).—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said today the Government may have difficulty reducing domestic reserves of wheat to a point which would enable it to meet exports commitments for the first half of the year.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson told a news conference last week that he was figuring on a carry-over of only 96,000,000 bushels on June 30, the end of the current wheat marketing year.

The carry-over is made up of marketing-year-end reserves held by mills, feed mixers, elevators, food processors and farmers at the beginning of the new marketing year.

The bureau, in a report on the wheat situation, said that meeting the January-June export goal of 225,000,000 bushels would require a "substantial voluntary reduction" in food consumption of wheat during the remainder of the April-June quarter, unless carry-over stocks are reduced below 150,000,000 bushels.

"It may be difficult, however, to draw the carry-over down July 1 even to 150,000,000 bushels, which would be the smallest since the drought years (of the thirties), and compares with 235,000,000 bushels, the 1932-41 pre-war average," the bureau said.

With the great demand for wheat, the bureau said it expected cash wheat prices in this country to continue at about ceiling levels without the usual seasonal decline preceding the harvesting of the new crop.

The agency said the present outlook indicated this year's domestic wheat crop will be about 3 per cent less than the record crop of last year.

It said early prospects for the 1946 world wheat crop promised considerable improvement over the reduced 1945 outturn in most countries.

FBI WILL PROBE BLACK MARKET IN MEAT INDUSTRY

Clark to Investigate Report of Illegal Subsidy Payments.

QUOTA PLAN RESTORED

OPA to Control Slaughtering in Effort to Spread Distribution.

WASHINGTON, April 15—(AP) Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation moved in on the meat black market today as the government aimed a double blow at it.

1. Attorney General Clark directed the FBI to investigate reports that some packers are defrauding the government by paying black market prices for cattle and then collecting Federal subsidies.

2. The OPA and the Agriculture department announced a slaughter quota system, in effect during the war but subsequently abandoned, will be restored soon to provide "better distribution" of available supplies.

New York Supply Cut

The action was taken as the Senate Agriculture committee heard one packer term the meat situation "a national scandal which makes prohibition look like petty crime" and another predict that his company will limit New York retail customers next week to two percent of their purchases five years ago.

An OPA and Agriculture department statement said the new slaughter control program will reduce operations "of certain slaughterers who have increased their slaughter greatly during recent months" but will provide "legitimate slaughterers" opportunity to slaughter the same proportion of the supply as in 1944.

The order, to be issued in "the next few days," will cover all commercial slaughter of cattle, calves and hogs.

One official said the slaughter percentages under the new order will be higher than those used last year since "more meat is now available for civilian consumption."

Price Administrator Paul A. Porter declared:

"We are not going to ask the American people to pay tribute to a legalized black market."

Sees Need for Controls

He said the answer to equitable distribution of meat is not abandonment of price controls "as suggested by some" but is in a "system of controls at the source of supply which give established slaughterers more nearly their customary volume of livestock and provide for better distribution of meat supplies at ceiling prices to retail stores."

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson called the quota plan "in reality a share-the-livestock program."

On the other hand, James D. Cooney, vice president of Wilson & Co., one of the big four packers, told the Senate Agriculture committee at its hearing on meat problems that the new order "won't do any good."

"It calls for policing at the stockyards, but the black marketers simply will go out and buy on the farms," he commented.

R. H. Haynie, also a vice president of Wilson & Co., told the committee his company will be able to sell New York and Brooklyn customers next week only about two percent of the amount it sold them five years ago.

He said this means that customers of the meat retailers who were able to buy a pound of meat in 1941 now would be able to purchase only a third of an ounce next week.

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Cannot Buy Cattle

Haynie said his company cannot buy cattle within the OPA price ranges and that "the situation has developed to a stage where it cannot be corrected under price control."

"If nothing is done to correct it," he said, "the position of all legitimate slaughterers will be completely destroyed."

Cooney argued, as previous packers have before the committee, that if price controls are removed "legitimate packers" could match prices paid for cattle by black market operators and could sell meat cheaper than these operators.

The present situation, he said, is "a national scandal which makes prohibition look like petty crime."

G. L. Childress, general manager of the Houston Packing Co., testified that national supplies of gland extracts necessary to manufacture of medicines are threatened by the black market. He said the extracts are processed from meat by-products wasted by black market slaughterers.

Buy Above Ceilings

V. V. Pace, general manager of the Cudahy Packing company plant at Los Angeles, told the committee the number of slaughtering plants in California jumped from 40 in pre-OPA days to 424 last year. He said many "black-tinged" newcomers are paying above ceiling prices with the result that operations of "established packers" have dropped to 50 percent or less of normal.

In New York Meyer Stern, director of the eastern seaboard district of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (C.I.O.), accused the big packers of attempting to "smash price control on meat" by "refusing to buy and slaughter available livestock." He made his statement as Metropolitan New York's meat supply fell to its lowest point in years.

In Chicago, spokesmen for the meat producing and packing industries today said OPA action in reinstituting slaughter quotas "will not provide a remedy for the black market in meat."

A statement by the American Meat Institute said "it is unrealistic, to say the least, for anyone to think that black market operators will go out of business because the OPA, by regulation, says they cannot slaughter any more livestock."

Curbs Restored On Cream Sale And Butterfat

Ceiling Placed on Product Diverted Into IceCream; Dairy Subsidy Boosted

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP).—The government acted today to get housewives more butter and keep their dairy bills from rising.

To get more butter it will restore the war-time controls which prohibited sale of whipping cream and restricted the amount of butterfat in ice cream. It also will put price ceilings for the first time on cream which goes into manufactured products such as ice cream and bakery goods.

"We can't expect to see a big increase in the supply of butter in the stores overnight, but I think we can count on real improvement within the next sixty days," said Stabilization Director Chester Bowles in a statement announcing the new program.

Details of the butterfat restrictions and the new cream ceiling will be issued later. They are designed to overcome a situation whic hmakes it more profitable to use butterfat for ice cream and other goods than for butter.

To keep prices of milk, butter, cheese and other dairy products at their present levels, the Office of Price Administration will pay higher subsidies to farmers instead of granting the higher prices for which they have been clamoring.

Mr. Bowles said he recognized that many dairy farmers "are being squeezed by higher feed and labor costs, and they are entitled to quick relief."

In some areas where milk price increases have been ordered since early this year, prices will be cut to the extent they are offset by the higher subsidy.

The new program provides:

1. A subsidy increase on May 1 of 20 cents per 100 pounds of milk as compared with the rate during the same period in 1945. This will be accomplished by trimming to 15 cents a cut of 35 cents a 100 pounds which had been scheduled.

2. An increase at the same time of 5 cents a pounds in subsidy payments on the butterfat content of farm-separated cream as compared with payments a year ago. In this cast a cut of 7 cents originally planned will be trimmed to 2 cents.

3. An additional increase on July 1 of 20 cents a 100 pounds in returns dairy farmers receive for milk, and a boost of 5 cents a pound in returns for butterfat.

"Whether these increases (after July 1) will result in price increases to the consumer or be paid through subsidies will depend on Congression action," Mr. Bowles said.

He indicated that if Congress refuses to provide for the subsidies, price increases might be permitted after July 1 to provide for the higher returns.

WAGE CLAUSE GOES WITH HOUSING BILL

Senate Action Censured As Threat To FHA Insurance

Washington, April 15 (AP)—A bill designed to spur construction of 15,000,000 dwellings in the next decade was passed by the Senate today [illegible] wage clause which a Government official warned might wreck FHA insurance of small homes.

The bill was sent to the House after the Senate wrote into it, 51 to 20, an amendment providing that the "prevailing wage or fees" of each locality must be paid on any homes financed under the Federal Housing Administration. Under the amendment, which was demanded by the CIO and AFL, the Secretary of Labor would determine the prevailing wages.

Other major provisions of the bill call for broadened FHA insurance on home mortgages, intensified research in housing, Federal loans to rebuild "blighted areas" and long-term loans for farm homes.

Effect On FHA Insurance

In a sharp debate before the vote, Senator Taft (R., Ohio) declared that "everyone knows the purpose of this amendment is to force payment of union scales," He said it should not apply in small communities where many residents with other jobs worked part time at building trades and did not expect to receive union wages.

Senator Ellender (D., La.) also opposing the amendment, read a letter from Raymond M. Foley, housing commissioner, saying it would "seriously curtail, if not completely destroy . . . the insurance of mortgages on one to four-family dwellings."

Foley contended banks would hesitate to lend money if the effectiveness of FHA insurance was contingent upon the contractor's having paid the prevailing wage.

Meantime there were two other housing developments:

Officials disclosed that Wilson W. Wyatt, housing administrator, is drafting new controls in an effort to see that a sizable proportion of new homes sell for $6,000 or less.

A veterans' housing bill, contemplating the construction of 2,700,000 new homes in 1946 and 1947, was sent to a Senate-House conference for adjustment of differences between the two chambers.

Foley argued in his letter that the pay provision would create administrative difficulties and that it was so drawn that any current construction could not be insured.

Defended As General Policy

But Senators Murdock (D., Utah), who offered the amendment, Barkley (D., Ky.) and Magnuson (D., Wash) contended that it should be Government policy to require the prevailing wage on all construction aided by the Government.

A provision of that nature has been included for years on public construction. The housing legislation, as reported by the Banking Committee, applied it to public housing and to large-scale apartment construction financed with Government aid.

Corridor reports are that one reason the building trades are insisting on it is concern over what may happen on prefabricated housing. These reports are that they fear some contractors may use only common labor to erect such homes, shipped from the factory dismantled.

Taft contended the amendment is certain to increase costs of smaller houses and said the whole aim of the bill is to lower costs by making financing easier.

The measure is aimed at getting 15,000,000 homes constructed during the next ten years. It proposes to do this principally by giving encouragement and credit to private enterprise.

Here are its major features:

1. Creation of a permanent, single national housing agency over the Federal Housing Administration, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and other housing agencies.

2. Provision of an initial $12,500,000, with a later increase to $25,000,000 annually, for research on housing and aid to localities for surveys of housing needs.

3. Broadening FHA so that it may insure up to 95 per cent of a loan, no greater than $5,000, at four per cent interest over a 32-year period. In effect, this would permit purchase of a low-cost home with a five-per-cent down payment. The FHA now is limited to 90-per-cent loans to be amortized over no longer period than 25 years.

For Large Investors

4. Authority for the FHA to guarantee returns to large investors, such as insurance companies, who will invest in housing projects on a 50-year basis at an annual rate of return ranging from three and quarter to four per cent.

5. Federal loans up to $500,000,000 to help cities redevelop "blighted" areas with additional Federal contributions to the cost up to $4,000,000 a year.

6. Federal contributions of $22,000,000 annually for public, low-rent housing.

7. A farm home loan program, administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, permitting in some cases 40-year loans at three per cent interest.

U.S. QUOTA PLAN AIMS AT MORE HOMES AT $6000

Wyatt Reported Drafting a System for Area Building Control.

TO SPUR LOW-COST HOUSING

Would Require Certain Percentage of Dwellings Be Built to Sell at Lower Figure.

Washington, April 15 (A. P.).—Wilson W. Wyatt, housing expediter, [illegible] further construction controls designed to put more new homes on the market bearing price tags of $6,000 or less.

Officials in a position to know said today that the national housing administrator expects to establish area quotas which will require that a certain percentage of homes in each region be built to sell at less than $10,000, the ceiling now generally in effect. These officials, who withheld use of their names, said the quotas will be based on building costs in each area.

Under a preliminary plan subject to revision, the system would work something like this:

If the NHA found that one-third of all new homes authorized in a certain area were scheduled to sell for $6,000 or under, it ruled that in the future 50 per cent of all authorizations should be in that price category. If 20 per cent were being built at from $6,000 to $7,500, this might be boosted to 30 per cent, and so on.

Price Range Varies.

The aim will be to build as many homes for as much less than $10,000 as possible, but in each area some probably will continue to sell at the ceiling. In areas where building costs are high, the minimum sale range might have to be, say $8,500 and under. But the system would work the same way.

"We haven't been able to do anything like this before," one official said, "because we haven't had any post-war cost information for individual areas. Some contractors have contended that they couldn't build lower-priced homes than their applications called for. Now we can say, 'others are doing it, so can you.'"

Would Tighten Quotas.

The official said also that as supplies of building materials increase and construction costs decline, NHA will tighten quotas to require an even greater percentage of low-cost housing.

Wyatt has said several times that despite the $10,000 ceiling he intends to see that most new dwellings sell for no more than $6,000.

NHA has released no figures on how many homes thus far authorized under the emergency housing program will sell for $6,000 or less, but during the first ten weeks the program was in effect 45 per cent of the 245,000 dwellings authorized were slated to sell at from $7,500 up. Only 28 per cent were tagged at $5,500 or less.

Meanwhile a lively scrap over a union-demanded wage provision built up today as the Senate got back to long-range housing legislation. Both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. want a clause inserted requiring that the prevailing wage of the locality be paid on all housing constructed with Government financial aid. As the measure now stands, such a clause applies only to public housing and large-scale apartment projects constructed under the legislation aimed at getting 15,000,000 city and farm dwelling units built in the next ten years.

Barred In FHA Projects.

The Senate Banking Committee refused, however, to apply the prevailing wage clause to individual homes built with FHA financing.

One of the union worries, although they are not saying much about it publicly, is what may happen on prefabricated housing without the clause. They fear some contractors may erect these factory-built, shipped-knocked-down houses with common labor instead of using higher-paid union craft workers. The emergency veterans' housing program contemplates 850,000 prefabricated homes.

Chairman Wagner (D.-N. Y.), sponsored an unsuccessful attempt in the Banking Committee to apply the wage clause to individual FHA-financed homes. He was out of town for the week end and his office staff said they did not know whether he would renew his effort on the Senate floor. There is no major controversy over the principal provisions of the bill which has the bipartisan sponsorship of Senators Wagner, Ellender (D.-La.) and Tafe (R.-Ohio). These provisions, in general, greatly expand Government credit and insurance to encourage home construction. The theory is that private enterprise will build the housing if given this Government encouragement.

FHA would, for instance, be permitted to insure 95 per cent of a loan no greater than $5,000 at 4 per cent interest over a 32-year period. This would permit purchase of a home costing about $5,300 for a 5 per cent down payment. FHA now is limited to 90 per cent loans to be repaid over no longer a period than twenty-five years.

Women Demand O.P.A. Be Kept, South's Senators Fight Controls

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Women by the hundreds descended on Congress today to argue for the Office of Price Administration as it stands, while Southern Senators [illegible] organizing to take farm [illegible] away from the agency.

Against that background the House started two days' debate toward formal action on a year's new lease on life for price controls.

The same split of sentiment demonstrated by the women's group and the Southern Senators was illustrated, meanwhile, on the floors of the two houses.

Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat, of Mississippi, called on

the Senate for complete abolition of the O. P. A. as the way to settle pricing difficulties. With reference to Chester Bowles, Stabilization Administrator, the Mississippian told his colleagues: "The least the President of the United States can do is disohарge this man." Mr. Bowles recently ordered the margins on cotton increased.

In the House Representative Adolph J. Sabath, Democrat of Illinois, chairman of the Rules Committee, set off the O. P. A. debate, which is expected to be a bitter one, with the assertion that "95 per cent of the people are for O. P. A." Most of the agency's opponents, he said, are "making more money than at any time in their lives."

Mr. Bowles had his own part in the argument in an appearance before the Senate Banking Committee. He told that group that the country has "inflation jitters," with people everywhere "beginning to bet on inflation."

One of the leaders of the women's group, Mrs. Ernest K. Lindley, wife of a Washington columnist, said they numbered some 1,500 from many states and bore a petition with 1,000,000 signatures. Mrs. Leon Henderson, wife of the former O. P. A. administrator, was another leader of the women.

Despite what Mrs. Lindley called a "pushing around" by policemen, the women concentrated in the House wing, where the O. P. A. meets its first test, with Administration leaders worried over the prospect of crippling amendments. Later Captain Roy W. Brown, of capital police, told news men he had heard of no "shoving around" and that his force was "not in the habit of shoving ladies around."

The women thronged the corridors and galleries. Many of them persuaded attendants to summon their Congressmen off the floor, and buttonholed them in the halls to present their appeals in person.

"We didn't attempt to decide which commodities," Senator John H. Bankhead, Democrat, of Alabama, told reporters after the closed meeting of a dozen Southerners to plan loosening of the O. P. A.'s hold on some farm products.

Cotton wasn't the only subject and "we were in accord that a good many things should be taken out," Senator Bankhead said.

Senator Bankhead was asked what effect he thought his group —he said it numbered twenty in all—would have on the O. P. A.'s future.

"Well, we're one-fifth of the Senate," he told reporters. Asked about any plans for lining up Republicans, he said, "we are going to make a survey of the Senate. We do not regard it as a party matter."

Senator Bankhead will appoint a subcommittee or five to recommend what commodities the group thinks should be taken away from the O. P. A., should be extended beyond its June 30 expiration date.

Senator Eastland, who was joined in his attack by Senator Burnet R. Maybank, Democrat, of South Carolina, accused Mr. Bowles of trying to "deceive and mislead the American people" by blaming the shirt and dress shortage on increased cotton prices.

He read personnel records of numerous O. P. A. officials to bolster his argument that cotton and textile controls had been turned over to inexperienced "children" who "come down here with the light of world revolution in their eyes."

Mr. Bowles told the Banking Committee that "if Congress were to legislate additional price controls now" the result would be "devastating."

He painted a black picture of serious inflation if controls should be lifted. He said the solution is to extend controls so that business fidence" that prices and costs will not run away.

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Mr. Bowles told the Senate Banking Committee that the country's position "as we emerge from four years of war is remarkably favorable."

He offered as evidence:

"Net income per farm stands more than three times higher than in 1939 . . . cash income from farm marketings, after adjustments for seasonal differences, is 22 per cent higher than on V-J Day.

"Average hourly earnings are about 60 per cent higher than in 1939 and only 3 per cent lower than on V-J Day.

"Dividend payments in the first quarter after V-J Day (the last quarter of 1945) were equal to the war-time peak . . . bankruptcies are at the lowest point in forty years.

"Industrial production, already nearly 70 per cent above the prewar average, is at record peacetime levels.

"Since V-J Day the increase (in the consumer-price index of the Labor Department) has been only one-tenth of 1 per cent.

"The average of wholesale industrial prices it . . . 1.4 per cent higher than on V-J Day."

On the other hand, Mr. Bowles said, "the record of uncontrolled prices" is one of instability, he added:

"Current increases in commercial rents run from 30 to more than 60 per cent.

"Urban real estate prices have shot up by 60 to 65 per cent since the spring of 1940 and by 15 to 23 per cent since September, 1945, alone.

"Farm land values have gone up 69 per cent since March, 1940.

"Since V-J Day stock prices have risen over 20 per cent and the price of raw cotton has shot up by 25 per cent."

FINANCIAL STATUS FAVORABLE IN U.S., BOWLES REPORTS

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BOWLES URGES RETAINING OPA FOR YEAR MORE

Sees Last of Inflation Danger by End of Current Year.

SAYS OUTPUT IS AT RECORD

Predicts That Most Controls Can Be Lifted by June 30, 1947.

Washington, April 15 (A. P.).—Chester Bowles, director of economic stabilization, told Senators today that if price controls stay in effect through a reasonable hope that "we shall be out of the woods of extreme inflationary danger by the end of 1946."

If this happens, he testified at Senate Banking Committee hearings, controls can be lifted generally by June 30, 1947, in all but the areas of acute shortage.

Bowles opened the administration's drive for a one-year extension of the Office of Price Administration, which otherwise expires on June 30.

Senator Wagner (D.-N.Y.), the chairman, read a letter from John W. Snyder, director of reconversion, urging continuation of the OPA without crippling change and asking continuation of subsidies to keep down retail prices.

Says Nation Is Watching.

Bowles told the Senators:

"Our people are watching to see whether or not their Government really means business in holding down the cost of living.

"Our 3,000,000 businessmen are watching to see if a weakened price control act will further increase their costs of production.

"Our 6,000,000 farmers are watching to see if we are to indulge in another postwar gamble with inflation such as caused 450,000 farm foreclosures after world war I.

"Our 17,000,000 industrial workers are watching to see if the present balance between wages and prices is to be maintained or abandoned.

"Our 12,000,000 or more of white-collar workers and people living on fixed incomes are watching to see if they are to be squeezed again between raising rents and prices and relatively stable incomes.

"Speculators by the thousands are watching for the first signs of legislative weakness on a program which Congress has steadfastly maintained against tremendous pressure for four weary, difficult war-torn years."

Wage Policy is Working.

Bowles asserted that the new wage-price policy of President Truman announced on February 14 "is working more effectively than I dared to hope." He said that labor and management were co-operating in this field.

On the point of production—the National Association of Manufacturers says that production of scarce things would increase with an end of the OPA—Bowles said that right now civilian production is "higher than ever before in our history and it is steadily going up."

"The quickest and surest way to bring the total supply of goods into balance with total demand," Bowles said, is to "mantain a stable economy in which people are confident that prices and costs are not going to run away.

"We can never hope to produce enough to satisfy the unnatural demand that would be generated by a panicky movement to turn the vast reservoir of liquid assets into goods. To block inflation we must keep the gambling money and the frightened money out of the market.

"We must face the blunt fact that the country is showing signs of inflation jitters. Everywhere men and women are beginning to bet on inflation.

"We can see the consequences most clearly in the markets where prices are uncontrolled—in the stock market, the real estate market and the cotton exchange."

In the face of this, Bowles said that the effect by action by Congress to legislate additional price increases now would be devastating to the morale of stabilization.

Friends and foes of the OPA awaited the signal for House debate on price control extension.

Veterans' Unit Signs Contracts For Mail Study

38 Institutions Will Offer Correspondence Work Under G. I. Rights Bill

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP).—Veterans eligible for educational benefits now may take correspondence and extension courses by mail.

The Veterans Administration announced today it has signed contracts with thirty-eight educational institutions throughout the country to furnish mail courses ranging from academic subjects to a wide variety of trades and professions.

The original G. I. Bill of Rights ruled out correspondence courses by requiring attendance at a school or other training institution, but this was changed last December to authorize study by mail.

A veteran will receive no subsistence allowance, and the total cost of the courses he takes must not exceed $500.

Of the thirty-eight contracts so far signed, twenty-five are with colleges and universities in nineteen states. Fiftee nof these offer high school as well as college courses.

One high school, Phoenix Union of Phoenix, Ariz., has contracted to furnish correspondence courses, but only to residents of Arizona.

Included among the colleges and universities entering into contracts are the following: Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg; Colorado State College of Education, Greeley; University of Colorado, Boulder; University of Denver, Denver; University of Florida, Gainsville; University System of Georgia, Atlanta; Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute; University of Kentucky, Lexington; Louisiana State University, A. & M. College, Baton Rouge; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Southwest Missouri State Teachers College, Springfield; University of Nebraska, Lincoln; University of Nevada, Reno; Northeastern State College, Tahlequah, Okla.; Ohio University, Athens; Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater; University of Oklahoma, Norman; Oregon State System of Higher Education, Eugene; University of South Carolina, Columbia; University of South Dakota, Vermillion; State College of Washington, Pullman; University of Tennessee, Knoxville; University of Utah, Salt Lake City; University of Washington, Seattle; University of Wisconsin, Madison.

The trade and business schools covered by contracts for correspondence courses include: La Salle Extension University, Chicago; International Accountants Society, Chicago; Remington Rand, Inc., Buffalo; Commercial Trades Institute, Chicago; DeForest's Training, Chicago; Industrial Training Institute, Chicago; Lewis Hotel Training School, Washington, D. C.; Capitol Radio Engineering Institute, Washington, D. C.; International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa.; John Marshall College, Jersey City; National Radio Institute, Washington, D. C.; and Newspaper Institute of America, New York.

Sniperscope And Snooperscope Turn GI Joes Into Jungle Owls

Washington, April 15 (AP) — Thanks to his trusty sniperscope, the Army said proudly tonight, an American soldier can see almost as well at night as in the daylight.

And that's not all. The sniperscope has a talented brother, the snooperscope.

These two contraptions brought death to many a Japanese soldier who thought he was safe in the darkness, the Army reported. They first were put into use in the Summer of 1944.

"Many of the Japanese losses on Okinawa," an Army official com-

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mented, "can be credited either to the sniperscope or the snooperscope."

They're "Out Of This World"

They use the infra-red ray principle. And objects can be seen clearly even on the blackest night.

The sniperscope looks a little like a hand movie camera, mounted on a carbine. In the hands of a watchful soldier, it can deal sudden death to an enemy squirming toward the American lines.

The snooperscope can be used over a special helmet. It weighs from six to seven pounds, and looks like something out of this world.

There had been previous shy hints that the Army had used infra-red rays to spot the enemy, but this was the first indication that the gadget was small enough to be handled easily by an infantryman.

The army official added that he didn't know why, but that all objects looked various shades of green when seen through the devices.

"Camouflage was particularly difficult," he said.

The snooperscope had another use.

With one on his noggin, a jeep or truck driver could go barrelling down the road to the front without lights. With his beloved snooperscope at work, he could have hit night owls and stray buck privates with as much skill as if it were day.

The army man said he didn't know about peacetime uses. But after a moment's thought, he said: "What about coon hunting? In total darkness you could [illegible] in the tree and there would be Mr. Coon."

Looking green around his chin whiskers, of course.

RED CROSS ENDS PACT WITH UNIONS

WASHINGTON, April 15—(AP) The Central committee of the American Red Cross, in a statement issued through Chairman Basil O'Connor, said tonight it had been "mutually agreed" that a wartime fund-raising agreement between the Red Cross, C.I.O. and A.F.L., would not be renewed.

The arrangement expires on April 30.

The Red Cross statement followed an announcement of the C.I.O.'s National Community Service committee in New York today that it would not continue its joint efforts with the Red Cross unless "given an opportunity to participate in Red Cross activities and services on a community level."

A C.I.O. spokesman explained that such participation would involve representation of the union on Red Cross policy-making and program committees in areas where there were C.I.O. members.

The Red Cross statement issued by O'Connor said in part:

"The American National Red Cross and the war relief committees of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations have mutually agreed that the wartime arrangement which expires April 30, 1946, will not be renewed.

"The purpose of this understanding, which was inaugurated in 1942 and renewed annually during World War II, was to develop greater cooperation in the year-round activities of the Red Cross including its fund raising campaigns. The arrangement has resulted in greatly increased participation in Red Cross affairs by the members of organized labor.

"During the period the agreement was in force there existed a similar understanding between the same labor committees and the national war fund."

AWARD TO W. B. COWLES

Ex-Officer Gets Legion of Merit for Aid to War Crimes Office

WASHINGTON, April 15—The Legion of Merit was awarded today to Lieut. Col. Willard B. Cowles of New York City. The citation said that he "rendered services of inestimable value in the establishment and functioning of the United States War Crimes Office" and that he distiguished himself as a member of the International Law Division, Office of the Judge Advocate General.

Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Green, the Judge Advocate General, made the presentation. Among those attending the ceremony was Lord Wright of Durley, chairman of the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Colonel Cowles has returned to private law practice, specializing in international matters, with offices in New York and Washington. In 1941, he won a $3,000 prize for an essay in a national competition of the American Bar Association.

SPY SUSPECT'S TRIAL DELAYED AT SEATTLE

SEATTLE, April 15 — (AP) Nicolai G. Redin, Russian naval lieutenant, will be notified to appear at 10 a.m. next Monday in Federal court to be arraigned on a charge of espionage, Allan Pomeroy, chief assistant U. S. attorney, said today.

His arraignment on a Federal grand jury indictment, originally scheduled for today, was postponed because necesary papers did not arrive in time from Portland, Ore. where he was arrested and later released on $10,000 bond.

NAVY FILM EXPERT BUYS HOME FOR MEN

Los Angeles, April 15 (A. P.).—Capt. John Ford, U. S. N. R., has purchased an eight-acre estate in the San Fernando Valley for the 200 men who served with him in the war.

Ford purchased the property with the $250,000 he received as director of the movie, "They Were Expendable." The estate, situated at Reseda, includes a ten-bedroom home, swimming pool, tennis courts and barbecue pits. It will be known as the Field Photo Memorial Home and will be occupied by members of the Navy Photo Section and Office of Strategic Services who served with Ford.

As the estate was dedicated yesterday, Commander Walter W. Emerson of the Navy presented two Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Science awards to Ford for his production of the pictures "Battle of Midway" and "December 7." Ford won the film short subjects awards in 1942. He was wounded in action during the production of "Battle of Midway."

Hirohito Will Be Christian

Des Moines, April 15 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito is studying Christian doctrines and will embrace Christianity in the near future, the Rev. Bokko Tsuchiyama, a Japanese Christian minister from Osaka, told a Methodist youth rally here yesterday.

The Japanese people also are looking for a new religion, the minister declared, adding "thousands are going to follow the Emperor's lead."

"They feel Shinto and Buddhism have failed and are turning toward Christianity," Mr. Tsuchiyama asserted.

VETS ON PILGRIMAGE

Chimayo, N. M., April 15 (A. P.).—Catholic war veterans of the 200th Coast Artillery Regiment, who survived Bataan and Corregidor, plan this Holy Week a pilgrimage to Chimayo's El Santuario, home of the image of Santo Nino.

Cpl. Conrado Vigil began the trek. He fulfilled a vow he made during Japanese imprisonment by completing a 125-mile pilgrimage afoot from his home in Belen to the little adobe church in this mountain village.

As he plodded barefooted the last miles Catholic members of the regiment joined the pilgrimage. Staff Sgt. J. M. Silva, former prisoner of the Japanese, said that the group would walk the thirty miles from Santa Fe some time this week without food or water to offer prayers for members of the regiment who died in the defense of the Philippines or in prison camps.

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

More than 8,500 service veterans on nine transports are scheduled to arrive today at New York and two west coast ports.

Ships, Units Arriving Today

At New York

Westminster Victory from Le Havre, 1,051 troops, including 796th Anti-Aircraft Artillery battalion.

United States Victory from Le Havre, 810 troops, including 1104th Engineer group.

Charles Marshall from Antwerp (originally yesterday), 14 miscellaneous troops.

At San Diego

Miscellaneous on following: Escort carrier Nassau, 33 Navy, Marines and Coast Guard (from Pacific areas); Coast Guard tender Kukui from Canal Zone, three Army, two Navy.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: General Haan from Manila, 3,437 Army; Gen. Langfitt from Manila, 20 Navy, one Marine, 2,832 Army; LST 704 from Pearl Harbor, four Navy; YMS 391 from Pearl Harbor, four Navy.

Ships Which Arrived Yesterday

At New York

General Anderson from Le Havre, 3,618 troops including 133rd Engineer Combat battalion; 1263rd, 1057th, and 260th Engineer Combat battalions; 721st Engineer Depot company; 3151st Signal company; 3397th Quartermaster Truck company.

Sea Flier from Le Havre, 1,406 troops including 877th Ordnance Heavy Auto Maintenance company; 1376th Engineer Petroleum company; 771st Ordnance Light Maintenance company.

Chanute Victory from Le Havre, 753 troops including 17th Field Artillery battlaion.

Antioch Victory from Bremen. 990 troops including Headquarters Company, Third battalion, Companies I, K and M, 309th Infantry regiment.

Chapel Hill Victory from Bremerhaven. 985 troops, including Headquarters battery, Medical detachment and Batteries A and B of 467th Anti-Aircraft Artillery battalion; Battery A of 969th Field Artillery battalion.

Coaldale Victory 927 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters battery, Service battery and Batteries B and C of 969th Field Artillery battalion; Battery C of 467th Anti-Aircraft Artillery battalion; Company L of 309th Infantry regiment.

Miscellaneous troops on following vessels: Webster Victory form Naples, 964; U.S.S. Vulcan from Canal Zone, eight; Sieur de La Salle from Antwerp, four.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: vessels from Pearl Harbor; Arethusa, 21 Navy; LST 1103, one Navy; Sussex, one Navy.

At San Diego

Miscellaneous on following: Seaplane tender Chincoteaquie, 139 Navy; destroyer escort Whitehurst, 69 Navy (both ships from Pacific fordward areas); cargo ship Waukesha from Okinawa, 291 Navy and Marines.

At Seattle

Herald of the Morning from Yokohama, 1,511 Navy.

THE IRANIAN ISSUE HAS TOP BILLING ON THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA.
PRESSING IT CLOSELY FOR WORLD ATTENTION, HOWEVER, IS THE POLISH CHARGE
THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO, OF SPAIN, IS
ENDANGERING WORLD PEACE AND IS HARBORING GERMAN SCIENTISTS WHO ARE
DEVISING NEW MEANS OF WARFARE." IN SPAIN. IT HAS BEEN REPORTED -
AND OFFICIALLY DENIED BY SPAIN-- THAT THESE GERMANS WERE WORKING ON
ATOMIC RESEARCH.
POLAND WANTS THE UNITED NATIONS TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST SPAIN.
BUT LEFT OPEN JUST WHAT FORM THIS SHOULD TAKE. IT COULD RANGE FROM
A SIMPLE STATEMENT AGAINST FRANCO TO THE FULL WEIGHT OF THE WORLD
POLICE FORCE - WHICH IS BEING FASHIONED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL.
THE CURRENT RUSSIAN CRISIS GOES BACK TO APRIL 4 WHEN TASS COUNCIL,
BY NINE FAVORABLE VOTES, TOOK RUSSIA'S WORD THAT THE RED ARMY WOULD
BE COMPLETELY OUT OF IRAN BY MAY 6 AND IRAN'S STATEMENT THAT SUCH A
COURSE WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE.
IT DEFERRED ACTION UNTIL MAY 6, AT WHICH TIME THE WITHDRAWAL WAS
BEEN COMPLETED SO THE COUNCIL COULD DECIDE IF ANY FURTHER ACTION WAS
REQUIRED.
ON THE NEXT DAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN TEHRAN THAT RUSSIA AND IRAN
HAD AGREED ON ALL POINTS AT ISSUE -- THAT THE RED ARMY WOULD EVACUATE
IRAN BEFORE MAY 6, THAT THE AUTONOMOUS DEMANDS OF THE AZERBAIJAN
PROVINCE, NOW OCCUPIED BY THE RED ARMY, WOULD BE A DOMESTIC IRANIAN
PROBLEM, AND THAT A RUSSIAN-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY WOULD BE FORMED.

GROMYKO WROTE THE COUNCIL PRESIDENT, DR. QUO TAI-CHI, ON APRIL 6 THAT RUSSIA COULD NOT IGNORE THE APRIL 4 RESOLUTION. HE SAID THAT RUSSIAN ON APRIL 3 HAD INFORMED THE COUNCIL THAT THE QUESTION OF SOVIET TROOPS HAD BEEN SETTLED BY AN UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN RUSSIA AND IRAN. THE APRIL 3 LETTER WAS RUSSIA'S BRIEF ANSWER TO THE COUNCIL'S DEMAND FOR A STATEMENT FROM THE TWO PARTIES AS TO THE STATUS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

GROMYKO WENT ON TO SAY THE RESOLUTION "MIGHT HAVE BEEN WELL-FOUNDED IF THE POSITION IN IRAN HAD THREATENED INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY" BUT THAT IT WAS "QUITE OBVIOUS THAT IN FACT SUCH A POSITION DID NOT AND DOES NOT NOW EXIST IN IRAN, SO THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAD NO REASON TO GIVE FURTHER CONSIDERATION TO THE IRANIAN QUESTION ON 6 MAY."

"ACCORDINGLY," THE DELEGATE'S LETTER CONTINUED, "THE ABOVE-MENTIONED RESOLUTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF 4 APRIL IS INCORRECT AND ILLEGAL, BEING IN CONFLICT WITH THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

"FOR THE ABOVE-MENTIONED REASONS THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT INSISTS THAT THE IRANIAN QUESTION SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL."

HUSSEIN ALA, THE IRANIAN REPRESENTATIVE, FILED WITH THE COUNCIL A COUNTER-LETTER ASKING THAT THE CASE BE KEPT OPEN UNTIL MAY 6.

BUT YESTERDAY A DISPATCH FROM TEHRAN SAID NEW INSTRUCTIONS HAD BEEN SENT ALA. HE WAS TOLD TO INFORM THE COUNCIL THAT IRAN HAD NO DOUBTS THAT RUSSIA'S AGREEMENT WOULD "BE LOYALLY AND HONORABLY CARRIED OUT."

IRANIAN PROPAGANDA MINISTER MOZAFFAR FIROUZ SAID IN TEHRAN THAT THE QUESTION OF REMOVING THE CASE FROM THE AGENDA WAS "A QUESTION OF PROCEDURE ON WHICH THE COUNCIL ITSELF MUST DECIDE."

ALA WAS IN CONFERENCE MUCH OF YESTERDAY BUT THERE WAS NO HINT FROM HIM JUST WHAT TO EXPECT.

STETTINIUS WAS REPRESENTED IN SOURCET CLOSE TO HIM AS FEELING THERE WAS NO DOUBT THAT RUSSIA WOULD CARRY OUT THE AGREEMENT. THE TEHRAN DEVELOPMENT WAS SAID TO MAKE LITTLE DIFFERENCE, HOWEVER, SINCE THE CASE HAS ASSUMED A GREATER IMPORTANCE.

IT WAS LOOKED UPON IN SOME U.N. CIRCLES AS AN ISSUE NOW BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE COUNCIL, AND NOT SOLELY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND IRAN WITH THE COUNCIL UMPIRING.

STETTINIUS WAS REPRESENTED AS FEELING THAT NOTHING HAD HAPPENED SINCE APRIL 4 TO CHANGE THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE RESOLUTION SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES OFFERED THEN AND SAW ADOPTED.

IT WAS CONSIDERED UNLIKELY, U.N. OBSERVERS SAID, THAT THE DELEGATES WHO VOTED FOR THE RESOLUTION WOULD SUPPORT RUSSIA NOW AND THUS ADMIT, IN EFFECT, THAT THEY WERE WRONG IN THE FIRST PLACE.

JR307AES

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD FIRST (CQ) NIGHT LEAD U.N. X X X HE DECLARED.

THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE VOTE UNTIL TOMORROW DELAYED ACTION ON POLAND'S CHARGES THAT GENERALISSIMO FRANCO'S GOVERNMENT IN SPAIN IS THREATENING WORLD PEACE.

THE SPANISH CASE WAS ON TODAY'S AGENDA, BUT SINCE IT WAS LISTED AFTER THE IRANIAN CASE IT WILL NOT BE TAKEN UP UNTIL THIS CASE IS CONCLUDED.

FERNANDO DE LOS RIOS, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, ATTENDED TODAY'S SESSION AS AN OBSERVER, BUT DECLINED TO COMMENT ON EITHER THE SPANISH OR IRANIAN QUESTIONS.

RM738RES

FIROUZ SAID THAT ALA ALSO WAS "INSTRUCTED TO INFORM THE COUNCIL OF THE FACTS IN THE CASE, AND OF THE FACT THAT WE DO NOT DOUBT THAT THE AGREEMENT WILL BE CARRIED OUT."

"THE PERSIAN GOVERNMENT CANNOT FIX A COURSE TO BE TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL, WHICH MUST ITSELF, UNDER ITS REGULATIONS, MAKE THE NECESSARY DECISION," HE ADDED. ADD TEHRAN (IBANIAN) XXX JENJAN

THE AGREEMENT, BESIDES ESTABLISHING THE MAY 6 DEADLINE FOR THE RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL, PROVIDES FOR THE CREATION OF A RUSSIAN-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY AND SPECIFIES THAT THE PROBLEM OF DEALING WITH AN AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED IN IRAN'S AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE IS AN "INTERNAL" ONE FOR IRAN TO HANDLE.

ON ANOTHER SUBJECT, FIROUZ DISCOUNTED TUDEH (LEFTIST) PARTY REPORTS OF ATTACKS ON WORKERS BY LANDOWNERS AT ISFAHAN, 200 MILES SOUTH OF TEHRAN, AND INDICATED THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT REFUSE TO ALLOW CORRESPONDENTS TO FILE ARTICLES WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS "BASELESS."

REFERRING TO A REPORT BY A NATIONAL OFFICIAL OF THE TUDEH PARTY THAT FOUR WORKERS WERE KILLED AND 21 WOUNDED FRIDAY IN ISFAHAN, FORMER PERSIAN CAPITAL, THE PROPAGANDA DIRECTOR SAID:

"FOREIGN NEWS REPORTS OF A BIG REVOLT IN ISFAHAN ARE RIDICULOUS AND FANTASTIC. IF UNFORTUNATELY THESE PROVOCATIVE REPORTS ARE SENT WE MAY BE OBLIGED TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION REGULATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AGREEMENT WHICH GIVES THE GOVERNMENT THE RIGHT NOT TO FORWARD SUCH TELEGRAMS WHICH ARE SO BASELESS AND THREATEN TO CAUSE PANIC."

A RIGHTIST DEPUTY FROM ISFAHAN SAID THAT "DAILY CLASHES OCCUR BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND THE RADICAL LABOR GROUP WHICH HAS SEIZED CONTROL OF THE PRINCIPAL FACTORIES."

THE MINISTRY OF WAR, MEANWHILE, SAID THAT TWO IRANIAN PILOTS HAD DESERTED AND FLOWN THEIR PLANES TO TABRIZ TO JOIN THE AZERBAIJAN ARMY. FIROUZ SAID REPRESENTATIVES OF THE "AZERBAIJAN PEOPLE" HAD BEEN ASKED TO CONFER WITH IRANIAN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES, AND THAT CONFERENCES PROBABLY WOULD OPEN SOON AT KARAJ.

JR316AES

NEW YORK, APRIL 15-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS PLANS TO LEASE THE SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY PLANT AT LAKE SUCCESS, LONG ISLAND, FROM THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION AS AN INTERIM SITE FOR THE NEXT THREE YEARS, WITH AN OPTION TO RENEW FOR TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS, OFFICIALS OF THE U.N. SAID TODAY.

THE LEASE WILL COVER THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND APPROXIMATELY 40 PERCENT OF THE REMAINDER OF THE PLANT. THE COMPANY REPORTEDLY IS NEGOTIATING WITH THE RFC TO LEASE THE REMAINDER OF THE PLANT FOR MANUFACTURING, WITH AN OPTION TO PURCHASE THE ENTIRE LAYOUT WHEN THE U.N. MOVES OUT.

BOTH THE U.N. AND THE COMPANY WILL PAY TAXES ON THE PROPERTY, LEVIED ACCORDING TO ASSESSED VALUATIONS. THE VALUATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN DETERMINED.

JJ1053AES

CHUNGKING, APRIL 15-(AP)-T.V.SOONG, PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE YUAN, WAS EXPECTED FROM SHANGHAI TODAY TO AWAIT A CONFERENCE WITH GENERAL MARSHALL ON AMERICAN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO CHINA. CHINESE SOURCES SAID MARSHALL, SPECIAL U.S. ENVOY TO CHINA, WAS EXPECTED AFTER APRIL 17.

DS3APS

30.24-2297

THE DISPATCH ALSO CHARGED THAT COMMUNIST TROOPS ATTACKED CHANGCHUN'S AIRFIELD FOR TEN HOURS YESTERDAY AS THE SOVIET REAR GUARD WAS WITHDRAWING FROM THE CITY. IT ESTIMATED THAT 30,000 COMMUNIST TROOPS HAD SURROUNDED THE CITY.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS NUMBER FAR LESS, FOR THE BULK OF THE AMERICAN-EQUIPPED FIRST ARMY IS SOME 100 MILES AWAY, BEING RESISTED IN ITS ADVANCE BY COMMUNIST TROOPS IN THE VICINITY OF SZEPINGKAI.

THE SLIM HOPE OF AVOIDING A GOVERNMENT-COMMUNIST BATTLE RESTED IN THE CHANCE THAT GENERAL MARSHALL'S RETURN TO CHINA WOULD BRING ORDER. PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ENVOY, HOWEVER, STILL IS IN THE MID-PACIFIC ON HIS FLIGHT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

GEN.CHOU EN-LAI, SECOND RANKING COMMUNIST LEADER, MEANWHILE CHARGED THAT CHINESE GOVERNMENT TROOPS HAD PLUNGED ALL OF MANCHURIA INTO "A GENERAL CIVIL WAR," FORCING COMMUNIST FORCES TO COUNTER-ATTACK.

GENERAL MARSHALL, CHOU TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE, WILL FIND THE SITUATION "MUCH MORE CRITICAL THAN HE IMAGINED WHEN HE LEFT TO REPORT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN A MONTH AGO."

CHOU SAID IF THE COMMUNISTS PLANNED TO OCCUPY CHANGCHUN

ADD Changbing (MANCHURIAN) XXX GATHERINGS

ATION "MUCH MORE CRITICAL THAN HE IMAGINED WHEN HE LEFT TO REPORT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN A MONTH AGO."

(WILKS)

ASKED IF THE COMMUNISTS PLANNED TO OCCUPY CHANGCHUN, CHOU ANSWERED THAT, "I'M NOT A FIELD COMMANDER AND I CANNOT TELL WHAT THE PLANS ARE," BUT HE ASSERTED THAT "POLITICALLY WE HAVE EVERY RIGHT TO DO SO."

CHOU SAID THE 300,000 COMMUNIST TROOPS IN MANCHURIA DO NOT INTEND TO BE "PUSHED AROUND" ANY MORE AND HAVE NO ALTERNATIVE EXCEPT TO START "COUNTER-ATTACKS."

"I AM HOPEFUL," HE ADDED, "THAT MARSHALL WILL TAKE ANY NECESSARY STEPS IN THE FAIR AND JUST SPIRIT HE HAS USED IN DEALING WITH THE PROBLEMS OF CHINA IN THE PAST."

THREE GENERALS FORMING THE CHINESE-AMERICAN PEACE COMMITTEE WERE REPORTED ENROUTE FROM PEIPING TO MUKDEN TO MAKE A FIRST-HAND INVESTIGATION FOR PRESENTING THE FACTS TO MARSHALL ON HIS ARRIVAL IN CHUNGKING.

CHOU SAID THE SINO-SOVIET TREATY DID NOT SPECIFY THAT CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS SHOULD TAKE OVER OCCUPIED AREAS IN MANCHURIA, AS GOVERNMENT LEADERS HAVE STATED.

"ALL AGREEMENTS SAY MANCHURIA SHALL BE OCCUPIED BY CHINESE TROOPS," HE DECLARED. "COMMUNIST FORCES ARE JUST AS MUCH CHINESE TROOPS AS ARE GOVERNMENT FORCES."

CHOU SAID THAT GEN.CHEN CHENG, MINISTER OF WAR, LEFT FOR NANKING WITHOUT DISCUSSING THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE REPORTED SATURDAY, WHEREIN THE GOVERNMENT WOULD AGREE TO SEND NO MORE TROOPS TO MANCHURIA IF THE COMMUNISTS WOULD PERMIT GOVERNMENT FORCES TO OCCUPY CHANGCHUN AND HARBIN. CHENG'S ABRUPT DEPARTURE, CHOU ADDED, INDICATED THE GOVERNMENT WAS NOT INTERESTED IN A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

THE COMMUNIST LEADER SAID TWO FORMAL PROTESTS HAD BEEN MADE TO UNITED STATES MILITARY AUTHORITIES AGAINST AMERICAN ASSISTANCE IN TRANSPORTING GOVERNMENT TROOPS TO MANCHURIA.

DS541APS NM

ADD MUKDEN (NL MANCHURIAN COMMISSION)

CHU DENIED HE HAD SIGNED THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY THE PUPPET XXX BLOC GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, AND EXPLAINED THAT WANG CHING-WEI HAD DRAFTED AND SIGNED IT.

(DAVIS)

TOMORROW THE COURT WILL TRY WANG CHING-WEI'S 56-YEAR-OLD WIDOW ON CHARGES OF AIDING THE JAPANESE AND ATTEMPTING TO SHAKE THE DETERMINATION OF A WAR-WEARY PEOPLE.

WANG DIED IN JAPAN IN 1944 AFTER AN OPERATION TO REMOVE A BULLET LEFT IN HIS BODY AFTER HIS PARTIAL RECOVERY FROM AN ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION SOME TIME BEFORE THAT.

GM852PCS

NIGHT LEAD NAZIS (340)

BY RICHARD CUSHING

SHANGHAI, APRIL 15-(AP)-SEVEN RINGLEADERS OF A NAZI SPY NETWORK OPERATING IN THE ORIENT LONG AFTER GERMANY'S SURRENDER WERE JAILED TODAY BY AMERICAN WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATORS.

ALL OF THE SEVEN--FOUR GERMANS, TWO ITALIANS, AND ONE JAPANESE--HAD EVADED INTERNMENT BY CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

THE ARRESTS CLIMAXED MORE THAN SEVEN MONTHS OF INTENSIVE EFFORT BY U.S. INVESTIGATORS WHO TRACED RAMIFICATIONS OF THE RING FROM CANTON TO PEIPING.

CHINA THEATER HEADQUARTERS SAID THE SPY RING, CLOAKED BY GERMAN COMMERCIAL FIRMS AND AIDED BY THE GERMAN EMBASSY IN TOKYO, OBTAINED INFORMATION ON CHINESE AND AMERICAN TROOP, AIR, AND FLEET MOVEMENTS BY "BREAKING, BUYING AND STEALING SECRET CODES AND TRANSMITTING INFORMATION TO TOKYO VIA CLANDESTINE RADIO STATIONS."

THOSE ARRESTED TODAY, AND TWO OTHERS ALREADY IN CUSTODY, ARE CHARGED NOT ONLY WITH WAR CRIMES BUT WITH ACTIVITIES HOSTILE TO THE UNITED STATES.

TODAY'S CATCH INCLUDED THE LEADER OF THE ALLEGED RING, LT.COL. LUDWIG EHRHARDT (ALIAS EISENTRAEGER, ALIAS COUNT SCHWERIN), 60 YEAR OLD FORMER CHIEF OF THE NAZI FIFTH COLUMN IN THE BALKANS AND REPUTEDLY A PERSONAL FRIEND OF ADOLF HITLER.

OTHERS ARRESTED INCLUDED:

BODO HABENICHT (CORRECT), 40, EXPERT CRYPTOGRAPHER WHO, INVESTIGATORS SAID, HAD BEEN DECORATED FOR BREAKING ONE U.S. CODE AND THUS FACILITATING GERMAN WOLF-PACK SUBMARINE ATTACKS ON AMERICAN SHIPPING.

DR. TAIJI TAKASHIMA, 29, ONE TIME INTELLIGENCE AIDE TO GEN. TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA ON A MISSION TO GERMANY BEFORE THE SIGNING OF THE AXIS TRIPARTITE PACT.

JOHANNES RATHJE, 43, FORMERLY PERSONAL PILOT FOR HERMANN GOERING. HIS SPECIALTY WAS COLLECTION OF INFORMATION ON U.S. AIRCRAFT AND BOMBSIGHTS.

WOLFGANG SCHENKE, 29, CHINA CORRESPONDENT OF THE DEUTSCHE BEOBACHTER.

ADOLPHO ROSSI AND RENOTO MONTEVANI, RADIO OPERATORS FROM THE SCUTTLED ITALIAN LINER CONTE VERDE, ALLEGED TO HAVE SPECIALIZED IN MONITORING AMERICAN RADIO LANES AND BREAKING U.S. CODES.

THE TWO PREVIOUSLY ARRESTED MEMBERS OF THE RING WERE INGWARD RUDOLFF, LIEUTENANT IN THE GERMAN NAVY WHO ALLEGEDLY CAME TO CHINA WITH EHRHARDT AS AN INTELLIGENCE AGENT; AND HANS DETHLEFS, A CODE EXPERT.

GM858PCS

SHANGHAI, APRIL 15-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. HARUO FUKUCHI WAS BROUGHT HERE TODAY FROM THE PRISON AT HONG KONG TO STAND TRIAL ON A CHARGE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEATH OF AN EXECUTED AMERICAN AIRMAN. FUKUCHI FORMERLY WAS CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE JAPANESE COMMANDER IN CHIEF AT HONG KONG.

THE EXECUTED AIRMAN WAS MAJ.DAVID HOUCK (ADDRESS UNKNOWN), WHO WAS SHOT TO DEATH WHILE KNEELING WITH HIS ARMS BOUND BEFORE A SMALL CROSS. HE WAS CHARGED WITH STRAFING JAPANESE CIVILIANS.

JW806APS

SOOCHOW, CHINA, APRIL 15-(AP)-THE TREASON TRIAL OF CHU MIN-YI, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE PUPPET NANKING GOVERNMENT, ENDED TONIGHT AFTER THE DEFENDANT IMPLORED THE COURT TO GIVE HIM A DEATH SENTENCE--NOT LIFE IMPRISONMENT. A VERDICT IS EXPECTED APRIL 22.

ACCUSED OF ARCH-TREASON, SECOND ONLY TO THAT OF FORMER PUPPET PREMIER WANG CHING-WEI, THE EX-GOVERNOR OF KWANTUNG PROVINCE WAS ALTERNATELY SARCASTIC AND DEFIANT IN A 10,000-WORD DEFENSE ORATION.

"I DON'T SEE WHY," HE SAID, "YOU BRING SO MANY MINOR COUNTS AGAINST ME WHEN ONE MAJOR ONE WOULD SEND ME TO THE GALLOWS."

"PLEASE DON'T GIVE ME A LIFE SENTENCE--IT WOULD BLAST THE PROSECUTOR'S HIGH HOPES. I AM ONLY 64 AND I MAY HAVE A FEW MORE YEARS TO LIVE--SO WHY NOT KILL ME AND SAVE THE GOVERNMENT THE EXPENSE?"

J0950PCS

UNDATED FAMILY REACTION DOOLITTLE (WITH SHANGHAI A29KX)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(KX)...THE FAMILIES OF THE THREE DOOLITTLE FLIERS PUT TO DEATH IN JAPAN IN 1942 DIFFERED IN THEIR REACTIONS TO THE SENTENCING YESTERDAY OF FOUR JAPANESE ARMY OFFICERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE TRIAL AND EXECUTIONS.

MOST OF THE RELATIVES, HOWEVER, EXPRESSED OPINIONS THAT THE PENALTIES WERE TOO LIGHT.

AN AMERICAN MILITARY COMMISSION IN SHANGHAI GAVE SENTENCES OF FIVE YEARS FOR THREE OF THE OFFICERS AND NINE YEARS FOR A FOURTH.

ROBERT A.SPATZ, SR., OF LEBO, KAS., FATHER OF SGT. HAROLD A.SPATZ, ONE OF THE THREE AIRMEN PUT TO DEATH, SAID:

"I THINK THE SENTENCES ARE PRETTY STIFF. CHANCES ARE THE JAPANESE WERE ACTING UNDER ORDERS OF THEIR SUPERIORS. IT'S ALL PART OF THE WAR GAME AND WE MUST TAKE IT AS IT COMES. NOTHING CAN BE DONE TO BRING HAROLD BACK."

MRS.W.H.MCFALL OF DARLINGTON, S.C., AN AUNT OF LT. WILLIAM G.FARROW, ALSO EXECUTED, COMMENTED: "I THINK THEY DESERVE DEATH. THAT WAS A VERY LIGHT SENTENCE FOR THE SENTENCE THEY GAVE OUR NEPHEW."

THE MOTHER OF LT.DEAN E.HALLMARK, THE THIRD FLIER, EXPRESSED "SURPRISE AT THE LIGHT SENTENCE."

"I WOULDN'T ASK THAT ANYTHING BE DONE TO THOSE JAPS THAT WASN'T DONE TO MY SON," SAID MRS.O.D. HALLMARK OF DALLAS, TEX. "HE WAS TORTURED AND THEN UNJUSTLY EXECUTED."

MRS.JESSIE FARROW, THE MOTHER OF LT.FARROW, SAID AT ALLIANCE, OHIO:

"I FEEL THAT THEY DESERVE THE DEATH PENALTY. NOTHING THE AMERICANS COULD DO TO THEM WOULD BE TOO HARSH IN THE LIGHT OF WHAT THEY DID TO MY SON AND THE OTHER FLIERS. I SINCERELY HOPE THAT THE RECORD OF THE LIGHT SENTENCES AND THE TRIAL WILL BE USED AGAINST TOJO, WHO CERTAINLY DESERVES THE DEATH PENALTY.

"I UNDERSTAND TOJO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ORDERS GIVEN TO THE JAPANESE COURT. BUT EMPEROR HIROHITO WAS HIGHER IN COMMAND THAN TOJO AND I THINK THE RECORDS OF THIS TRIAL ALSO SHOULD BE USED IN JUDGMENT AGAINST HIROHITO. IF IT IS PROVED THAT HIROHITO DELIVERED THE EXECUTION ORDERS TO TOJO, THEN HE (THE EMPEROR) SHOULD BE GIVEN THE DEATH PENALTY."

GM802PCS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DESTINY WAITED WITH A JAPANESE FIRING SQUAD IN A DESOLATE SHANGHAI CEMETERY FOR THREE DOOLITTLE FLIERS WHEN THEY TOOK OFF FROM THE CARRIER HORNET TO BOMB TOKYO APRIL 18, 1942.

THERE WERE 80 MEN IN THE 16 MEDIUM BOMBERS THAT LIFTED INTO THE MISTS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC FOR JAMES H. DOOLITTLE'S HISTORIC RAID WHICH ELECTRIFIED THE ALLIED WORLD.

NOT A ONE OF THE 16 PLANES REACHED THEIR ASSIGNED CHINESE BASES. BAD WEATHER FORCED CRACK-UP LANDINGS IN THE SEA OR FORCED LANDINGS ON THE ASIATIC CONTINENT.

SIXTY-FOUR OF THE MEN, INCLUDING DOOLITTLE, MADE THEIR WAY TO FREE CHINA. EIGHT WERE KILLED IN THE CRASHES. EIGHT WERE CAPTURED.

OF THESE EIGHT, FOUR WERE LIBERATED AT PEIPING, ONE DIED IN A SMELLING NANKING CELL, AND THEN THERE WERE THESE THREE FOR WHOM THE ANCIENT SHANGHAI CEMETERY WAITED:

LT. DEAN E. HALLMARK, DALLAS, TEX., A PILOT; LT. WILLIAM G. FARROW, DARLINGTON, S.C., ANOTHER PILOT, AND SGT. HAROLD A. SPATZ, LEBO, KAS., A MACHINE GUNNER.

HALLMARK'S CO-PILOT, LT. CHASE J. NIELSEN, HYRUM, UTAH, TOLD IN INTERVIEWS AND AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIALS OF FOUR JAPANESE OFFICERS OF WHAT HAPPENED THEN.

THE EIGHT CAPTIVES WERE FLOWN TO TOKYO WHERE FOR 56 DAYS THEY WERE BEATEN, TORTURED, QUESTIONED. THEN THEY WERE SENT TO SHANGHAI'S NOTORIOUS BRIDGE HOUSE FOR MORE TORTURES.

ON AUG. 28, 1942, THEY WERE MARCHED FROM THEIR CELLS TO A JAPANESE COURT MARTIAL WHERE IN A 20- TO 30-MINUTE PERFUNCTORY PROCEEDING THEY WERE CONDEMNED TO DIE.

THEY HAD NO COUNSEL. THE WHOLE THING WAS RUN OFF IN JAPANESE AND THERE WERE NO TRANSLATORS. THE AMERICANS WERE NOT EVEN TOLD OF WHAT THEY STOOD ACCUSED.

A181FX

ON OCT. 15 NIELSEN AND FOUR OTHERS WERE HAULED BACK BEFORE THE JAPANESE ACCUSERS AND TOLD THAT THEY HAD BEEN CONDEMNED BUT BY "THE GRACIOUS CONSENT OF THE JAPANESE EMPEROR" THEIR SENTENCES WERE COMMUTED.

NOT UNTIL LATER DID THE AMERICANS LEARN THAT THEY HAD BEEN CONVICTED OF "STRAFING A TOKYO SCHOOLHOUSE" AND THAT THE "ENEMY AIRMEN'S LAW" WHICH THEY WERE CHARGED WITH VIOLATING WAS PASSED AFTER THE TOKYO RAID.

BUT HALLMARK, FARROW AND SPATZ WERE NEVER TO KNOW THAT. THE RETROACTIVE LAW WAS TAKING ITS COURSE. HERE WAS WHAT WAS HAPPENING TO THEM, SAID A JAPANESE GUARD WHO WAS A BESPECTACLED WITNESS.

THEY WERE TAKEN OUT TO THE ANCIENT CEMETERY AT THE EDGE OF SHANGHAI ON THE MORNING OF OCT. 15. IN THE CEMETERY WERE THREE SHALLOW GRAVES AND THREE LOW, WHITE CROSSES.

THE JAPANESE FORCED THE THREE AMERICANS TO KNEEL, AND STRAPPED THEIR HANDS BEHIND THEM TO THE CROSSES. AN OFFICER LIFTED HIS SABRE. SIX JAPANESE RIFLEMEN PEERED ALONG THEIR SIGHTS.

THE SWORD CAME DOWN WITH A COMMAND TO FIRE, THERE WAS THE VOLLEY AND THE AMERICANS SLUMPED FORWARD.

WHEN THE NEWS OF THIS SCENE REACHED THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HE ANNOUNCED THE EXECUTIONS "WITH A FEELING OF DEEPEST HORROR" ON APRIL 11, 1943, AND PROMISED RETRIBUTION FOR EVERY JAPANESE INVOLVED.

AMERICAN WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATORS, POKING AROUND THE STREETS OF SHANGHAI LAST SEPTEMBER, FOUND THE ASHES OF THE THREE FLIERS ON A DUSTY MORTUARY SHELF.

THAT UNRAVELED A THREAD OF EVENTS THAT LED TO THE ARREST AND TRIAL OF FOUR JAPANESE ACCUSED OF DRIVING THE THREE TO THEIR DATE WITH DESTINY.

30.24 - 2299

THE FOUR WERE LT. GEN. SHUGERU SAWADA, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE JAPANESE 13TH ARMY AT SHANGHAI; CAPT. SOTOJIRO NATSUTA, COMMANDER OF KIANGWAN MILITARY PRISON WHERE THE EIGHT WERE HELD, AND TWO MEMBERS OF THE COURT MARTIAL--CAPT. KUSEI WAKO AND LT. RYUHEI OKADA.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE WITH SHANGHAI DOOLITTLE FLIER VERDICT.)

CY926PPS A NM

SPANISH

LONDON, APRIL 15-(AP)-THE SETUP OF THE EXILED SPANISH REPUBLICAN REGIME IN PARIS WAS EXPANDED OVER THE WEEKEND WITH THE INAUGURATION OF A PERMANENT STATE JUNTA COMPOSED OF FORMER PREMIERS WHO WILL SERVE AS AN ADVISORY BODY.

FORMATION OF THE JUNTA COINCIDED WITH THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC -- A DATE WHICH WAS OBSERVED BY CEREMONIES IN PARIS AND BY DEMONSTRATIONS OF REPUBLICAN SYMPATHIZERS IN BRITAIN AND IN DENMARK.

IN PARIS, PREMIER JOSE GIRL OF THE EXILE REGIME TOLD A GATHERING THAT THE ONLY WAY FOR THE GREAT POWERS TO SHOW THEY WERE GENUINELY INTERESTED IN SPAIN WAS FOR THEM TO ISOLATE GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO.

IN THIS COUNTRY, SPEAKERS AT RALLIES IN MANCHESTER, BRISTOL, GLASGOW, DUNDEE, PLYMOUTH AND NOTTINGHAM URGED THE BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT TO BREAK OFF RELATIONS WITH THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT.

NEARLY 200,000 PERSONS ASSEMBLED IN COPENHAGEN AT A DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY TO CALL UPON THE DANISH GOVERNMENT TO BREAK WITH FRANCO.

INSTALLED AS CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE JUNTA IN PARIS WAS DIEGO MARTINEZ BARRIO, PRESIDENT OF THE EXILED REPUBLICAN REGIME. BERNARDO GINER DE LOS RIOS, WHO ARRIVED IN FRANCE RECENTLY FROM MEXICO, WAS NAMED SECRETARY.

JR710AES

APR 16 1946

ADD MADRID (NL SPANISH) YYY SCIENTISTS

FOREIGN MINISTER ALBERTO MARTIN ARTAJO FORMALLY TRANSMITTED THE INVITATION TO BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR VICTOR MALLET, WHILE AN UNDERSECRETARY TRANSMITTED THE SAME INVITATION TO THE NETHERLANDS MINISTER AND THE CHARGES D'AFFAIRES OF THE UNITED STATES, EGYPT AND BRAZIL.

FRANCO'S CABINET EXTENDED THE INVITATION LAST FRIDAY NIGHT AT ITS WEEKLY MEETING AND AT THE SAME TIME ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE WHICH LABELED POLAND'S CHARGES AS PART OF A WORLD COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN, "FALSE" AND "ABSURD."

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUED THIS COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT IN CONNECTION WITH FORMAL ISSUANCE OF THE INVITATION:

"MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ALBERTO MARTIN ARTAJO ANNOUNCED THIS AFTERNOON THE AMBASSADOR FROM GREAT BRITAIN VISITED HIM IN HIS OFFICE IN ORDER TO RECEIVE FOR HIS GOVERNMENT THE GENERAL INVITATION WHICH WAS MADE LAST FRIDAY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DECISION OF THE CABINET TO ALL NATIONS WITH WHICH THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT MAINTAINS FRIENDLY RELATIONS, CONCERNING THE SENDING OF A TECHNICAL COMMISSION TO PROVE FALSE THE ACCUSATIONS AGAINST SPAIN MADE BY THE POLISH DELEGATION BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS (SECURITY COUNCIL).

"THE SAME INVITATION WAS MADE BY THE ACTING UNDERSECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AGUIRRE DECARCER, TO THE MINISTER OF THE NETHERLANDS AND THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF EGYPT, BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES, WHICH BELONG TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL."

RW916PES

ADD LDN (SPAIN - ATOMS) YYY LOADS

THE DISPATCH ADDED THERE APPEARED TO BE "A STRONG POSSIBILITY THAT THE PORT OF SOLARIO IS NOW BEING USED AS A SUPPLY PORT FOR THE PORTUGALETE FACTORY, HANDLING INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS WHICH HAVE BEEN SHIPPED ALONG THE COAST FROM OTHER SPANISH PORTS."

PA-JR708AES

LONDON, APRIL 15-(AP)-TWIN SISTERS, JUNE AND DOREEN ROBBINS, LEFT LONDON TODAY ON THE FIRST STAGE OF THEIR JOURNEY TO BALTIMORE AND LOS ANGELES TO MEET THEIR FIANCES. THEIR MOTHER WENT, TOO.

JUNE, LIKE HER SISTER, MET HER SOLDIER SWEETHEART, EARL CANN, OF 2416 REISTERSTOWN ROAD, BALTIMORE, IN A RED CROSS CLUB. SHE HOPED TO MEET HIM AT LAGUARDIA FIELD IN NEW YORK. HER PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS PLANE IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE THE HURN AIRPORT TONIGHT.

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DOREEN WILL HAVE TO TRAVEL NEARLY TWICE AS FAR BEFORE SHE SEES HER FIANCE, JACK SILVER, OF 406 N.BREED ST., LOS ANGELES, OWNER OF A DRUG STORE.

THE TWINS WORE GREY CHECKED TAILORED SUITS, BROWN HATS AND LONG HAIR-DOS. THEIR MOTHER, MRS.J.W.ROBBINS, SAID SHE WAS AS EXCITED AS THEY. SHE WILL VISIT HER OTHER DAUGHTER, ALSO A WAR BRIDE, MRS. IRVIN FRISHMAN, OF 25 FORT WASHINGTON AVE., NEW YORK.

NT652AES

PARIS, APRIL 15-(AP)-DR. ADRIAN C. ESCOBAR, ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR TO PARIS, HAS RESIGNED HIS POST BECAUSE OF "FATIGUE" AND IS RETURNING HOME, THE [redacted] EMBASSY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. HE FORMERLY WAS AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON.

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WITH WAR CRIMES

NUERNBERG, APRIL 15-(AP)-HERMANN GOERING RETURNED TO THE PRISONERS' DOX AT THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIAL TODAY, AFTER HAVING RECOVERED FROM A COLD WHICH CAUSED HIM TO REMAIN IN HIS CELL FOR THREE DAYS. JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP WAS ABSENT TODAY, SUFFERING FROM WHAT MEDICAL OFFICERS DIAGNOSED AS "FATIGUE, WITH NERVOUSNESS AND HEADACHES."

W849AES

APR 16 1946

ROSENBERG SAID HE STUDIED IN MOSCOW IN 1918, AND "WHAT I EXPERIENCED IN RUSSIA PERSUADED ME TO GO TO GERMANY AND WORK THERE AGAINST ANY TREND TOWARD BOLSHEVISM."

GH529PES ADD NUERNBERG (NL WAR CRIMES) YXY DISCUSSION (DE CUCE)

IN AN AFFIDAVIT INTRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES PROSECUTION, HOESS ADMITTED THAT APPROXIMATELY 500,000 INMATES DIED FROM STARVATION OR DISEASE AT OSWIECIM, MAKING A TOTAL OF 3,000,000 PERSONS WHO PERISHED AT THE CAMP. A TOTAL OF 400,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS WERE GASSED IN THE SUMMER OF 1944, HE SAID. ADD NUERNBERG (DAY LEAD WAR CRIMES) XXY behind

THE AFFIDAVIT CRITICIZED THE COMMANDANT OF ANOTHER CONCENTRATION CAMP OF KILLING WARSAW JEWS "INEFFICIENTLY" WITH MONOXIDE GAS INSTEAD OF ACID CRYSTALS AS USED AT OSWIECIM. (KASISEHBE)

"IT TOOK THREE TO 15 MINUTES TO KILL (AT OSWIECIM), DEPENDING UPON CLIMATIC CONDITIONS," HOESS SAID. "WE KNEW WHEN THE PEOPLE WERE DEAD BECAUSE THEIR SCREAMING STOPPED. X X X CHILDREN OF TENDER YEARS WERE INVARIABLY EXTERMINATED SINCE THEY WERE UNABLE TO WORK. VERY FREQUENTLY WOMEN WOULD HIDE THEIR CHILDREN UNDER THEIR CLOTHES, BUT OF COURSE WE FOUND THEM."

JR&W743AES

MUNICH, APRIL 15-(A) ILHELM HOEGNER, MINISTER PRESIDENT OF BAVARIA, SAID TODAY A RCHIST ASSERTION THAT THE BAVARIAN PEOPLE WOULD BE ASKED TO VOTE NOVEMBER ON WHETHER THEY WANTED A KING WAS "WISHFUL THINKING."

HOEGNER SAID HE WAS DRAFTING A "DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION" WITH THE AID OF A COMMITTEE OF NINE WHICH WILL BE SUBMITTED TO AN ELECTED CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY AT THE END OF JUNE, AND THE ASSEMBLY WILL OFFER ITS PROPOSALS TO THE PEOPLE IN NOVEMBER.

THE MINISTER PRESIDENT SAID THE DRAFT MADE NO RECOMMENDATIONS OR SUGGESTIONS FOR A KING AND "I DOUBT IF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT WOULD ALLOW SUCH A PROPOSAL."

W345AES

10

Frankfurt, April 15)-The U.S. fourth armored division shipped its 144th regiment and signal corps and its 126th armored ordnance maintenance battalion home from Le Havre today among the 2,518 troops sailing for the United States since yesterday.

The 261st ordnance maintenance company and units of the 308th and 903rd field artillery battalions sailed from Bremerhaven.

Frankfurt, Germany, April 15--(AP)--Frankfurt became the first city in the American occupation zone of Germany to have two newspapers, with the licensing today of the "Frankfurter Neue Presse", which will publish twice weekly. The "Frankfurter Rundschau" is already being published.

Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, the U.S. military government's director of information control, said [redacted] second newspapers would be licensed soon in other large cities because "a competitive press is a main cornerstone of a free press, just as a free press is the main cornerstone of democracy."

Publishers of the "Neue Presse" are Dr. Hugo Stensel and August Heinrich, both of whom have anti-Nazi records.

APR 16 1946

apra doanes 01437 rch 1054a.

30. 24 - 2301

Helsinki, April 15--(ap)--A Finnish cabinet delegation headed by Premier Mauno Pekkala will leave for Moscow Wednesday "on an extremely important mission," a political informant said tonight. The informant added that the trip was in connection with the coming peace agreement between Russia and Finland.

APR 16 1945

apr/0010/tho/445p

prague, april 15 - (ap) - a telephone operator testified today that once she heard karl hermann frank, former nazi overlord of czechoslovakia, urge the execution of 30 czechs.

frank is on trial in a peoples' court here on charges of committing war crimes.

operator hedwig lukusch said that she listened in on a last april conversation between frank and the gestapo chief of the town of prerov.

frank, she testified, suggested that the gestapo official stem a revolt in his district by executing 30 czechs.

635p

apl steinkopfs 01800 hej 625pes

NAPLES, APRIL 15-(AP)- THE BATTLESHIP USS MISSOURI, ON A GOOD-WILL CRUISE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, ANCHORED HERE TODAY.

WB/910P 00020

JERUSALEM, APRIL 15-(AP)-JERUSALEM WAS WITHOUT TRAIN SERVICE TODAY AS RAILWAY WORKERS JOINED THE SERIES OF PALESTINE-WIDE WORK STOPPAGES STARTING APRIL 10 WHEN POSTAL EMPLOYES WALKED OUT AND DEMANDED HIGHER WAGES.

AT HAIFA 4,000 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE JOINED THE STRIKERS. LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS WERE STOPPED AND MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC SERVICES CURTAILED BY THE POSTAL STRIKE.

JJ1055AES

DAY

NEW DELHI--1ST ADD FOOD (A95) X X X IN INDIA."

S.K. SEN, FOOD SECRETARY FOR THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, SAID THIS COUNTRY WAS HOLDING FIRM TO ITS PREVIOUS ESTIMATES OF IMPORT REQUIREMENTS TO OFFSET FAMINE.

SEN SAID THAT "WHAT WE NEED IS HELP NOW, NOT ARGUMENT OR QUIBBLING."

INDIA IS RECEIVING "PRACTICALLY NOTHING FROM AMERICA AT THIS TIME," SEN REPORTED, ADDING THAT SOME SUPPLIES WERE ARRIVING FROM AUSTRALIA.

ANOTHER DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THAT THE FEBRUARY RAINS IN THE PUNJAB WERE TOO LATE TO HELP THE CURRENT CROPS, ADDING THAT MORE RAIN AT THIS TIME WOULD DO "TREMENDOUS DAMAGE."

RP940AES

APR 16 1945

BY TOM LAMBERT

TOKYO APRIL 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FOUR AMERICAN NEWSPAPER MEN, INCLUDING MYSELF, FLEW FOR AN HOUR OVER THE SOUTHERNMOST OF THE RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED KURILES TODAY AND SAW NOTHING TO INDICATE THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE MOVED TO STRENGTHEN OR FORTIFY THE ISLANDS.

AT LOW ALTITUDE WE CRUISED FOR 60 MILES OVER THE FIVE LITTLE ISLANDS OF SUISHO, YURI, SHIBOTSU, TARAKU AND SHIKOTAN, AND SAW NOT A SINGLE PERSON, ALTHOUGH THE PREWAR POPULATION WAS AROUND 1,000 AND THE RUSSIANS ARE REPORTED TO BE GARRISONING AT LEAST ONE OF THE FIVE.

OTHERS IN THE PARTY WERE LINDESAY PARROTT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, WALTER SIMMONS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE AND JOHN RICH OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE. WE WERE ACCOMPANIED BY LT.OGDEN REID, PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER OF THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION AND SON OF THE PUBLISHER OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE.

WE SAW SOME NEW CONSTRUCTION, APPARENTLY WAREHOUSES, AND ON SHIKOTAN, LARGEST AND MOST NORTHERLY OF THE FIVE, SAW PILES OF LUMBER INDICATING CONSTRUCTIOF WAS CONTINUING AT A SETTLEMENT ON THE SHORES OF A SMALL, ALMOST LANDLOCKED HARBOR.

THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF NEW COASTAL GUN PLACEMENTS, BUT WE DID

SEE SOME SUCH PLACEMENTS AND SOME ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS WHICH HAD APPARENTLY BEEN BUILT BY THE JAPANESE. THEY WERE SIMILAR TO THOSE ON NORTHEAST HOKKAIDO, WHICH IS OCCUPIED BY THE AMERICANS.

WE DID NOT SIGHT ANY RUSSIAN PLANES.

THERE WERE TWO SHIPS IN THE HARBOR, WHICH WAS PARTLY FROZEN OVER. ONE SEEMED PARTLY AWASH. ALTOGETHER, I SAW ONLY SIX SHIPS ON THE ENTIRE FLIGHT OVER THE ISLANDS. AT LEAST HALF OF THOSE APPEARED TO BE SMALL FISHING VESSELS.

ONLY SHIBOTSU APPEARED FROM THE AIR TO BE ABLE TO ACCOMODATE AN AIRFIELD AND THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF ANY SUCH CONSTRUCTION ON THE ISLAND. OBSERVERS ON HOKKADO HAVE REPORTED THAT THE RUSSIANS GARRISON SHIBOTSU WITH POSSIBLY A COMPANY OF TROOPS AND SEND PATROLS FROM THERE TO SUISHO, YURI AND TARAKU.

THE ISLANDS WERE STILL DAPPLED WITH LAST WINTER'S SNOW AND ALL BUT SHIBOTSU WERE CRAGGY AND ROCKY LOOKING.

CHECKING OUR RADIO WE HEARD BROADCASTING, WHICH PARROTT, FORMERLY A CORRESPONDENT IN MOSCOW, IDENTIFIED AS RUSSIAN "SOAP OPERA" AND A POLITICAL SPEECH.

WE SAW NO ACTIVITY ON KUNASHURI, ONE OF THE LARGER KURILES VISIBLE ON THE HORIZON NORTH OF THE FIVE ISLANDS OVER WHICH WE FLEW.

THE CURTISS C-46 PLANE IN WHICH WE FLEW WAS PILOTED BY LTS.T.C. SALZSEDLER OF SAN FRANCISCO AND ALEX O'CONNOR OF KANKAKEE,ILL. OTHERS IN THE PLANE WERE FLIGHT OFFICER JAMES WYSONG OF FLORENCE,S.C.; FLIGHT OFFICER DEAN HULL, BLOOMINGTON,ILL.; CPL.R.L.INGRAM, LAWRENCE,MASS., AND CPL.J.P.WILSON, PHILADELPHIA,MISS (CQ).

DS259APS

TOKYO,APRIL 15-(AP)-MORE THAN $1,000,000 WORTH OF SILVER--2,000 75-POUND INGOTS CAST FROM SALVAGED METAL--WILL BE MOVED UNDER GUARD FROM THE SMELTER TO SUPREME HEADQUARTER'S STOCKPILE OF JAPANESE WEALTH TOMORROW, LT.JAMES W.MOORE OF THE 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AT THE SAME TIME MORE SCRAP SILVER COLLECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT FROM THE PEOPLE FOR USE IN THE WAR AGAINST THE ALLIES WILL BE TRANSFERRED FROM THE BANK OF JAPAN VAULTS TO THE SMELTERS FOR RECLAMATION.

ARMORED CARS MANNED BY MEN OF HEADQUARTERS TROOP, SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, WILL ESCORT THE TRUCKS CARRYING THE METAL.

BRIG.GEN.HUGH HOFFMAN, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND BRIGADE, CONFERRED WITH ENGINEERS ON PLANS FOR SALVAGING "SEVERAL THOUSAND" INGOTS OF PRECIOUS METAL FOUND IN THE MUD OF TOKYO BAY ALONGSIDE THE CITY'S DOCKS MORE THAN A WEEK AGO.

RECOVERY OF THIS FIND, VALUED UNOFFICIALLY AS HIGH AS $2,000,000,000, HAS BEEN DELAYED BY LACK OF SUITABLE EQUIPMENT. THE CACHE, THE INFORMERS WHO POINTED IT OUT SAID, WAS HIDDEN BY JAPANESE OFFICERS "FOR BUILDING A GREATER JAPAN."

DS225APS

TOKYO,APRIL 15-(AP)-LT.GEN.H.C.H.ROBERTSON, CBE, DSO, WHOM AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID TODAY WOULD SUCCEED LT.GEN.JOHN NORTHCOTT AS COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES IN JAPAN, IS A VETERAN OD JUNGLE BATTLES IN NEW GUINEA AND THE BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO KNOWN AS "RED ROBBIE." HE CURRENTLY COMMANDS THE SOUTHERN AREA OF AUSTRALIA--WHICH INCLUDES VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

EARLY IN THE WAR, HE LED THE AUSSIE BRIGADE INTO BENGAZI IN THE FIRST BRITISH ADVANCE ACROSS AFRICA AND LATER COMMANDED A DIVISION AT WEWAK IN NEW GUINEA AND IN NEW BRITAIN. HE WAS ONE OF THE FIRST GRADUATES OF AUSTRALIA'S WEST POINT, DUNTROON STAFF SCHOOL.

NORTHCOTT, ALSO AN AUSTRALIAN WHO ORGANIZED THE BRITISH OCCUPATION FORCE IN MARCH, WAS REPORTED PREPARING TO ACCEPT THE POST AS GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

FJ649ACS

TOKYO,APRIL 15-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.PERCY W.CLARKSON, WHO COMMANDED THE 33RD DIVISION UNTIL IT WAS DEACTIVATED, WAS NAMED TODAY DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS.

BEFORE TAKING OVER THE EX-ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD DIVISION WHICH FOUGHT IN THE PHILIPPINES, CLARKSON SINCE 1940 ALSO SERVED AS CHIEF OF THE OFFICERS SECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S PERSONNEL BRANCH, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE 36TH DIVISION, AND COMMANDER OF THE 91ST DIVISION.

HE HOLDS THE FRENCH SILVER PALM DECORATION, THE PURPLE HEART, LEGION OF MERIT, BRONZE STAR, SILVER STAR, DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, AND AIR MEDAL.

HIS WIFE, THE FORMER LUCY KENT CHAPPELL OF COLUMBUS,GA., LIVES AT SAN ANTONIO,TEX. THEY HAVE ONE SON, WILLIAM KENT CLARKSON.

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FJ637ACS

HATOYAMA ALSO RAPPED THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER SHIDEHARA, ASSERTING THAT A MOVE TO KEEP THE PARTY IN POWER THROUGH THE FORTHCOMING NEW DIET'S LIFE WAS UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND A DISGRACE TO THE JAPANESE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

SHIDEHARA SUPPORTERS CONTEND THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SEEING THE PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION THROUGH THE DIET AND SHOULD REMAIN IN POWER UNTIL THE TASK IS FINISHED.

IN REPORTING THE CALL FOR AN EXTRAORDINARY DIET SESSION, KYODO SAID THAT "DESPITE THE DELICATE POLITICAL SITUATION ARISING FROM THE GENERAL ELECTION" THE GOVERNMENT WOULD CONVOKE THE SESSION MAY 13.

SOURCES WHICH REPORTED THE INTEREST OF THE INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY,

30.24-2303

COUNCIL IN THE ELECTION DECLINED TO SPECIFY THE DELEGATION WHICH WOULD BRING THE METTER BEFORE THE MEETING, BUT IT WAS ASSUMED IT WOULD BE THE RUSSIAN GROUP, SINCE THEY HAVE BEEN THE SOLE CRITICS OF THE ELECTION THUS FAR. ADD TOKYO (JAP DICT) XXX DEMOCRATS

JAPANESE COMMUNISTS HAVE CHARGED THAT THE DISENFRANCHISEMENT OF THOUSANDS THROUGH CLERICAL ERRORS WAS A GOVERNMENT SABOTAGE."

DS616APS

SAPPORO,JAPAN,APRIL 15-(AP)-JAPANESE EX-SERVICEMEN ON HOKKAIDO ISLAND ATTEMPTED TO FOMENT A "RESISTANCE" MOVEMENT AGAINST AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES, BUT WERE UNSUCCESSFUL, MAJ.MILTON O.LEE OF BOSTON,MASS., SENIOR MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICER, REPORTED TODAY.

THE PEOPLE "LOOK UPON THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION AS SORT OF AN EMANCIPATION" AND REJECTED THE MOVEMENT, LEE SAID.

TWO RESISTANCE POSTERS WERE PUT UP BY FORMER SERVICE MEN, ONE OF WHICH EXHORTED, "LETS ATTACK. OUR COMRADES IN ARMS ARE WAITING IN GRAVEYARDS."

EIGHT OTHER POSTERS HAVE BEEN PUT UP DEALING WITH FRATERNIZATION AND URGING NIPPONESE GIRLS TO "BE CHASTE" FOR THE "SAKE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR RACE."

PREFECTURAL GOVERNOR YUKIO TOMEOKA ASSERTED THERE WAS NO ILL FEELING TOWARD THE ARMY AS A WHOLE BUT THAT "THE PEOPLE FEAR INDIVIDUAL SOLDIERS, ESPECIALLY AT NIGHT."

RECORDS SHOW 250 COMPLAINTS BETWEEN THE FIRST OF THE YEAR AND MARCH 24 INVOLVING U.S. SOLDIERS AND JAPANESE CIVILIANS.

DS619APS NM

YOKOSUKA,TUESDAY,APRIL 16-(AP)-MARINE PFC EARL L.BROWN, WHO ESCAPED LAST THURSDAY FROM AN ARMY STOCKADE WHERE HE WAS HELD ON A CHARGE OF BILKING A JAPANESE BANK OUT OF 500,000 YEN, WAS RECAPTURED IN A RAILROAD STATION LAST NIGHT--ATTIRED IN AN ARMY UNIFORM.

HE HAD A .38 CALIBRE PISTOL ON HIS PERSON BUT OFFERED NO RESISTANCE. THE CLARKSBURG,W.VA., MARINE REFUSED TO SAY WHERE HE HAD OBTAINED THE ARMY CLOTHING HE WORE.

FJ1134PCS

YOKOHAMA,APRIL 15-(AP)-LT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER, EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER, APPROVED TODAY THE TEN-YEAR PRISON SENTENCE GIVEN PVT. SHIGEMARU ODEISHA FEB.9 BY THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION HERE ON HIS PLEA OF GUILTY OF BEATING PRISONERS OF WAR AT FUKUOKA CAMP.

VICTIMS OF THE BEATINGS INCLUDED PVT.ROBERT G.GHYDOS, 2176 WEST 31ST ST., CLEVELAND,OHIO; PVT.RICHARD HAINES, PITTSBURGH,PAM; STAFF SGT.HERBERT SHOEMAKER, LITTLE ROCK,ARK.

IN A CURRENT TRIAL OF EIGHT JAPANESE GUARDS CHARGED WITH BRUTALLY BEATING PRISONERS AT CAMP KAWASAKI AN AFFIDAVIT FROM LT.WILLIAM J. HAMILTON, ALTOONA,PA., WAS INTRODUCED, DETAILING BEATINGS OBSERVED BY HIM DURING HIS TWO AND A HALF YEARS IMPRISONMENT; A PREVIOUS AFFIDAVIT BY HAMILTON WAS RULED OUT AS INCLUDING TOO MUCH HEARSAY.

FJ635ACS

APR 16 1946

VATOM CITY (160)

HIROSHIMA,APRIL 15-(AP)-THIS ATOMIZED CITY DROPPED IN POPULATION FROM 400,000 TO 83,000 WHEN THE BOMB WAS DROPPED HERE LAST SUMMER BUT IT HAS BUILT BACK TO 169,000, JAPANESE STATISTICS SHOWED TODAY.

EARLY REPORTS THAT THE ATOM BOMB HAS CONVERTED HIROSHIMA INTO AN UNUSABLE AREA WAS REFUTED BY THE FACT THAT 220 CITIZENS ARE RETURNING DAILY AND NEARLY 10,000 HOUSES HAVE BEEN BUILT; THE BOMB DEMOLISHED OR DAMAGED 90 PERCENT OF THE CITY'S HOUSES.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CITY'S STREET CAR LINES IS SLOW, HOWEVER, AND ONLY 30 CARS ARE RUNNING.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE CENTRAL TELEPHONE OFFICE SLOWED REPAIRS OF THE SYSTEM. OF 6,700 TELEPHONES DESTROYED ONLY 213 HAVE BEEN REPLACED.

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ALMOST ALL SCHOOLS WERE DESTROYED BUT AN EDUCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM IS UNDER WAY AND HIROSHIMA TECHNICAL COLLEGE AND A NUMBER OF MIDDLE SCHOOLS ARE EXPECTED TO BE REBUILT IN THE FUTURE.

FIVE MOVIE THEATERS HAVE REOPENED.

FOOD IS SCARCE AND CITIZENS ARE TRYING TO GROW WHEAT AND VEGETABLES ON THE DEVASTATED LAND; RESULTS ARE YET UNDETERMINED.

DS608APS

MMANILA,APRIL 15-(AP)-THE TRANSPORTATION SECTION OF HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN FORCES IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MORE THAN 16,000 ENLISTED MEN AND 1,100 OFFICERS WOULD SAIL FOR THE UNITED STATES IN THE LAST HALF OF APRIL.

SHIP SAILINGS INCLUDE THE GENERAL BUNDY AND THE ADMIRAL SIMS ON APRIL 22; THE SEA STAR AND THE GENERAL POPE ON APRIL 21.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP MARIGOLD LEFT THE 12TH WITH 468 ENLISTED AND 169 OFFICER PATIENTS, AND THE GENERAL HEINSELMAN LEFT SATURDAY. THE ADMIRAL RODMAN SAILED SATURDAY FROM OKINAWA WITH 5,114 PASSENGERS.

DS252APS

ADD MANILA (ELECTION) XXX OSMENA

TARUC, 32, A LEADER OF THREE YEARS OF GUERRILLA WAR AGAINST THE JAPANESE, CLAIMS TO HAVE 20,000 ARMED FOLLOWERS. HIS HEADQUARTERS ADJOINS A BEAUTY PARLOR IN A BAMBOO HOUSE ON A SIDE STREET IN SAN FERNANDO. ROXAS RECENTLY CAMPAIGNED IN THE AREA WITHOUT UNTOWARD INCIDENT.

THE COMMONWEALTH COMMISSION ON THE ELECTION ANNOUNCED VOTER REGISTRATION HAD DECREASED TO 2,175,000 AS COMPARED WITH THE 2,552,000 REGISTERED FOR THE ELECTIONS IN 1941. THE DROP, HOWEVER, WAS NOT AS LARGE AS EXPECTED, THE COMMISSION SAID, IN VIEW OF DISRUPTED TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS AND THE HEAVY DEATH TOLL DURING THE WAR.

DS514APS

(J. WARD)

BUENOS AIRES, APRIL 15-(AP)-ARGENTINA LOADED OR SHIPPED 191,000 TONS OF WHEAT AND CORN DURING THE FIRST HALF OF APRIL, THE GOVERNMENT SAID TONIGHT, ADDING THAT THIS COUNTRY HAD FULFILLED ITS PROMISE TO HELP FEED THE WORLD'S HUNGRY.

JULIO CESAR URIEN, NEW HEAD OF THE FARM PRODUCTION REGULATING COMMISSION, SAID 45 SHIPS NOW WERE LOADING OR ALREADY HAD SAILED THIS MONTH WITH GRAIN FOR BRITAIN, FRANCE, SPAIN, SOUTH AFRICA, IRELAND, PORTUGAL, THE NETHERLANDS, BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY.

WP1141PES

SANTIAGO, CHILE, APRIL 15-(AP)-FRANCIS B. SAYRE, SPECIAL UNRRA DELEGATE TO SOUTH AMERICA, HAS ARRIVED HERE BEARING THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT'S PROMISE TO SEND THE REMAINDER OF ARGENTINA'S 150,000-TON WHEAT QUOTA TO THE UNRRA POOL FOR THE STRICKEN CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

SAYRE, WHO CONFERRED WITH PRESIDENT-ELECT JUAN D. PERON AT THE LATTER'S REQUEST BEFORE LEAVING BUENOS AIRES YESTERDAY, THE ARGENTINA CABINET PLANNED TO CONFER SOON ON THE OVERALL QUESTION OF EXPORTABLE GRAIN SURPLUSES. THUS FAR ARGENTINA HAS DELIVERED ONLY 30,000 TONS OF HER WHEAT QUOTA.

MK540AES

caracas, venezuela, april 15 - (ap) - u. s. ambassador frank corrigan, representing president truman, today presented the distinguished service medal to brig. gen. e. w. hall for his performance as chief of staff for services and supply in the china-india-burma theater during the war.

the presentation was made last saturday at the u.s. embassy here.

hall lives at 205-12 sutter avenue, ozone park, n.y., and before the war was an official of the consulting engineering firm of parsons, brinkerhoff, hogan and macdonald of new york city.

8 30 P

rea wmsxmds 01815 hej 830pes

VANCOUVER, B.C., APRIL 15-(AP)-A UNITED STATES VESSEL, THE FAIRMONT VICTORY, ARRIVED HERE OVER THE WEEKEND WITH 1,200 POUNDS OF SURPLUS BUTTER IN HER HOLDS AND CAPT. H.C. GIBB SAID THE BUTTER WOULD STAY ABOARD WHEN THE SHIP SAILS FOR ENGLAND AND STILL WOULD BE THERE WHEN IT ARRIVES BACK IN BUTTER-SHORT AMERICA.

CAPTAIN GIBB SAID THE BUTTER WAS DECLARED SURPLUS BY THE UNITED STATES WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION WHEN THE VESSEL ARRIVED AT SEATTLE A MONTH AGO WITH TROOPS FROM YOKOHAMA.

HE SAID THE W.S.A. TOLD HIM TO LEAVE THE BUTTER ABOARD BECAUSE IT HAD NO USE FOR IT.

P328PCS

FOLO VANCOUVER

WASHINGTON APRIL 15-(AP)-OFFICIALS OF THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION TODAY EXPRESSED SKEPTICISM AT A SHIP CAPTAIN'S REPORT THAT HE HA BEEN TOLD TO KEEP 1,200 POUNDS OF BUTTER ABOARD AS "SURPLUS" BECAUSE IT WAS NOT NEEDED.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE SHIP FAIRMOUNT VICTORY, NOW AT VANCOUVER, HAD SAID HE WAS SO ADVISED BY THE WSA OFFICE AT SEATTLE.

CAPT.H.C.GIBB SAID THE BUTTER HAD BEEN DECLARED SURPLUS BY THE WSA. HE SAID IT WOULD BE CARRIED TO ENGLAND AND BACK.Q

OFFICIALS OF WSA'S FOODS CONTROL DIVISION, WHO DID NOT PERMIT USE OF THEIR NAMES, SAID SUCH ACTION AS THE CAPTAIN HAD REPORTED WAS CONTRARY TO THE ORGANIZATION'S POLICY.

THEY ALSO EXPRESSED DOUBT THAT A SHIP, WHICH HAD BEEN CROSS THE PACIFIC WITH TROOPS ABOARD, WOULD HAVE 1,200 POUNDS OF BUTTER ABOARD AT THE END OF THE VOYAGE.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN., APRIL 15-(AP)-FORTY-FIVE PRISONERS AT THE MANITOBA PROVINCIAL JAIL FOR WOMEN, LEFT BY BAFFLED POLICE TO "COOL OFF," HELD UNDISPUTED POSSESSION OF THE BUILDING TONIGHT AFTER ALMOST 24 HOURS OF RIOTING.

SOME OF THE WOMEN HAD GONE BACK TO THEIR CELLS BUT OTHERS WANDERED FROM WINDOW TO WINDOW SHOUTING "WE WANT THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL" AND OCCASIONALLY SINGING "DON'T FENCE ME IN." A POLICE CORDON THROWN AROUND THE BUILDING MADE NO ATTEMPT TO INTERFERE AFTER AN UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO BREAK UP THE DEMONSTRATION WITH TEAR GAS.

EARLIER, A POLICE OFFICER HAD SAID THE SITUATION WAS UNDER CONTROL AND THE WOMEN WERE GOING BACK TO THEIR CELLS, BUT THIS REPORT APPEARED PREMATURE.

30.24-2305

PRACTICALLY ALL WINDOWS IN THE THREE-STORY JAIL WERE BROKEN, THE YARD WAS LITTERED WITH SMASHED FURNITUURE HURLED FROM BETWEEN BARRED WINDOWS, AND THE GLASS IN A LARGE CONSERVATORY WAS DESTROYED BY PIECES OF CHAIRS AND TABLES THROWN BY THE PRISONERS.

THE FIRST DISTURBANCE STARTED AT THE SUNDAY NIGHT MEAL WHEN THE WOMEN CHANTED: "WE WANT GOOD FOOD. WE ARE ON STRIKE."

TEAR GAS BOMBS WERE HURLED, BUT THE PRISONERS COVERED THEIR HEADS WITH TOWELS AND CLOTHING, AND THE GAS HAD NO EFFECT.

THEY STOOD AT THE WINDOWS SHOUTING AND SCREAMING, WHILE BROKEN PIECES OF FURNITURE AND GLASS FLEW THROUGH THE AIR.

THE JAIL IS MANNED BY WOMEN GUARDS WHO WERE POWERLESS TO HALT THE RIOT.

CITY POLICE WERE CALLED, BUT THEY TOO WERE FORCED BACK, AND FINALLY AN APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE WAS SENT TO WINNIPEG FOR A FORCE OF ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

"SCREAMING WOMEN STOOD AT THE WINDOWS ALL DAY," SAID A NEWSPAPER REPORTER. "THE PRISONERS COMPLAINED OF FOOD."

RW919PES

WASHINGTON, APRIL 15-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HAS TOLD FRANCE THAT ANY DISCUSSION OF GERMAN PROBLEMS AT THE IMPENDING PARIS MEETING OF BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS SHOULD COME ONLY AFTER PEACE TREATY DRAFTS WITH FORMER AXIS SATELLITES HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.

A STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER TOLD REPORTERS TODAY THAT SECRETARY BYRNES HAD EXPRESSED THIS VIEW IN ANSWER TO A FRENCH REQUEST THAT GERMAN QUESTIONS--PARTICULARLY THOSE REGARDING DISPOSITION OF THE INDUSTRIAL RUHR AND RHINELAND AREAS--BE PLACED ON THE PARIS AGENDA.

BYRNES SAID HE WOULD NOT OBJECT TO DISCUSSION OF GERMAN QUESTIONS AFTER THE FOREIGN MINISTERS HAD AGREED ON DRAFTS OF PROJECTED PEACE SETTLEMENTS WITH ITALY, ROMANIA, BULGARIA, HUNGARY AND FINLAND.

BYRNES WILL MEET APRIL 25 IN PARIS WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS MOLOTOV OF RUSSIA, BEVIN OF BRITAIN, AND BIDAULT OF FRANCE IN AN ATTEMPT TO REACH AGREEMENT ON THE PEACE TREATY DRAFTS, WHICH SUBSEQUENTLY WILL BE DISCUSSED AT A 21-NATION PEACE CONFERENCE, ALSO TO BE HELD IN PARIS.

FR135PES

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OAK RIDGE, TENN., APRIL 15-(AP)-THE COWS SHOWERED WITH DUST FROM THE FIRST ATOMIC EXPLOSION GOT SOME GRAY HAIR FROM THE EXPERIENCE BUT THEY ARE THRIVING ON OAK RIDGE GRASSLANDS.

"THE COWS HAVE NO MORE GRAY HAIRS AND THERE IS NO KNOWN CHANGE IN THEIR CONDITION," AN ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

"SOME TISSUE HAS BEEN SENT TO ROCHESTER, N.Y., FOR ANALYSIS, TO DETERMINE IF THERE WAS ANY CHANGE OTHER THAN ON THE SURFACE ITSELF.

"WHEN THE ANALYSIS IS COMPLETED WE'LL KNOW IF THE RANGE COWS SUFFERED ANY PERMANENT EFFECTS OF RADIATION SET OFF BY THE ATOMIC EXPLOSION."

WE117PES NM

UNDATED WORLD FOOD

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOOD THAT MEANS LIFE OR DEATH FOR MILLIONS--WHERE TO FIND IT, AND HOW TO DISTRIBUTE IT AND HOLD ITS PRICE WITHIN REACH--WAS A GROWING CONCERN IN AMERICA AND HUNGRY LANDS ABROAD YESTERDAY (MONDAY).

IN THE UNITED STATES EMPHASIS WAS ON MEANS OF HOLDING DOWN PRICES, ELIMINATING BLACK MARKETS, PROVIDING EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF AVAILABLE SUPPLIES AND WAYS TO AID FAMINE AREAS ABROAD.

BLACK MARKETS AND CROP PROSPECTS HIGHLIGHTED FOOD NEWS FROM ELSEWHERE.

IN VIENNA HERBERT HOOVER, HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S FOOD COMMISSION, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE UNITED STATES, WITH ONLY EIGHT PER CENT OF THE WORLD POPULATION, WOULD PROVIDE HALF THE FOOD TO FAMINE AREAS DURING THE PRESENT CRISIS.

FOOD DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS COUNTRY:

MEAT--THE GOVERNMENT AIMED A DOUBLE BLOW AT A MEAT BLACK MARKET. FBI AGENTS BEGAN TO INVESTIGATE REPORTS THAT SOME PACKERS WERE DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT BY PAYING BLACK MARKET PRICES FOR CATTLE AND STILL COLLECTING GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES. THE OPA RESTORED A SLAUGHTER QUOTA SYSTEM IN EFFECT DURING THE WAR--A MOVE DESIGNED TO "SHARE THE LIVESTOCK". A PACKING COMPANY EXECUTIVE TOLD THE SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE, IN ARGUING FOR REMOVAL OF MEAT PRICE CONTROLS, THAT THE MEAT SITUATION WAS "A NATIONAL SCANDAL" WHICH MADE PROHIBITION "LOOK LIKE PETTY CRIME."

IN NEW YORK, ENTERING EASTER WEEK WITH LOWEST MEAT SUPPLIES IN YEARS, MEYER STERN, PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS UNION OFFICIAL, DECLARED BIG PACKERS WERE ATTEMPTING TO "SMASH PRICE CONTROL ON MEAT" BY REFUSING TO BUY AND SLAUGHTER AVAILABLE LIVESTOCK.

DAIRY PRODUCTS--STABILIZATION DIRECTOR CHESTER BOWLES REVISED THE DAIRY SUBSIDY PROGRAM WITH THE AVOWED INTENT OF INCREASING BUTTER OUTPUT AND HOLDING OFF A PRICE INCREASE IN MILK, BUTTER AND CHEESE. HIS ORDER BANS SALE OF WHIPPING CREAM, AND LIMITS USE OF BUTTERFAT IN ICE CREAM, AS WAS DONE DURING THE WAR.

WHEAT--JOHN T.MCCARTHY, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN BAKERS ASSOCIATION, TOLD THE SENATE SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE THAT RATIONING OR A BLACK MARKET IN BREAD WAS PROBABLE IF THE GOVERNMENT REDUCED SUPPLIES OF WHEAT AND FLOUR FOR U.S. USE BY 25 PER CENT, AS WAS CONTEMPLATED. UNRRA DIRECTOR GENERAL FIORELLO H.LA GUARDIA SAID HE WAS DISAPPOINTED THAT THE AMERICAN-BRITISH COMBINED FOOD BOARD HAD CANCELLED A CONFERENCE WITH HIM ON THE WORLD FOOD SITUATION. THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THAT THREE AMERICAN LIBERTY SHIPS WERE CARRYING GRAIN FROM RUSSIA TO FRANCE AND ENOUGH OTHERS WOULD BE AVAILABLE TO TRANSPORT THE 500,000 BUSHELS WHICH THE SOVIETS PROMISED THE FRENCH. IN NEW YORK STANLEY BAAR, LIQUOR TRADE ORGANIZATION EXECUTIVE, ASSERTED THAT NO ESSENTIAL FOOD GRAIN WAS BEING USED TO MAKE LIQUOR.

CORN--THE WORLD CROP FOR 1945-1946 WAS ESTIMATED BY THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT AT 5,050 MILLION BUSHELS, SMALLEST SINCE 1941.

CONSERVATION--ERIC JOHNSTON, PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALLED ON LOCAL AFFILIATES TO DO THEIR UTMOST IN PROMOTING FOOD CONSERVATION IN ORDER TO AID FAMINE AREAS.

DEVELOPMENT ABROAD:

VIENNA--HOOVER SAID AUSTRIA WAS AS MUCH IN NEED OF FOOD AS POLAND, A COUNTRY HE PREVIOUSLY SAID HAD THE WORST SITUATION IN ALL EUROPE. HE SAID AMERICA ALONE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO FILL AUSTRIA'S NEEDS. BRITAIN AND THE U.S., HE SAID, HAVE GIVEN TO UNRRA THE FULL QUOTA OF FOOD PROMISED FOR AUSTRIA BUT RUSSIA HAS NOT.

MUNICH--BAVARIAN FARMERS ARE ACCUSED BY SOME U.S.MILITARY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES OF HOARDING THOUSANDS OF TONS OF FOOD OR DIVERTING IT INTO BLACK MARKETS WHILE HUNGRY CITIES CALL FOR MORE FOOD FROM THE UNITED STATES.

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HAVANA--ESTIMATES OF CUBA'S 1946 SUGAR CROP CUT 100,000 TO 150,000 TONS BECAUSE OF SUB-NORMAL RAINFALL.

LONDON--SOLDIERS BEGAN MOVING LONDON'S MEAT AND EGG SUPPLIES AT THE BIG SMITHFIELD MARKET AFTER A WEEK-LONG STRIKE BY PROVISION WORKERS, AND 2,750 MORE WORKERS WALKED OUT IN PROTEST.

COPENHAGEN--SOME MEAT HELD IN STORAGE FOR SUMMER CONSUMPTION WILL BE OFFERED FOR EXPORT TO FRANCE, HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

NEW DELHI--U.S.COMMISSIONER TO INDIA, GEORGE R.MERRELL, SAID HE HAD REPORTED NOTHING ABOUT FOOD CONDITIONS IN INDIA THAT WOULD REFLECT "SUCH OPTIMISM AS IS APPARENT" IN RECENT STATEMENTS OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN, WHO AT A RECENT NEWS CONFERENCE REPORTED IMPROVEMENT IN WORLD FOOD PROSPECTS AND CITED RECENT RAINS IN INDIA.

VANCOUVER, B.C.--CAPT.H.C.GIBBS OF THE U.S.VICTORY FAIRMONT SAID HE HAD 1,200 POUNDS OF SURPLUS BUTTER ABOARD HIS SHIP WHICH WOULD BE TAKEN TO ENGLAND AND THEN BACK TO THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION TOLD HIM IT HAD NO USE FOR IT. IN WASHINGTON WSA OFFICIALS SAID THEY DOUBTED HE HAD RECEIVED SUCH INSTRUCTIONS SINCE THAT WOULD BE CONTRARY TO WSA POLICY.

VX/LT820PES

VOTE ON IRAN BLOCKED BY SEC.-GENERAL LIE

Question Goes To Experts

Lie Contends Case Now Has No Right On Agenda.

MOVE SURPRISE TO DELEGATES

Council Expects To Report Tomorrow — Charges Against Spain Up Today.

By Max Harrelson

NEW YORK, April 16. (AP)—The United Nations Security Council decided today to tackle the controversial Spanish question tomorrow after a surprise move by Secretary-General Trygve Lie temporarily blocked action on Russia's attempt to close the Iranian case.

After a two-hour debate in which U. S. Delegate Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., intimated he believed Russia had exerted pressure to get Iran to withdraw her complaint, the council decided it could not take a vote on the Russian motion for at least two days.

It then adjourned until 3 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, tomorrow when it will take up Poland's charge that Franco Spain is threatening world peace—the only other matter on the agenda.

Lie Submits Legal Opinion

Lie unexpectedly entered the Iranian case by submitting a legal opinion, which in effect agreed with Russia's contention that the council had no right to keep the case on the agenda.

His opinion came as Russia apparently faced defeat, with eight of the council's 11 votes lined up against her and advocating that the question be kept on the agenda until May 6, the date on which Russia has promised to have all Red Army troops out of Iran.

Lie contended that since Iran has withdrawn her complaint against Russia no dispute exists and said "it may well be" that there is no way the council can keep the case on the agenda under terms of the United Nations charter.

Question Goes To Experts

Chairman Quo Tai-Chi immediately referred his opinion to the council's committee of experts on rules and procedure with instructions that the committee report back to the council by Thursday.

The members were agreed that no vote could be taken until they had received the opinion of the experts and some suggested the council should adjourn until Thursday or Friday.

Russia, Poland and France insisted, however, that the council meet tomorrow to start on the Spanish question.

Stettinius, opening today's resumed discussions on the Iranian case, expressed the view that Iran's withdrawal of her complaint against Russia would not prevent the council from keeping jurisdiction of the case.

Stettinius Refers To Troops

"The council cannot ignore the fact," he declared, "that the sudden reversal of the Iranian government of the position which it has steadfastly maintained until yesterday occurred while Soviet troops were still physically in Iran."

Replying to Soviet delegate Andrei A. Gromyko's statement yesterday in which Gromyko expressed doubt that the United States and the United Kingdom wanted to settle the Iranian case, Stettinius said:

He Answers Gromyko

"My government, throughout the conduct of this so-called Iranian case, has had only one motive in mind at any time, and that was fulfilling the objective of the Charter of the United Nations.

"Both Secretary of State Byrnes and I have scrupulously refrained from questioning the motives of any member, and I shall therefore not pursue this aspect of the matter further."

He then reiterated his opposition to Russia's motion to expunge the Iranian case from the agenda.

"In the opinion of the United States government—and apparently of other members who spoke to this point yesterday—it would be unwise for the Council to drop the Iranian matter from its agenda, in spite of the fact that the parties concerned have requested it to do so."

Gromyko Says Stettinius Illogical

Gromyko then took the floor, declaring that the position of Stettinius was "quite illogical."

"I observe," he declared, "that the delegate from the United States sacrifices logic in order to prolong and inflate the so-called Iranian question."

When the translator had finished repeating his remarks in English, Gromyko asked for a re-translation of one point, adding:

"I called things by their names in my remarks of yesterday and I did not expect Mr. Stettinius to agree with me."

Lie's opinion apparently had little effect upon the views of the delegates. After it was read, both Stettinius and Foreign Minister Eelco N. Van Kleffens of the Netherlands indicated their positions were unchanged.

Quo also declared his opposition to the move to have the case stricken from the agenda. The others who had opposed Russia—the United Kingdom, Australia, Mexico, Brazil and Egypt—made no remarks today.

Three Consider Opinion Important

Russia, Poland and France, however, emphasized that they considered the opinion highly important. Poland is supporting Russia's motion and French delegate Henri Bonnet had offered a resolution of his own which also would delete the case from the agenda, but would provide for a report to the General Assembly in September.

Informed quarters expected the Council to become involved in a technical dispute over Lie's opinion when it receives the report of the committee of experts.

This committee is made up of 11 members, one representing each of the nations of the Council. The committee may have difficulty getting together on a report. Then, whatever opinion the experts hand up is subject to approval by the Council.

Bonnet has served notice that he would press for a vote on his resolution before action is taken on Gromyko's motion.

Lange Would Open Spanish Debate

It was understood that Polish delegate Oscar Lange would open the debate on the Spanish question tomorrow by presenting his government's charges in more detail than he did in his letter to the Council last week.

Bonnet indicated he would support Lange with a "lengthy" statement of France's position.

Fernando De Los Rios, representative of the Spanish government in exile, attended today's session and later conferred with the representatives of France, Mexico and Poland.

There was some speculation that De Los Rios might have made available to Bonnet the mysterious document he spoke of last week, containing alleged proofs that Spain had aggressive plans against France.

Soviet Russia and Mexico also were expected to back Poland's charges.

Neither the United States nor Great Britain was expected to object to full discussion of the Spanish question, although both have indicated they feel the Franco problem is an internal affair for Spain alone and does not fall within the jurisdiction of the security council.

'Dispute' Status

F. CARPENTER

New York, April 16 (AP)—France proposed a compromise solution of the new Russian crisis in the United Nations Security Council today and the secretary general informed the Council that there may be no way by which the Council may keep the Iranian case before it.

Trygve Lie, secretary general, gave his opinion to the Council in a memorandum that was read after presentation of the French proposal to turn the matter over to the secretary general for a report.

Lie's memorandum was referred to the committee of experts for a report within two days.

Lie's Memorandum

The main points of Lie's memorandum were:

1. The Council had made no finding that a dispute actually existed.

2. In view of this the only possible action was to order an investigation under the Charter. This had not been done.

3. Iran has asked the Council to drop the complaint.

The French Proposal

Carying out his intention announced late yesterday to make such a proposal, Henri Bonnet, the French delegate, handed in his resolution before the Council convened this morning.

Bonnet proposed that the Council take note of Iran's withdrawal of its case against Russia. He also proposed that the Council note the agreement reached between Iran and Russia by which Russia promised unconditionally to withdraw its soldiers from Iran before May 6.

Then Bonnet moved that the Council request Secretary General Lie to collect the necessary information on the case in order to make a report to the General Assembly, which meets here next September 3.

The time for the report was not specified in the resolution.

Russia Wants Case Dropped

The controversy arose over Russia's fight to dismiss the Iranian case, during which the Soviet delegate had bluntly expressed "doubt" that the United States and Britain wanted a peaceful settlement.

The United States and British delegates contended that the case had been settled for the time being by the Council's April 4 resolution to defer it until May 6 and that it was only before the Council again on Russia's insistence.

At the outset of today's meeting at least seven of the eleven Council members were lined up against Russia's move to drop the Iranian case.

In a round of sharply worded speeches yesterday, Poland and France were the only nations to give Russia any measure of support.

Gromyko's Jab

Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromoyko wound up his case before the Council last night by declaring that United States Delegate Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and Britain's Sir Alexander Cadogan had confirmed his doubt that their countries have "a real and genuine desire to see a peaceful solution of the differences between the Soviet Union and Iran."

Stettinius and Cadogan icily denied that their governments were attempting to forestall a peaceful settlement.

Stettinius added: "I have merely attempted to explain to the Council the reasons why it was impossible for the United States Government to support a request that was before the Council, put by the Soviet delegation."

Briton Blames Gromyko

Cadogan declared the British wanted to settle the Iranian question and thought they had found the solution in the Council's resolution of April 4 to keep the issue tabled for reconsideration May 6.

"Who has brought it up now?" Cadogan demanded. "It is the Soviet delegate alone, himself, who has demanded that the Council rescind its own resolution. If he had not done that, we should have heard, I hope, no more of the Iranian question."

The American position for retaining the Russian-Iranian case remained unchanged after Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala handed in a letter from his Government yesterday withdrawing Iran's complaint against Russia but making no recommendation concerning the Council's further interest in the issue.

The Majority Stand

The Council majority held that the basis of the complaint remained: Soviet troops continued in Iran after the expiration of the

Council Head Asserts Issue Lacks Formal

30.24-2307

treaty calling for their evacuation by last March 2, and they are there over a protest Iran lodged with the Council in London last January.

The majority leadership made clear that the Iranian issue would be dropped before May 6 only if it is assured that all Soviet troops have left Iran.

With Stettinius leading off for the United States, delegates of the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Australia, Egypt, Mexico and Brazil joined the opposition to Russia's demands.

Poland's Proposal

Delegate Oscar Lange, of Poland, qualified his indorsement of the Russian proposal by declaring the Council should deal the Iranian case with the proviso that it could be reopened if necessary.

French Ambassador Bonnet likewise tended to favor dismissal of the case but proposed that Secretary General be be instructed to submit any subsequent reports concerning Iran.

Surprise In Tehran

Russia needed seven affirmative votes to strike the case from the agenda, but appeared likely to obtain no more than three on the basis of yesterday's debate. China's Dr. Quo Tai-chi did not speak on the issue yesterday.

[Iran's withdrawal of her complaint occasioned some surprise in Tehran's foreign diplomatic circles and prompted one former Right-wing member of the Majlis (Parliament) to exclaim: "Our country has been sold out!" Persons close to the Iranian Government, however, contended that the issue had been settled by the Russian-Iranian agreement.]

Gromyko gave no intimation of what he might do if his demand is formally voted down, but observers discounted the possibility of another walkout. They expressed the belief that Russia would want to be represented during debate on a Polish move for action against the Franco regime in Spain, which is next on the agenda.

culties.

I submit the views herein expressed to you for such use as you may care to make of them. (NY TRIB.)

On March 18, 1946, the Iranian representative brought to the attention of the Security Council, pursuant to Article 35, paragraph 1, of the Charter, "a dispute between Iran and the U. S. S. R., the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security." On April 4 the Council "resolved that the Council defer further proceedings on the Iranian appeal until May 6." On April 15 the Iranian representative informed the Security Council that the Iranian government "withdraws its complaints from the Security Council." Previously the Soviet representative had requested "that the Iranian question should be removed from the agenda of the Security Council."

The issue considered yesterday in the Security Council is whether the question can properly be retained on the agenda in view of the fact that both parties now have requested that it be removed.

The powers of the Security Council are set forth in Chapter VI of the Charter in the following manner:

Under Article 33 the Council may call upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by negotiation, inquiry, etc. Under Article 34 it may investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute. Under Article 36 it may recommend appropriate procedures for the settlement of a dispute under Article 33, or of a situation of like nature. Under Article 37 the Council may decide to take action under Article 36 if it deems that the continuance of a dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. Finally, under Article 38 it may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to pacific settlements.

It is to be noted that the Security Council can be seized of a dispute or situation in one of three ways:

1. Under Article 35 by a state.

2. Under Article 34 by the Security Council itself.

3. Under Article 99 by the Secretary General.

In the present case Article 99 is obviously not applicable. The Security Council has taken no action under Article 34, i. e., it has not ordered an investigation, which is the only action possible under that article. It is therefore not applicable at this time and cannot become applicable until an investigation is ordered.

The Council was originally seized of the dispute under Article 35, paragraph 1. Now that Iran has withdrawn its complaints, the Council can take no action under Articles 33, 36, 37 or 38, since the necessary conditions for applying these articles (namely, a dispute between two or more parties) do not exist. The only article under which it can act at all is Article 34. But that article, as has already been said, can only be invoked by a vote to investigate, which has not been taken or even suggested in this case.

It is therefore arguable that following withdrawal by the Iranian representative, the question is automatically removed from the agenda, unless:

a. The Security Council votes an investigation under Article 34, or

b. A member brings it up as a situation or dispute under Article 35, or

c. The Council proceeds under Article 36, paragraph 1, which would appear to require a preliminary finding that a dispute exists under Article 33, or that there is a "situation of like nature."

An argument which may be made against the view of automatic removal from the agenda is that once a matter is brought to the attention of the Council, it is no longer a matter solely between the original parties, but one in which the Council collectively has an interest, as representing the whole of the United Nations. This may well be true; but, it would appear that the only way in which, under the Charter, the Council can exercise that interest, is under Article 34, or under Article 36, paragraph 1. Since the Council has not chosen to invoke Article 34 in the only way in which it can be invoked, i. e., through voting an investigation, and has not chosen to invoke Article 36, paragraph 1, by deciding that a dispute exists under Article 33 or that there is a situation of like nature, it may well be that there is no way in which it can remain seized of the matter.

TRYGVE LIE.

Transcript of Yesterday's Proceedings in the U. N. Security Council

The provisional official transcript of the thirty-third meeting of the United Nations Security Council, held yesterday at Hunter College, follows:

President

(Dr. Quo, China):

I declare the thirty-third meeting of the Security Council open. Item 2 (a) (b) (c), covering documents S/30, S/33 and S/37, and Item 3, (a) (b), namely letter from the Polish Ambassador to the Secretary General, dated 8 April, 1946; Document S/32 and a letter from the Polish Ambassador to the Secretary General, dated 9 April, 1946; Document S/34. If there is no observation, it is adopted.

Now, in regard to Item 2, namely the Iranian case, I have just received a draft resolution from the French representative which has been circulated and which I will ask you [Interpreter] to please read, and also I have received a memorandum from the Secretary General to the President of the Council, which I will also ask you [Interpreter] to read. [Interpreter read as follows:]

In connection with the Iranian question I have two documents which have been distributed to the members of the Council and to which I would draw your attention. The first is a draft resolution tabled by the delegate of France, which is as follows:

The Security Council,

Having again considered at its meetings of the 15 and 16 April the question which it had placed on its agenda on 26 March, 1946, at the request of the Government of Iran and which formed the subject of its resolution of 4 April;

Takes note of the letter dated 14 April addressed to it by the representative of the Government of Iran in which the latter informs the Security Council of the withdrawal of his complaint;

Notes that an agreement has been reached between the two Governments concerned;

Requests the Secretary General to collect the necessary information in order to complete the Security Council's report to the Assembly, in accordance with Article 24 of the Charter, on the manner in which it dealt with the case placed on its agenda on 26 March last at the request, now withdrawn, of the Government of Iran.

Second Communication

The second is a communication addressed to myself, the President of the Security Council, from the Secretary General. It is as follows:

I feel it desirable to present to you my views with respect to the legal aspects of the question of the retention of the Iranian case on the agenda of the Security Council. The decision taken by the Council in this matter may institute an important precedent for the future, and it seems to me advisable to consider it most carefully in order to avoid a precedent which may cause later difficulties.

I submit the views herein expressed to you for such use as you may care to make of them.

On March 28, 1946, the Iranian representative brought to the attention of the Security Council, pursuant to Article 35, Paragraph 1, of the Charter, a dispute between Iran and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the continuance of which was likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. On April 8 the Council resolved that the Council defer further proceedings on the Iranian appeal until May 6. On April 15 the Iranian representative informed the Security Council that the Iranian Government withdraws its complaint from the Security Council. Previously the Soviet representative had requested that the Iranian question should be removed from the agenda of the Security Council.

The issue considered yesterday in the Security Council is whether the question can properly be retained on the agenda in view of the fact that both parties now have requested that it be removed.

The powers of the Security Council are set forth in Chapter VI of the Charter in the following manner:

Under Article 33 the Council may call upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by negotiations, inquiry, etc. Under Article 34 it may investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute. Under Article 36 it may recommend appropriate procedures for the settlement of a dispute under Article 33 or of a situation of like nature. Under Article 37 the Council may decide to take action under Article 36 if it deems that the continuance of a dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. And finally, under Article 38 it may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to pacific settlement.

Manner of Raising Issue

It is to be noted that the Security Council can be seized of a dispute or situation in one of three ways: (1) under Article 35 by a state; (2) under Article 34 by the Security Council itself, and (3) under Article 99 by the Secretary General.

In the present case Article 99 is obviously not applicable. The Security Council has taken no action under Article 34; that is, it has not ordered an investigation, which is the only action possible under that article. It is therefore not applicable at this time and cannot become applicable until an investigation is ordered.

The Council was originally seized of the dispute under Article 35 Paragraph 1. Now that Iran has withdrawn its complaint the Council can take no action under Article 33, Article 36, Article 37 or Article 38, since the necessary conditions for applying these articles, namely a dispute, between two or more parties, do not exist. The only article under which it can act at all is Article 34. But that article, as has already been said, can only be invoked by a vote to investigate, which has not been taken or even suggested in this case. It is therefore arguable that, following withdrawal by the Iranian representative, the question is automatically removed from the agenda unless the Security Council votes (a) investigation under Article 34 or (b) a member brings it up as a situation or dispute under Article 35 or (c) the Council proceeds under Article 36, Paragraph 1, which would appear to require a preliminary finding that a dispute exists under Article 33, or that there is "a situation of like nature."

An argument which may be made against the view of automatic removal from the agenda is that once a matter is brought to the attention of the Council, it is no longer a matter solely between the original parties but one in which the Council collectively has an interest, as representing the whole of the United Nations. This may well be true; but it would appear that the only way in which, under the Charter, the Council can exercise that interest is under Article 34, or under Article 36 Paragraph 1. Since the Council has not chosen to invoke Article 34 in the only way in which it can be invoked, i. e., through voting an investigation, and has not chosen to invoke Article 36, Paragraph 1, by deciding that a dispute exists under Article 33 or that there is a situation of like nature, it may well be that there is no way in which it can remain seized of the matter.

Mr. Quo resumes:

In regard to the Secretary General's memorandum to the President, I suggest that it be referred to the Committee of Experts for examination and report before the Council takes any action on it. I just got it as I came into this room, so the other members have had no chance to study it, nor have I had a chance myself. If that is agreeable to the members, I suggest that we refer it to the Committee of Experts.

Mr. Gromyko, Soviet Union:

I should like to know, Mr. President, whether you wish to set any time limit for the report on this subject of the Committee of Experts. I think that a period of two days should be enough for the Committee of Experts to study this document.

PRESIDENT: I think that is agreeable to me, if it is to the rest of the members, that the Committee of Experts is to report to the Council, say, by Thursday.

If there is no objection, that suggestion is adopted.

Now, I think we will continue with the discussion where we left off yesterday, and I call on the representative of the United States.

Lie's Letter to U. N. on Iranian Dispute

Here is the text of the letter to the President of the United Nations Security Council from Secretary General Trygve Lie covering the question of the retention of the Iranian case on the agenda of the Security Council:

I feel it desirable to present to you my views with respect to the legal aspects of the question of the retention of the Iranian case on the agenda of the Security Council. The decision taken by the Council in this matter may institute an important precedent for the future, and it seems to me advisable to consider it most carefully in order to avoid a precedent which may cause later difficulties.

Mr. Stettinius, United States:

Mr. President, the Soviet delegate yesterday questioned the motives of the United States in this case. I am genuinely sorry he has done this, because I feel deeply that the membership of this great Council carries a tremendous responsibility. In my view, we should all avoid indulging in accusations against the motives of any of the United Nations.

My Government, throughout the conduct of this so-called Iranian case, has had only one motive in mind at any time, and that was fulfilling the objective of the Charter of the United Nations. Both Secretary of State [James F.] Byrnes and I have scrupulously refrained from questioning the motives of any member, and I shall therefore not pursue this aspect of the matter further but shall turn to the merits of the actual question before us.

The question before us is the request of the Soviet representative that the case should be stricken immediately from the agenda of the Council. I would like to point out in this connection that the Soviet representative continues to maintain the contention set forth in his letter of April 6 that the entire Council action, including the resolution of April 4, was illegal and not in conformity with the Charter. I think the Council, in considering the Soviet proposal, should not allow the subsequent Iranian request received on April 15 for the withdrawal of the complaint to divert its attention from this unjustifiable charge.

It has been stated that the mere withdrawal of a complaint by a member of the United Nations in itself prevents the Council from retaining the question on its agenda. I cannot agree with this interpretation that it is not within the power of the Council to continue this matter on the agenda despite the withdrawal of its complaint by the Iranian Government.

In view of this power of the Council, the only question is whether or not the present circumstances justify a reversal of the resolution of April 4. In the opinion of the United States Government—and apparently of other members who spoke to this point yesterday—it would be unwise for the Council to drop the Iranian matter from its agenda, in spite of the fact that the parties concerned have requested to do so.

I believe it has been made clear to the members of the Council that the principal factor in this case, and the one which, from the Iranian Government's own standpoint, led it to bring this case first to this table, has been the actual presence of Soviet forces in Iran after the expiration of the tripartite treaty and against the protest of the Iranian Government. The Council cannot ignore the fact that the sudden reversal by the Iranian Government of the position which it has steadfastly maintained until yesterday occurred while Soviet troops were still physically in Iran.

I would like to add one more point, Mr. President. The retention of this matter on the agenda as provided by the resolution of April 4 does not, as some members of the Council have implied, constitute any infringement of the sovereign rights or independence of Iran, nor interfere in the agreements already reached between the parties. On the contrary, it affords to them the opportunity of demonstrating to the Council and to the world that the confidence reposed by the Council in the assurances received in this matter is fully justified. Procedures set forth in the resolution of April 4 will make it possible on May 6 or before, if the withdrawal is completed before that date, for the Council to dispose of this case in conformity with its responsibilities under the Charter.

PRESIDENT: Is there any other member who wishes to speak?

Mr. Gromyko, Soviet Union:

I have one or two remarks to make, Mr. President. In my statement of yesterday I pointed out that it was impossible to desire a quick and calm and peaceful settlement of the difference between the Soviet Union and Iran and, at the same time, to insist on keeping this so-called question on the agenda of the Security Council. This is so because it is now known to all here that the Soviet and Iranian Governments had reached an understanding on all the questions at issue between them.

Yesterday I spoke quite clearly, but the delegate of the United States has himself taken up a position which is quite illogical. I did not expect Mr. Stettinius to express himself in agreement with me, and I am not surprised at the statement that he has made. However, I must draw the attention of the Council to the illogical character of the position adopted by the delegate of the United States.

Until now the request of the Soviet Government for the exclusion of this so-called Iranian question from the agenda of the Security Council was met by the United States with the argument that this request would not be granted since the Iranian Government did not agree to it. It was alleged that that was the chief obstacle to the granting of this request. That argument was put forward repeatedly by Mr. Byrnes, as can be verified by reference to the records of our meetings. Now, however, the situation has completely changed. Not only the Soviet Government but the Iranian Government itself has asked that the question be withdrawn from the agenda.

From this situation, I submit, that the only logical conclusion is that the question should not figure on the agenda since the question does not exist. However, I observe that the delegate of the United States sacrifices logic in order to prolong and inflate the so-called Iranian question.

[When the translator had finished Mr. Gromyko spoke as follows:]

I wish to ask for a re-translation of one of the points that I have just made, Mr. President: "I called things by their names in my remarks of yesterday and I did not expect Mr. Stettinius to agree with me."

PRESIDENT: Does any other member wish to speak on this subject?

Dr. van Kleffens, The Netherlands:

Reduced to its simplest terms, the issue seems to me to be this: Who is master of the Council's agenda, the Council or states who are parties to a dispute or a situation? Simple logic, it seems to me, is enough to give the answer. It could only be the Council who determines what is and what is not on the agenda. Not the parties, but the Council admits a question to the agenda; not the party, but the Council alone can strike it off. This is borne out and enforced by the Charter, which clearly gives several organs of the United Nations duties and powers independent of the will of the parties to a dispute. The Assembly has such powers and duties, the Council has them and the Secretary General has them.

It has been said that this adoption impels [impairs] the sovereignty of the member states. I share Mr. Stettinius' view that it does not. The members are not more than the Council. Members have their rights and duties, and the Council has its rights and duties.

Finally—now I want to lift the argument again on the level of consideration of a general nature, quite apart from the Iranian case—I think it is my duty to point out how dangerous is the opinion in its implications that the parties are sole judges as to whether or not a matter stays or does not stay on the agenda. I am afraid, Mr. Chairman, that if that interpretation were accepted, the door would henceforth be wide open to abuse, for in cases between great powers, cases between smaller powers and especially in matters dividing greater than [and] smaller powers, there would then be every incentive to bring diplomatic pressure to bear, in order that the question placed before the Council be withdrawn from the agenda by the parties who requested it to be placed on the agenda. Surely that is not the spirit of the Charter.

It may be argued that such pressure can just as well be brought to bear in a previous phase—the phase before a matter comes before the Security Council, in order to prevent it to [from] being submitted to the Council. That may be so, although I am positive that it is generally held that no unfriendly act may ever be implied in the submission of a matter to the Council. But however this may be, we do not want to see the door open for more undue application of diplomatic force than is unavoidable.

The interpretation which I advocate is the only one which seems to me to be in accord with the letter and spirit of the Charter and with plain logic. I repeat, that not a party, but the Council itself, admits a matter to the agenda of the Council. Similarly, I think it is incontrovertible that the Council alone decide whether the application of the party to strike a matter off the agenda of the Council should or should not be granted. For these reasons, I must adhere to the interpretation which I explained yesterday, which I have the honor of sharing with so many other of my eminent colleagues.

Mr. Stettinius, United States:

I would like, Mr. President, just to say this, that I feel, in response to the last remarks of the representative of the Soviet Union, that I am sure that if he would read carefully the resolution of April 4 he would find that there are many other reasons set forth, than those mentioned by him as to the action advanced by the United States delegation.

President (Dr. Quo, China):

I think every member of the Council has expressed his view on the Soviet representative's request for the exclusion of the Iranian case from the agenda. As the representative of China, I would like to make a few brief observations.

The suggestion has been made that if the Iranian case was not withdrawn from the agenda as requested by the parties concerned, it would mean that a nation was denied the right to withdraw a complaint which it had once lodged before the Council. But this Council is under an obligation to interest itself in questions coming within the scope of the Charter; corelative to that obligation, I think this Council has a right to determine the time and manner in which to examine a problem properly placed before it, whether such a problem is brought up by member states or taken up by the Council on its own initiative. In the present case the announcement of an agreement by the Soviet Government and by the Iranian Government encourages me and, I think, all the members of the Council to think that by May 6 the situation will have resolved itself in a manner satisfactory to the parties concerned and in consonance with the spirit of the Charter. And I think I express the earnest expectation of the majority of the representatives at this table when I say that I hope this Council will by May 6 be relieved of any further necessity to discuss the Iranian question.

If the Soviet representative's motion is to put to vote, which I propose to do now, I will stand by the April 4 resolution.

I now ask the Council to vote.

Dr. LANGE (POLAND): Mr. President, a point of order.

M. BONNET (FRANCE): Point of order, too.

PRESIDENT: Perhaps before I put the Soviet representative's motion to a vote, I should consult the wishes of the Council as to whether we should wait until we have received the report from the Committee of Experts on the memorandum submitted to me by the Secretary General. It is for the Council to decide.

M. Bonnet, France:

Mr. President, that is just what I wanted to ask you, namely, whether we should ask the Committee of Experts to submit their report before attempting to pronounce ourselves on this question. Otherwise it would be difficult for me to understand the procedure that we are following today. I stated my opinion on this matter yesterday, and despite the arguments that have been put forward, I still hold this opinion: that the Council should not keep on its agenda a question of which the withdrawal has been asked for by both the parties concerned, and particularly in a case in which the party which has brought the complaint or appeal to the Council has itself clearly asked for its withdrawal from the agenda, as in this case. I think it would be dangerous for the United Nations and the Security Council to inaugurate any other practice in this connection.

I do not agree with my friend, the delegate of Holland, in this matter. I think that his interpretation is opposed to the terms of the Charter, and in particular to the terms of Article 33. The Charter, moreover, gives us an abundance of means for placing matters on the agenda of the Security Council, and I think we should be satisfied with using these means to put questions on the agenda if and when we consider that necessary.

That was my position yesterday, and it is still my position today, and I think that the memorandum submitted by the Secretary General will be found to give me some support in this point of view. I therefore ask that before finally pronouncing ourselves on this question we should await the report of the Committee of Experts on the memorandum submitted by the Secretary General.

When we resume, in the light of this report, our discussion of the subject on Thursday, I shall ask that my draft resolution be voted upon first. I shall be prepared to make slight modifications if that is found necessary in the light of the report of the Committee of Experts, which may clarify certain juridical aspects of the question.

Dr. Lange, Poland:

I asked to speak to a point of order because I wanted to express my astonishment at today's procedure. The Secretary General has submitted to us a legal opinion with a proposal that the opinion be studied by the Committee of Experts, and then we went on discussing as if the Secretary General's opinion did not exist. I submit to the attention of this Council that the Secretary General is an important official of the United Nations, invested with special and important powers by the Charter, and that we cannot vote now as if his opinion did not count or exist. The Security Council is a body which operates under certain rules of law which are given by the Charter. Now, some members of the Council may hold the Charter to be imperfect. That is all right. Everybody is entitled to such an opinion, and at the earliest General Assembly they can submit their proposals to change certain articles of the Charter but until that happens the Charter is law for us, and we cannot make decisions which would be contrary to the Charter, and I think this limits the degree of freedom of our actions and decisions. Therefore, I submit that we do not vote today upon the proposal submitted by the delegate of the Soviet Union but that we first hear the report of the Committee of Experts.

President (Dr. Quo, China):

I am quite agreeable to the suggestion that we cannot take a vote upon a Soviet representative's motion until we have heard from the Committee of Experts on the examination of the memorandum from the Secretary General. The reason why I proposed that we should take a vote was because yesterday I had Mr. Gromyko's agreement to have the matter put to a vote. But, in view of the further developments and the memorandum submitted by the Secretary General, I am quite willing to have the voting postponed.

In regard to the observation from my Polish colleague that the Secretary General is a very important official of the secretariat, in that there is no disagreement, no difference on my part. But I would like to point out to him that in Chapter XV, Article 97, it is expressly stated that, "The Secretary General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the organization." So whatever observations we may receive from him, and I am sure the Council will wish to give due weight and due consideration to his observations, the decision remains with the Council.

Mr. Gromyko, Soviet Union:

In your recent remarks, Mr. President, you touched upon three questions, and on all three I think that your interpretation was not quite precise and not quite correct. The Council has before it now not only the proposal of the Soviet delegation, as was the situation yesterday; the Security Council has now before it also the fact that the Iranian Government has withdrawn its complaint submitted to the Security Council. I ask, Mr. President, how we can ignore or forget this all-important fact in dealing with the subject which we have been discussing now for two days.

My second point is this: We have decided to refer the memorandum of the Secretary General to the Committee of Experts for its opinion. I would ask how, in view of this decision, we can also proceed now to vote on this question which is dealt with in the memorandum submitted to the Committee for its opinion. I have no objection to taking a vote on any question in the Council at any time, even in this meeting. But in this particular case in which we have submitted this memorandum to the Committee of Experts, I think it is quite impossible for us to consider voting at this stage on the subject dealt with in that memorandum. The two propositions are mutually exclusive.

My third point concerns the functions of the Secretary General, a question which arose incidentally in our discussion of the main subject. I submit, Mr. President, that the functions of the Secretary General are much more extensive and more important than you suggested, and I think reference to only one article of the Charter will suffice to make this clear. Article 99 of the Charter states that "the Secretary General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security." I think it is clear from that, Mr. President, that the Secretary General has not only the right but the duty to report to the Security Council on aspects of any question which is before the Council.

President (Dr. Quo, China):

My Soviet colleague will allow me to observe that the only thing which makes me perhaps not quite precise or correct is the question of the Secretary General's memorandum which I did not at first take into consideration when I proposed that a vote

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...should be taken, but then I immediately realized my error, so I was quite ready to postpone the question of voting. But as regards the Iranian withdrawal, that was the very first thing that at yesterday's meeting our attention was called to, and a discussion on that also took place, and you had agreed to have the vote taken long after the discussion proceeded, so when you agreed to have the vote taken yesterday, it was late in the afternoon in the meeting. So I did not forget the fact of the Iranian's withdrawal, but the only thing that escaped my mind was the memorandum which the Secretary General submitted which I afterward realized should be studied before a vote should be taken.

Now I think it is agreed that no further discussion on the Iranian question can be taken until a report from the Committee of Experts is received and we have fixed the time on it for Thursday. Then it requires to be circulated and to be studied by the various members, so I take it that the earliest we can meet to discuss further the Iranian question would be next Friday and that leaves us with—that is for my successor to decide when we should meet.

We have another item on the agenda, that is the Spanish question brought up by the Polish Ambassador. I think it is too late to begin discussions on that, especially since the Council has some other engagements this afternoon. So if we will agree, I propose that the meeting should adjourn and the date for the next meeting should be fixed by the Egyptian delegate, who will take my place.

Mr. Stettinius, United States:

Inasmuch as this is your last day as Chairman of the Security Council and the distinguished delegate of Egypt will assume the position tomorrow, as agreed by the Council in London, on the monthly rotation among the Council Members, I wish at this time to express appreciation to you for the service that you have rendered the Council as its presiding officer during the difficult days that we have sat together in our first meetings in the United States. Mr. President, we appreciate that in this period, when the Council had to function without established rules, we have had a President of such extensive and distinguished experience in international affairs. Your experience and your judgment and your conscientious devotion to the work of the Council has earned the affection and the respect of all the members of the Council.

M. Bonnet, France:

I wish, first of all, to associate myself with the remarks of Mr. Stettinius, Mr. President. We must thank you for the admirable way in which you conducted the debates. I wish also to express my appreciation of the courteous fashion in which you have presided over our discussions.

Coming to the question of the date of our next meeting, I should like to make one remark. We are, of course, a body which is in permanent continuous session, but I think it would be convenient for the members of the Security Council to know—say, one day in advance—the day of their next meeting, and I ask whether we could perhaps now fix the day when we shall meet to discuss the Spanish question raised in the communication submitted by the Ambassador of Poland. I think we are all prepared to proceed with the discussion of that question tomorrow, and so perhaps the question is only whether we should meet in the morning or in the afternoon.

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Mr. Gromyko, Soviet Union:

I wish, Mr. President, to associate myself with the delegates of the United States and of France who have expressed their appreciation of the work you have done here during the past month. I should like also to express the desire as regards the time of our next meeting if that is agreeable to the majority that we should fix now the day of our next meeting. Perhaps we might meet tomorrow. I should like to have your view, Mr. President, on the question of meeting on Friday. I am told that Friday is a holiday but I should like your opinion on the possibility of our meeting on that day. If a meeting on Friday is not convenient to the members of the Council, perhaps we should meet on Thursday to hear the report of the Committee of Experts on the memorandum submitted by the Secretary General. If Friday is convenient and possible, then the Council could meet then to discuss the Iranian question and to take the decision that the understanding reached remains in force.

Dr. Lange, Poland:

Three delegates have already anticipated my wish to express thanks to the President. I therefore confine myself simply to joining their sentiments, and I think I express the sentiments of all of us if I say that we all deeply appreciate the work he has done and the responsibility he has carried during this past month.

As to the next meeting, I think it is desirable that we fix a date now to take up the case which I have presented in my letter to the Secretary General, and I am of the opinion that the best time would be tomorrow in the afternoon. We can meet after that to hear the report of the Committee of Experts.

President (Dr. Quo, China):

I am more than grateful, I assure you, for the generous remarks by Mr. Stettinius and my French, Soviet and Polish colleagues. I think I may properly say that my tenure as President has been difficult in this formative stage of the Security Council; but, if I leave this post with an inevitable sense of relief, I leave it also more sanguine than ever of the Council's successful future. Our discussions have been frank and open and at times heated, and it is only right that it should be so. We are all inspired by one aim and purpose: to insure the effective functioning of the United Nations in accordance with its Charter and to build up its authority for the benefit of all its members. We are animated not by the narrower concepts of nationalism and of particular self-interest; all of us are striving to achieve a unity in diversity for the whole world, and in this test the major powers have a special responsibility.

In leaving the Chair, I want, first of all, to express my deep gratitude to each one of my colleagues for unfailing courtesy and cooperation and for their indulgence. I am sure that the members of the Council would desire me to express our appreciation for the manifold ways in which the secretariat helps our work. I am personally indebted to the Secretary General, Mr. Lie, and to the Assistant Secretary General, Mr. Sobolev, without whose assistance I would have been a much worse Chairman.

My successor, Mr. Afifi Pasha, is an old colleague of mine of the London days some years ago when we were members of the diplomatic corps as our countries' representatives. Tomorrow he will take his gavel and I wish him all the good luck in the world as he wields it.

Now, as members have expressed a desire to have me fix the date of the next meeting—which is still, I think, within my right to do—I call the next meeting for tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The meeting is now adjourned.

[The meeting adjourned at 12:50 P. M.]

END OF 'GANG LAW' IS ORDERED IN IRAN

Premier Says Outbreaks of Factions Will Be Put Down— Tabriz Army Seen Moving

QAVAM

TEHERAN, Iran, April 16 (AP)—Premier Ahmad Qavam, in a communiqué read tonight over the Teheran radio, announced his determination to put down disorders with force and called on Iranian law enforcement officers to carry out his instructions with the "utmost resolve."

[The communiqué did not make clear to what factions it might be addressed. The Leftist Tudeh (Masses) party had been reporting attacks on workers by landowners in Isfahan, industrial town 200 miles south of Teheran, in which the Leftists said four workers had been killed and twenty-one wounded last Friday. These reports were discounted Monday by Prince Mozaffar Firouz, Director of Government Propaganda.

Rightists also have reported "daily clashes" in Isfahan between Government officers and radical labor groups that were said to be in control of the principal factories. Previously, reports of clashes in Mazanderan Province, in the north, evacuated by the Russians, and of an attempted Leftist coup there were denied by Government officials.]

Peace Declared Aim

Premier Qavam, who with his Cabinet has ruled the country since Parliament expired March 11, was quoted as having said in the communiqué:

"My aim always has been to keep peace and security. Unfortunately, some people do not understand freedom and think they are allowed to attack the rights of others. All such actions are gangsters' law. It is the duty of every government to keep public security, so we aim to put down with force such disorders which are the real cause of breakdowns in administration.

"The whole aim of my Government is based on the good-will of the people and I am not going to have any attacks on the rights of others.

"In the present crisis, in which I have taken in my hands the power in this country, I expect all people and parties to respect personal rights and not to act under party propaganda to force other people to accept their party's beliefs.

"Only those appointed by law have the right to question others or, under the name of parties and workers relations, concern themselves with others' problems.

"Consequently, officials entrusted with the task of maintaining order have the duty to prevent attacks by persons or assemblies and to put into force the contents of this communiqué with the utmost resolve.

"Finally, I ask Iranians, one and all, to co-operate with the Government in carrying out reforms and not to hinder or obstruct these reforms and thus oblige the Government to remove these obstacles."

MADRID SAYS IT FEARS RUSSIA

Asserts Paris and Moscow Have Secret Pact.

London, April 16 (A. P.).—The Madrid radio expressed fear that Russia was planning to invade Spain as the Franco Government awaited replies today from five "friendly" nations invited to send technicians to investigate charges that Spain is a threat to world peace.

These charges, together with an assertion that Spain was harboring German scientists, were made by Oscar Lange, the Polish delegate to the United Nations Security Council. The Spanish Foreign Ministry announced last night that it had extended the formal invitations to five council members which maintain "friendly relations" with the Franco Government. The countries are the United States, Britain, Egypt, the Netherlands and Brazil. The invitations, extended informally last week by the Spanish Cabinet, were delivered personally to the British Ambassador, the Netherlands Minister and the charges d'affaires of the other three countries.

The Madrid radio, which is controlled by the Franco, regime, said there was a secret agreement between France and Russia which might lead to a Soviet march through France and into Spain. The existence of any such agreement was promptly denied in Paris by a spokesman close to the French Foreign Office.

Tells of Frontier Incident.

The broadcast said that "all indications" were that the Spanish Republican Government in Exile, which has headquarters in Paris, was "preparing military intervention by means of frontier incidents" in the Pyrenees.

"Once such an incident has taken place," the Madrid radio continued, "Russian troops could come to the assistance of their allies by marching through France from the German and Austrian zones of occupation."

The informant close to the French Foreign Office said the broadcast was "just what you would expect to come" from Franco's radio.

U.S. 'REGRETS' SPANISH MOVE

Representations Are Made In Case Of Correspondent

WEST

Madrid, April 16 (AP)—Philip W. Bonsal, United States charge d'affaires, said tonight he had informed the Spanish Foreign Ministry of his regret that the Spanish Government had revoked the credentials of Sidney Wise.

Wise, an American correspondent, represents the Overseas News Agency and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

His credentials were taken away by the subsecretariat of popular education ten days ago for what Spanish officials termed his "continued persistent hostility" to the regime of Generalissimo Franco.

At an embassy news conference, Bonsal said after his representations to the Foreign Ministry he was told by an acting undersecretary that it was possible Wise could appeal the case and the penalty could be scaled down probably to a three-month suspension.

Allied Control Council Work In Spain Hindered

Madrid, April 16 (AP)—A spokesman for the Allied Control Council which is taking over Axis holdings in Spain said today failure of the Spanish Government to give the council official, recognition was hampering its work, since it was unable to claim legal title to the property.

The council had been awaiting the recognition since last September, he said, and has been promised it from week to week.

The agency has been estimated to control at least $20,000,000 worth of the total of $[illegible]00,000,000 of German assets in Spain.

Byrnes Denies Getting Spain's Offer of Inquiry

Also Says He Assumes Poles Will Give Council Facts Behind Charges

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP).—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes said today that the State Department has not yet received any invitation from Spain to send investigators into that country.

The Spanish Foreign Ministry announced last night it was inviting the United States and four other "friendly" nations to investigate charges by the Polish government that the Franco regime is permitting German scientists to conduct research work in Spain.

Mr. Byrnes told a news conference that he assumed that Poland will supply the United Nations Security Council the information on which the charges are based, and that the Council will then have to decide what it wants to do.

Meanwhile, twelve members of the House—eleven Democrats and Vito Marcantonio, American Labor, of New York—asked President Truman for a severance of diplomatic and commercial relations with Spain. They also urged that this country take the lead in bringing the question of Spain before the United Nations Security Council.

In a letter, the representatives said the Franco government in Spain "is patterned after the government of Nazi Germany"; that its continued existence "threatens the peace of the world"; and that "continued recognition and economic aid afforded by the United States bolsters General Franco's confidence in his power and lessens that of the people of Spain."

The eleven Democrats who signed the letter are Cleveland M. Bailey, West Virginia; Andrew J. Biemiller, Wisconsin; Emanuel Celler, New York; John M. Coffee, Washington; Hugh De Lacy, Washington; Helen Gahagan Douglas, California; Ned Healy, California; Arthur Klein, New York; Matthew M. Neely, West Virginia; Ellis Patterson, California, and Charles R. Savage, Washington.

Secretary Byrnes repeated at his news conference that the State Department does not know whether there are any German-owned factories in Spain.

The subject of the April 25 Foreign Ministers' meeting at Paris was raised by a question noting talk that the meeting might fail to reach agreement on European peace treaties.

Mr. Byrnes said he could not speculate on a failure of the Foreign Ministers to agree. He holds a sincere hope of agreement, he said, and he does not think it would be wise for him to discuss

in advance what might be done in the event of a failure.

On other questions, Mr. Byrnes said:

The Far Eastern Commission has made some progress toward planning for a conference of victor nations on reparations from Japan.

Russia has not replied to a second American note, now several weeks old, protesting against removal of Japanese equipment from Manchuria.

General George C. Marshall, back on the job as Ambassador to China, will report in the near future on conditions in China and the United States may have something to say at that time.

GIs Admit Seeing Lichfield Beatings

Prisoner Testifes He Was Clubbed As Part Of Camp's Routine—Witnesses Assured Against Persecution

By Barton D. Pattie

LONDON, April 16. (AP)—Three GI prisoners testified today that they had seen fellow inmates at the Lichfield detention camp beaten by guards, while a fourth said he himself was beaten as part of the prison routine.

Four Take Witness Stand

The four soldiers took the witness stand in the detention camp trial after being assured by Brig. Gen. Edward C. Betts, U. S. Judge Advocate of the European Theatre, that they would not be "persecuted" for giving evidence.

The four had interrupted court martial proceedings against Lichfield Guard Sgt. James M. Jones of Muskogee, Okla., last Thursday, stating they were "afraid" to testify unless they were assured by Secretary of War Paterson or some high Army official that they would not suffer discrimination for participating in the case.

One of the four, Otto C. Holt of 415 North Douglas street, Gilman, Ill., testified that Americans detained at the camp were the victims of vicious beatings at the hands of the guards during the summer of 1944. William F. Pond of 2840 Zullette avenue, New York, gave similar testimony.

Robert Cox, of 2735 Corby street, Omaha, Neb., husky 19-year-old soldier serving a 20-year term for forgery, larceny aand being absent without leave, testified he had seen Sgt. Jones beat prisoners, but that he did not report what he had seen to prison inspection officers because others who had done so had been "punished." Jones is charged with assault on American prisoners.

Thomas H. Ryan of 903 Bingham avenue, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., who is serving seven years for being A.W.O.L. nine times, testified he was beaten by Jones in line with what the witness called prison routine for repeaters.

Beaten For 20 Minutes

Holt testified he had seen Jones force another prisoner against a courtyard wall at Lichfield and beat him in the stomach with his fists for 20 minutes. He testified that a group of guards, Jones among them, beat another prisoner in the courtyard until he foamed and bled at the mouth. The prisoner, Holt said, had to be taken to the hospital.

The four had contended Thursday that officers in the theatre "don't approve of our testifying" and that Lichfield witnesses were being "persecuted" at the London area guardhouse where they were being held. As a result of the protest, the four men were transferred to the U. S. Army detention camp at Southampton.

The four said Gen. Betts had spent an entire day discussing the matter with them, and that the officer told them he would see that no harm came to them for testifying.

A fifth prisoner who refused to testify last Thursday, John Ayres, of Rock Hill, S. C., was not recalled to the stand.

fying in the cases in which at least ten men and eight officers are accused of abusing or conspiring to abuse American soldiers held at the Lichfield detention camp.

The witnesses were Robert Cox of Omaha, Neb.; William F. Pond of 2840 Zullette avenue, New York city; Otto C. Holt of Gilman, Ill., and Thomas H. Ryan of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Testify on Beatings.

Each told stories of troops being beaten by Lichfield guards. They were appearing in the court-martial of Sgt. James M. Jones of Muskogee, Okla., second of the guards accused of assaulting prisoners at the camp.

In reply to a defense question, Holt said he had been assured by Betts that he would not be "mistreated" for giving evidence.

Holt and four other prisoners previously had refused to testify unless they had the assurance of Secretary of War Patterson or some other high Washington official that they would not be mistreated for what they might say. Holt said when he was first called to the stand last week that "I don't believe it would be safe for me to testify—officers in this camp don't approve of our testifying."

He said this morning that he had seen Jones force another prisoner against a courtyard wall at Lichfield and beat him in the stomach with his fists for twenty minutes.

Holt also testified that a group of guards—among them Jones—had beaten another prisoner in the courtyard until he foamed and bled at the mouth. He said this prisoner later was taken to the hospital.

G. I.'s Finally Tell of Beatings

Take Stand at Lichfield Trial After Being Assured They Would Not Be Mistreated.

London, April 16 (A. P.).—Four American soldier prisoners who refused to testify last week in a Lichfield trial for fear of "retaliation" took the stand today when assured they would not be persecuted for their evidence.

Brig.-Gen. Edward C. Betts, United States Judge Advocate of the European Theater, guaranteed protection of the men testi-

Food Handling Strike Ends

London, April 16 (AP)—More than 700 transport and provision workers at London's big Smithfield market ended a week-old "wildcat" strike today, forcing urging of union officials.

The strikers agreed to call off the walkout, which has resulted in short rations in several sections of London, after Arthur Deakin, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, said that an arbitration board would reconsider demands for a 5-shilling ($1) weekly wage increase.

The workers struck when the arbitration board granted a 3-shilling increase.

Britain Curbs Export Of Processed Foods

London, April 16 (AP)—Great Britain curtailed exports of processed foods today because of a "deterioration" of world supplies.

Sir Ben Smith announcing the Government decision in the House of Commons, said exports of other foodstuffs would continue provided this would not affect the British supplies adversely. He said processed foods "containing more than an insignificant quantity of ingredients which are in short supply would not be exported except in cases of approved programs of export to colonies and other empire countries and to certain Middle East countries."

During the war, Britain maintained a small volume of exports of certain foods and started a program to increase shipments after the war.

Winant Bids George VI Good-By

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—United States Ambassador John G. Winant had a farewell audience with King George VI at Windsor Castle tonight. Mr. Winant shortly will leave for the United States to assume his new post as American representative on the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Will Remarry G. I. She Wed by Phone

London, April 16 (A. P.).—A 27-year-old proxy G. I. bride, who said her telephone wedding to Roy Jordan of Los Banos, Cal., "hardly seemed like a marriage at all," will leave by plane Saturday for California and a church wedding. She is the former Irene Rita Elizabeth Lipman of Warwick Way, Pimlico.

CRISIS IN FRANCE

Paris, April 16 (A. P.).—The possibility that Communists and Socialists might take over all posts in the French Cabinet was foreseen today as a crisis arose over the question of whether the National Legislature should have one house or two.

President Felix Gouin reportedly told leaders of the MRP (Popular Republican Movement) yesterday that they must support the proposed new Constitution providing for a one-house legislature or leave the Cabinet. Communist and Socialist delegates in the Constituent Assembly teamed against the MRP and other parties earlier in the day to defeat, 288 to 260, an MRP proposal for a Senate with powers equal to those of the proposed new Chamber of Deputies.

War Ends for France June 1

PARIS, April 16 (AP).—The war will end officially for France on June 1, the government decreed today. The decision affects the status of various governmental war-time powers.

SOVIET ORGAN ASSAILS U.S.

Philippines, Racial Issue And Hirohito Critic's Subjects

By E. Gilmore

Moscow, April 16 (AP)—The magazine *New Times* carried today three articles critical of the United States. One accused the United States of not keeping promises to the Philippines; another said persecution of American Negroes was continuing; a third assailed American policy with regard to the Japanese Emperor.

One article declared that "the promises given during the war to the Philippines are not being kept," and that the formal independence to be given the Philippines was "being joined with complete domination of the country's economy by America."

Says Negroes Are Persecuted

An article on racial discrimination said that "in the United States Negroes, as formerly, are persecuted and Indians and Latin-Americans oppressed."

"During the second World War, which had a liberation and anti-Fascist character, many representatives of rightless peoples selflessly fought for the high principles proclaimed by the United Nations. Now upon returning home, they are again meeting with gloomy reality," the article said.

Argues For Trying Hirohito

A third article said United States occupation authorities in Japan were ignoring world opinion in not bringing to trial Emperor Hirohito "who is one of the leading war criminals."

Speaking of the forthcoming Japanese war-criminal trials, M. Markov, the commentator, said that although Australia and New Zealand had labeled Hirohito as war criminal No. 1, General MacArthur's staff "tried to excuse the Mikado and save him from responsibility."

"Taking into account the position of the occupation authorities, Japanese reaction is openly coming out against demands of the progressive public for depriving the Emperor of his power and delivering him into the court," the article said.

Fears Anglo-American

A Moscow broadcast quoting the same magazine said the greatest danger now facing the United Nations "arises from efforts of certain definite circles to make the United Nations an instrument for the domination of some countries over others, to turn it into a weapon of the Anglo-American bloc, counterposed both to those nations of eastern Europe and the majority of mankind who inhabit colonial and dependent countries."

The broadcast accused "the reactionary press" of artificially inflating the Soviet-Iranian issue, and declared the case had been turned into a diversion from "dangerous situations" in Greece and Indonesia.

It added that the Russians "firmly hope these attempts meet with stern rebuff; that the United Nations will preserve its purity in the principle of equality of states which is described in its Charter and which is an essential condition for its success as a major instrument for the maintenance of general peace and security."

Failure To Try Hirohito Hit In Russia

Moscow, April 16 (AP)—The fortnightly publication *New Times* took American authorities in Japan to task today because it said, "they have ignored public opinion about bringing to trial Emperor Hirohito, who is one of the leading war criminals."

The paper urged that "demands of the people for quick and just punishment of war criminals be fulfilled."

Departing Reds Feted Warmly, Papers Report

Moscow, April 16 (AP)—The Soviet press carried news dispatches today saying that Red Army troops were receiving farewell as they prepared to evacuate Iran and Manchuria.

The Red Army publication *Red Star* said that banquets and parties were held in Iran for the Russians and that the Governor General of northeastern Khurasan province thanked the Red Army command for the discipline and conduct of Soviet troops.

Attitude Praised

The Turkoman population at Bandar Shah toasted Prime Minister Stalin, *Red Star* said, and the Armenians at Kazvin agreed with a speech by Dr. Melik Gazaryan that "we Armenians happily met the units of the Red Army and always got a warm, brotherly attitude from soldiers and officers of the Red Army."

The official news agency, Tass, said 60,000 persons participated in a farewell meeting at the ancient north Manchurian city of Yungki (Kirin), at which the Mayor thanked the Russians for liberation from the Japanese.

Iranian Agreement Cited

The fortnightly publication *New Times*, meanwhile, said that the outcome of Russian-Iranian negotiations "demonstrates before the whole world both the aims and methods of the Soviet foreign politics."

The Iranian agreement signed April 4, the publication continued, "once more affirmed not only the will but the capacity of the Soviet Union to regulate relations with neighboring countries on a positive basis."

Discusses U.N. Action

[The Moscow radio quoted the *New Times* as saying that certain circles were attempting to use the United Nations as a British-American weapon against colonial peoples and eastern European nations. The broadcast, recorded in London, said that the Iranian dispute had been blown up as a diversion from "dangerous situations" existing in Greece, Spain and Indonesia.

[The article added that the Russian people "firmly hope these attempts meet with a stern rebuff and the United Nations will preserve its purity of principle of equality of states. . . ."]

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German Shipyard Going To Russia

Berlin, April 16 (AP)—Workmen today started crating an entire shipyard for transport to Russia in the first movement of industrial capital equipment assigned as reparations under the Potsdam agreement.

A part of the dismantled Deschimag shipyards at Bremen is being transported to the U.S.S.R. on the Russian freighter Alexander Pushkin.

Brig. Gen. William H. Draper, director of economics for the United States Military Government, estimated that five more freighters would be needed to complete the shipment.

The shipyard, which produced cargo vessels up to 10,000 tons and tankers up to 16,000 tons, has ten launching ways, a floating dock, machine shop and foundry, power plant and huge cranes in good condition, despite Allied bombings.

Military-Government officials also disclosed that the Kugel Fischer ball-bearing works, valued at 25,000,000 prewar marks (about $10,000,000); fifteen carloads of heavy machinery from a Bavarian power plant worth 10,000,000 marks (about $4,000,000); and the Daimler Benz aircraft-engine plant near Oberingheim, built by 6,000 slave laborers in two years, are also to go to Russia.

Rosenberg Says Only War Made Hitler Dictator

Asserts Fuehrer Favored Rule by a Directorate, Denies Atrocity Blame

NUERNBERG, April 16 (AP).—Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, concluding a day-long recital on the witness stand in his defense against war-crimes charges, contended today that the dictatorship in Germany was forced upon Adolf Hitler by war-time emergencies.

"I was in full agreement with Hitler that the leadership principle should not be one-man rule but rule by a directorate or senate," the Nazi philosopher told the international military tribunal. "Concentration of power," I said, "was a war-time phenomenon, but I never regarded Hitler as a tyrant."

Rosenberg fervently reaffirmed his faith in Hitler, terming himself "a German soldier who worked passionately for the welfare of his nation." His defense of his administration as Minister for Eastern Occupied Territories was largely a succession of disavowals of blame for cruelties and atrocities. He professed general ignorance of concentration camp horrors and the extermination of Jews.

Brushing aside charges that he actively persecuted religion, Rosenberg asserted that the National Socialist state had given more than 7,000,000 marks to churches, and that its laws compared favorably with restrictions on churches in France and Russia. He said the German Army reinstated religious freedom in conquered areas of the Soviet Union.

Rosenberg conceded that some of his written judgments of Christian churches were "rather severe and critical" and that his books were "not without error," but he denied that he had personally used police to suppress his spiritual opponents.

INSISTS NAZIS AIDED RELIGION

Rosenberg Contends That He Gave It Freedom.

Nuernberg, April 16 (A. P.).—Nazi ideologist Alfred Rosenberg told the International Military Tribunal today that the German Wehrmacht had reinstated religious freedom in the conquered areas of the Soviet Union.

"I put that freedom on a legal basis through my edict as Reich Minister for the Occupied European Territories toward the end of 1941," he testified.

Brushing aside charges that he actively persecuted religion, Rosenberg asserted that the National Socialist state had given more than 7,000,000 marks to churches and that its laws compared favorably with those in France and Russia.

Idea Man for Hitler.

Frowning as he stared off into space, Rosenberg said his principal task always had been to supply ideas to Adolf Hitler. He lightly conceded that "some of my co-workers were in touch with the SS," but denied that he used the police to suppress his spiritual opponents.

To questions from his attorney, Rosenberg said his written judgments of Christian churches were "rather severe and critical" and added that his books were "not without error."

Like Herman Goering and Joachim von Ribbentrop when they were on the witness stand, Rosenberg maintained there was a deep enmity between him and Hitler's official shadow, Martin Bormann, on trial before the tribunal in absentia.

Minimizing the looting of French and Russian art by his special staff, Rosenberg declared it was in accord with the "peace dictates of Versailles" although "many objects were to remain in Germany because of our losses by bombing."

Speed War Trial, Cowles Demands

New York, April 16 (AP)—Gardner Cowles, Jr., president of the Des Moines *Register and Tribune*, said today in a radio broadcast to the United States from Nuernberg, Germany, that the slow pace of the Nazi war-crimes trial there was causing the Allies to lose "something of value in the way of world respect."

"I wish the wheels of justice would move more swiftly," Cowles asserted in a radio interview.

He said, however, "there is value in proving" the guilt of the Nazi defendants "by their own documents and record so that no future apologists for the Nazis could ever get a sympathetic ear from a world with a short memory."

"Most Americans, I feel, think they (the defendants) should have been shot months ago," Cowles added.

Pistol Shot Jolts Court

Nuernberg, April 16 (AP)—A pistol shot in the hallway outside the war crime courtroom startled the judges, prisoners and visiting American publisher today.

An embarrassed United States lieutenant explained that he accidentally pressed the trigger of an automatic which one of the guards left with him for safekeeping before entering the court. The bullet broke a square of marble from the wall.

Touring Editors Visit Nuernberg

Nuernberg, April 16 (A. P.).—A party of fourteen American newspaper editors and publishers touring Europe arrived from Munich today to visit the war crimes trial. The group, which lunched with Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief American war crimes prosecutor, planned to leave tomorrow for Stuttgart.

French Seek Karlsruhe

Frankfurt, Germany, April 16 (AP)—French authorities have made three formal requests in the past few months that United States occupation forces evacuate the strategic Rhine city of Karlsruhe and turn it over to French soldiers.

The requests for the city, key point in the shipment of American supplies to United States forces in Bavaria, have been met with emphatic "no's," a high source, who may not be quoted by name, said today.

Col. Andre de la Bretesche, French liaison officer to United States headquarters, said: "Karlsruhe is very important to us and we are still hoping we may be permitted to occupy it some time."

French Mission In City

An American source said it was "not likely that the requests would be entertained, especially as long as the Rhine-Ruhr question remains unsettled."

French demands for internationalization of the Ruhr and Rhineland have delayed establishment of a central government for Germany.

Karlsruhe originally was occupied by the French during the war. After occupation zones in Germany were determined, French forces withdrew reluctantly from the city and also from Stuttgart.

Last fall, the French were given the right to use the railhead as a main junction on the route between the northern and southern halves of the French occupation zone.

There is a large French mission in the city, together with railroad operating troops. French officers have billets and their wives in the city.

Road Travel Curbed

Travel by road through the city was prohibited by American authorities until recently, except for French who held passes. The Americans formerly had road blocks in the city to prevent irregular transit of French troops.

Colonel de la Bretesche said French occupation forces felt they needed the city "not as a rail center but as an administrative center from which the entire French zone can be governed."

He said the American corridor to Karlsruhe through the French zone was "creating hardships" and that the capital of the French zone, Baden Baden, was isolated.

HIGH NAZI SEIZED

Frankfurt, April 16 (A. P.).—A high Nazi who may possibly hold a clue to the mystery of Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy party leader, was arrested Saturday at Darmstadt, United Staets Army intelligence officers disclosed today. They named the arrested man as Hans Mueller and said he was believed to have been an assistant of Bormann's. Bormann was reported killed in the last days of the Berlin siege, but there have been many reports that he still was alive.

U. S. Army to Buy Butter in Denmark

Frankfurt, April 16 (A. P.).—The United States Army in Europe will buy all its butter and cheese from Denmark starting June 1.

Delay In Germany Brings Warning

Budingen, Germany, April 16 (AP)—The Rev. Martin Niemoeller said today that delays by the Allied powers in determining Germany's future were the greatest obstacles to destroying the last traces of Nazism, re-educating German youth and shortening the period of military occupation.

"We can tell the young Germans our ideals, but we cannot give them the aim, the goal to work for," said Niemoeller, whose plain-spoken attitude toward the Nazi anti-church policy led him to a concentration camp.

"If we could tell what the boundaries of Germany would be—the territorial, economic and other boundaries—it would be different. We must be able to give youth some picture of what to live for and what to work for.

"The moment we give them something to aim at, the dangers of national socialism will be gone forever."

Faith In Allies Lacking

Niemoeller said in the interview that he believed "the tendency of young Germans to Nazism is overrated," but "on the other hand, for the moment there is no great faith in the Allies because we do not know where we are going."

"I often hear expressions of doubt that the Americans have a sense of the urgency of Germany's problems," the Pastor asserted. "The people do not doubt the Americans' good wil lnor their ability, but fear their slowness."

Some younger Germans, he concluded, "are clinging to national socialism like a man in the open sea clings to a plank, not because it is a very strong plank, but because it is all he has. The young poeple pust do not see the other plank. They must be shown something that makes democracy alluring."

FOOD DELAYED BY RUSSIANS

Hungarian Cardinal Not Permitted To Handle Relief

Budapest, April 16 (AP)—United States military mission sources here said today the Russians were withholding clearance for food shipments from the American Catholic Welfare Conference and had stated clearance would not be given if the shipments were consigned to Josef Cardinal Mindszenty or any Hungarian Catholic organization.

[In Vienna, Thomas Fox, head of the Welfare Conference's relief service in the Balkans, said his organization had abandoned its plan to distribute 500 tons of food and clothing in Hungary because the Hungarian Government refused to permit distribution through Cardinal Mindszenty. Fox said Government officials suggested that the Minister of Social Welfare take charge of the distribution.]

Clearance for 250 tons of relief food was requested in March.

Russians Reply

After some exchange of correspondence, the Russians were informed the shipment was consigned to Cardinal Mindszenty. They replied that clearance would not be granted under those conditions and would be granted only if the food was distributed by the Social Welfare Ministry.

The Cardinal's arrival in Rome for the February consistories at which he was made a prince of the Church was delayed because the Russians held up clearance for him to leave Hungary. At that time leftwing Hungarian political parties and their press were attacking him as a "reactionary." Leftists complained that the Cardinal had opposed the manner in which the Government proposed to carry out land-law revisions.

The United States military mission has written to Lieut. Gen. V. P. Sviridov, acting chairman of the Allied Control Commission, informing him that if the shipment is not permitted to enter Hungary, the American Catholic agency plans to distribute the food in Austria.

Houses Reported Entered

Sources in the United States military mission also said Russian soldiers had been entering houses occupied by personnel of the United States legation in Budapest and demanding that the occupants report immediately to Soviet military authorities and remove the American flag from their doors.

The United States military mission notified General Sviridov that the Russian troops "appear to be acting under official orders" and requesting that instructions be issued to these troops to "avoid repetition."

The note did not state how many homes have been entered. The latest was the residence of Harry Lebovit, which was entered twice last week.

League's Assets Denied To Russia

Geneva, April 16 (AP) — The League of Nations convened in its twenty-first and last session, made a gesture of friendship toward the Soviet Union today, but a motion to give Russia a share of the League's assets was defeated.

The league's financial committee, acting on a subcommittee report, adopted unanimously a resolution of "recognition of the fundamental contribution of the U.S.S.R. to the overthrow of the Fascist enemies of civilization and to the triumph of freedom." It welcomed the "collaboration of the U.S.S.R. in building, on the foundations so successfully laid, the new edfice of international solidarity."

The Soviet Union was expelled from the League late in 1939, when she was denounced as an aggressor for the war with Finland.

A Czechoslovak-Polish proposal to give Russia a share in the assets of the League, however, was turned down because, the committee said, such an action would create "practically insurmountable technical difficulties." The Yugoslavian delegate dissented.

The Soviet Union was expelled from the League late in 1939, when it was denounced as an aggressor for the war with Finland.

Another League committee approved today a British-sponsored resolution retaining Sir Herbert Emerson in office as the League's

High Commissioner for Refugees until Dec. 31, 1946. The action will keep the League's refugee services going until the United Nations assumes responsibility for refugees.

Sir Herbert made it clear that the League would not force any refugees to return to their countries if they did not desire to do so.

League Of Nations Keeps Emerson

Geneva, April 16 (AP).—The League of Nations committee approved today a British-sponsored resolution maintaining Sir Herbert Emerson in office as the League's high commissioner for refugees until December 31, 1946.

The financial and administrative committee heard assurances from Lucio Manuel Moreno Quintana, Argentine delegate, that his country's contribution to the League funds would be paid today. It amounts to about $188,000.

The League treasurer also announced receipts of about $25,000 from Honduras and about $63,000 from Uruguay.

The League has still to collect about $2,808,000 as 1946 contributions and about $7,000 in back debts up to 1945.

TELLS OF TRIESTE

Rome, April 16 (A. P.).—An Allied military tribunal at Trieste heard testimony yesterday that political commissars had issued arms to villagers in the Yugoslav-occupied zone of Venezia-Giulia and then had sent the villagers to Trieste to participate in demonstrations, the Allied News Agency reported.

A Trieste dispatch said that a defendant charged with breach of the peace and carrying a loaded pistol had also told the court that commissars summoned villagers to go to Trieste by the ringing of church bells.

The defendant, identified as a resident of the Yugoslav zone, was sentenced to two years in prison, the agency said.

$3,000,000 Of U.S. Army Supplies Burned

Rome, *Wednesday*, April 17 (AP). A dispatch to the United States Army newspaper *Stars and Stripes* today said a fire in Livorno (Leghorn) yesterday destroyed two warehouses containing $3,000,000 worth of army supplies, mostly blankets and mattresses.

This was the second large fire in Livorno in a little more than a month. The first fire destroyed a warehouse full of heavy engineering equipment, causing damage of $1,000,000.

A board of three American officers was appointed to determine the cause of the latest blaze.

Hoover in Athens On Food Tour

Athens, April 16 (A. P.).—Herbert Hoover arrived by plane late today on his European food fact-finding mission for President Truman. Foreign Minister Constantine Tsaldaris met him. Mr. Hoover is expected to remain in Greece two or three days before proceeding to Cairo.

Black Front Chief Gives Up in Holland

The Hague, April 16 (A. P.).—Arnold Meyer, founder of the Dutch Nazi extremist Black Front, gave himself up to Netherlands authorities last night and has been interned at Tilburg. Meyer lost out to Anton Mussert, now under sentence of death for treason, in a struggle for control of the entire Dutch Nazi movement.

GENERAL TIEUP HITS PALESTINE

50,000 Government Workers Quit; Services Paralyzed

C. DAVIDSON

Jerusalem, April 16 (AP)—Government civil-service workers, including Arabs and Jews alike, quit work today in a general strike which virtually isolated Palestine and paralyzed her internal services. Fifty thousand workers were idle.

The general stoppage, called after separate strikes by postal and telegraph employes, railroad employés and others, was staged to enforce demands for higher pay, exclusion of British personnel from specified civil-service jobs, and for better working conditions.

First Big Joint Walkout

Only the police, public-health nurses and water employés continued working. The strike was the first joint Jewish-Arab walkout of major proportions. The civil-service workers include Jews, Arabs, Greeks, Armenians and others.

The general strike was orderly, without picketing.

A five-day-old hunger strike of fifteen Palestine Jewish leaders was called off tonight after the High Commissioner of Palestine announced that 1,200 Jewish refugees detained aboard a ship at La Spezia, Italy, would be granted entry to this country.

The strike began as a protest against the detention of the immigrants aboard the ship Fede in La Spezia harbor and the refugees' inability to obtain entry to Palestine.

The High Commissioner said some of the refugees would receive immediate entry and the others would be admitted later on the current and the next immigration quotas.

Strikers Subsisted On Tea

Several thousand Jews greeted the hunger strikers at the end of their fast which was staged in fifteen separate rooms in the Jewish National Council Building.

Jewish Passover celebrants had spent a day of prayer and song before the building, in which the strikers subsisted for five days on nothing but tea.

During the strike, tension rose to a fever pitch among Jewry, but subsided noticeably after the announcement, which followed a series of conferences among the High Commissioner, Chief Rabbi Isaac Halevy Hertzog and representatives of the Jewish Agency and National Council.

Phone Service Disrupted

All long-distance telephone service inside Palestine and with other countries was halted by the general strike. Cable and mail facilities were hampered, and rail transport and dock operations were paralyzed.

T. Z. Irany, district chairman of the Civil Service Association, said, "The association regrets this drastic step," but declared the association had warned the Government of increasing tension.

An association representative said negotiations with the Government were broken off last Saturday.

All Government employés will appear before their offices tomorrow morning for two hours to await information on strike developments, an association spokesman said. He explained that there would be no picketing and that the gatherings would be orderly.

Government's Statement

A Government statement said:

"The Government, which is fully appreciative of the hardship and financial anxieties endured by the civil service during the war and since, will not be deterred from its purpose to seek as expeditiously as the circumstances permit and in consultation with the Secretary of State for Colonies a settlement of the points at issue which will be fair and just both to the service and the public."

Principal employé demands, the statement said, are for increased cost-of-living allowances, bonuses to compensate for the financial hardship occasioned by war conditions and a revision of salaries.

Palestine Hit By Strike

Jerusalem, April 16 (AP)—A general strike of Palestine's 50,000 civil service workers halted every Government function today except water supplies, police and health.

Work stoppages were orderly throughout the country and there was no [illegible]. The only major demonstration was at the Jewish Agency headquarters in Jerusalem. Several thousand persons appeared in prayer shawls before the building where fifteen Jewish leaders are in the fifth day of a hunger strike in protest against the detaining of Jewish refugees at La Spezia, Italy.

Phone Service Hit

The civil service strike stopped all long-distance telephone service. Cables and mail facilities were cut. Rail transport and dock operations at Haifa were paralyzed.

The Government lifted the nightly road curfew for motor vehicles last night as a result of the railroad shutdown.

Negotiations between the Government and the Civil Service Association were broken off Saturday, association representatives said. T. Z. Irany, district chairman of the association, asserted:

"The association regrets this drastic step, but we must say that due warning of the tension was transmitted to the Government on more than one occasion but was not considered seriously by the Government. That fact led to the present unpleasant situation."

Pay Raise Wanted

The strike of civil service workers, both Arabs and Jews, was called to support demands for higher pay and better working conditions.

Railway workers left their jobs yesterday in a demand for higher pay. Postal employés walked out last week. At Haifa, Palestine's major harbor, stevedores have refused to unload ships carrying vitally needed food because of the Government's failure to meet wage demands.

70 Indonesians Are Slain In 2 Clashes With Dutch

Amsterdam Conferees Said to Consider a Free State

BATAVIA, Java, April 16 (AP).—Dutch troops killed more than seventy Indonesian Nationalist troops in two engagements near Batavia yesterday, an official announcement said today. Three Dutch soldiers were killed.

Two British Indian soldiers were killed in clashes with Indonesian forces at Buitenzorg, south of Batavia.

Indonesia Free State Forecast

Amsterdam, April 16 (AP).—Creation of an Indonesian free state of Java and Sumatra, with a compromise retention of Dutch sovereignty for the time being in other islands of the Netherlands East Indies, was forecast today by moderate Indonesian sources.

Indonesian and Dutch Government leaders are conferring privately preparatory to resuming negotiations late this week on Indonesian demands for independence.

All French And British Soldiers Out Of Syria

Damascus, April 16 (AP)—All foreign soldiers had left Syrian soil today under an evacuation completed last midnight. Airports, barracks and military establishments were handed over to the Syrians.

Britain and France, whose troops were the only foreign soldiers in Syria, early last month reached an agreement covering the withdrawal.

Kurds And Iraqi Police In Clashes, Cairo Hears

Cairo, April 16 (AP)—A Kurdish source here said tonight nine Iraqi policemen were killed recently in a clash with Kurds in the Barazan area and that several Kurds died in fighting near Rajat in northeastern Iraq.

This source, who has high connections in Iraq, said he had heard reports that Government troops and police were mobilizing and that reinforcements were being sent to the troubled areas, near the juncture of the Iraqi, Turkish and Iranian frontiers. Kurdish attacks on Iranian Government garrisons directly to the east of the sections have been reported by Iranian authorities.

Communist Artillery Fire Rakes Heart of Changchun

By Harold K. Milks

CHUNGKING, April 16. (AP)—Chinese Communist troops cracked the government's outer defenses of Changchun today, swept into the Manchurian capital and raked the center of the city with heavy artillery fire, government dispatches declared.

Dramatic Bid By Marshall

(A Tokyo dispatch said General Marshall, apparently in a dramatic bid to ha[illegible] cancelled plans to go [illegible] and instead would fly direct from Tokyo to the Chinese truce committee's headquarters at Peiping tomorrow. The special U. S. envoy is returning to China after a visit in Washington.)

The government's Central News Agency reported from Mukden that Communist assault troops, armed with seized Japanese weapons, had smashed their way into Changchun after capturing the main air field in "heavy fighting" against outnumbered defenders.

In their sweep into the city, the dispatch added, the Communists destroyed the Fourteenth Area Air Command Headquarters with heavy artillery fire and their shells were exploding deep inside the city.

Telephone communication between Mukden and Changchun was broken, however, and it was not clear whether the slim and lightly-armed garrison still held out in the slit trench and sand bag defenses in the heart of the city.

Stronghold Captured

The government's northeast China command announced the U. S.-armed Chinese First Army had captured the Communist stronghold of Szepingkai, but that a relief column pushing up from the south still was 60 miles or more from the hard-pressed capital.

Faced with the prospect of the first major defeat in the Manchurian civil war fighting—now virtually civil war—the government was reported preparing to fly battle-seasoned troops to the side of the Changchun garrison, outnumbered 10 to 1.

More than 20 transport planes, held at Chungking's air strips to carry officials to the new capital at Nanking, may be used as troop carriers, a source close to the government said.

A number of Chungking observers thought this move might be too late to help some 4,000 Chinese Sixth Army regulars trying to hold off the reported 40,000 Communists —"if they are still resisting."

A government military spokesman said dispatches from Changchun up to midnight Monday indicated that "at least a portion of the city still is in government hands."

But that report was hours old, and the attackers had to deal only with a small force of lightly armed Government regulars who had been flown to Changchun last January.

[Associated Press Correspondent Spencer Davis, at Mukden, said an attempt was being made to send a neutral plane to Changchun to bring out five United States correspondents. The correspondents, giving the first on-the-spot accounts, said the Communists quickly overran Changhun's airfields.]

Delayed By 10-Day Battle

Furthermore, the Chinese 1st Army to the south had been badly delayed by ten days of fighting around Szepingkai. Lacking motorized equipment, it was plodding north toward Changchun on foot.

The government's *Central Daily News* urged that another rescue force be dispatched immediately to Changchun, and called on the slim garrison to "fight to the last."

Communist headquarters in Chungking reported earlier it was without information either on reports its troops had entered Changchun or that the Government's 1st Army had captured Szepingkai.

While Chinese fought Chinese in Changchun, Government and Communist leaders plunged into discussions designed to end the conflict.

Discuss Political Questions

A special Kuomintang (Nationalist party) committee named by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek met with the Communist delegation. Conferees said the talks were confined to "political questions" lying behind the conflict.

The Democratic League, a third party, said through a spokesman, however, that it told the Kuomintang at a meeting later in the day it would not heed Chiang's plea to join in a new government unless the civil war in Manchuria were halted.

Informed observers said the Kuomintang would have to make major concessions if Chiang was to get other parties to join in an interim government pending adoption of China's new constitution.

Chinese Reds Reported In Changchun

Chungking, April 16 (AP)—A Chinese Government dispatch said today that Communist troops had broken into the Manchuria capital of Changchun after a night of un-

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ceasing assaults.

A Government military spokesman reported dispatches from Changchun up to last midnight indicated that the slim Government garrison still clung to at least a portion of the city.

[This indicated that the Communists, after overcoming light defenses on the edge of the city, might have fought up to the sandbags and slit trenches in the main part of the capital.]

Troop Estimates Differ

The spokesman said the Changchun garrison numbered no more than 1,000 troops.

[A pooled dispatch from United States correspondents in Changchun set the number of regulars defending the capital at 4,000 and estimated the Chinese Communists had 40,000 men surrounding the city.]

1st Army On Way

The nearest substantial reinforcements were nearly 70 miles to the southwest, where the United States equipped Chinese 1st Army was fighting around the railway junction city of Szepingkai.

This force has been held up for days by stubborn Communist resistance and it was a question whether the 1st Army could reach Changchun before the garrison fell under the crushing weight of numbers.

The bitter fighting in Manchuria was in contrast to negotiations here, where Government and Communist leaders at Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's prompting were trying to compose their differences.

Lo Lung-chi, spokesman for the Third-party Democratic League, announced his organization had notified the Kuomintang (Nationalist party) that it would refuse to participate in a new government unless civil warfare were halted.

An informant close to the Government said the transfer of the capital to Nanking might be delayed while twenty air transport planes were diverted to fly veteran National troops to the relief of Communist-besieged garrisons in Manchuria.

Marshall To Fly To Peiping

General Marshall, recognizing the urgency of the Manchurian fighting, tomorrow will fly direct from Tokyo to Peiping, the Sino-American truce headquarters, to again throw his influence into peace negotiations.

Marshall, President Truman's special envoy to China, canceled an important conference with Chinese Premier T. V. Soong in Shanghai to go direct to the truce headquarters city.

Will Meet Truce Committee

There he will meet the impotent Sino-American committee of three, which—with substitutes for all three original members—has not had authority to carry out its assigned mission of affecting a truce between battling Chinese Government and Communist forces. He effected both military and political truces last January, but neither was put into effect and shortly after he went to Washington for conferences, the situation worsened.

Marshall's decision to fly to Peiping was made after the No. 2 Chinese Communist leader, Gen. Chou En-lai, called the fighting in Manchuria full scale civil war. Both Marshall and Chou were original members of the committee of three, along with Minister of War Chen Cheng, who is ill. Marshall conferred with MacArthur in Tokyo today.

Plane To Rescue Writers

Correspondent Spencer Davis radioed from Mukden that the situation in Changchun was so tense that a neutral plane probably would be sent there to remove five American correspondents—one a woman.

A report from Changchun said Communists, attacking from three directions, had captured Changchun's three airfields.

Yanks In Changchun

There was no radio or telegraphic communication with Changchun from Mukden, Davis reported. Major Robert B. Rigg, of Chicago, United States assistant military attache and a staff of four, are in Changchun along with the five American correspondents.

premacy.

A hundred miles to the north, two other armies had been battling for ten days for possession of a railroad junction.

Eighty miles farther north, the Manchurian capital of Changchun was at the moment besieged and was expected to fall from Nationalist to Communist hands.

Host at this unusual banquet was suave, able Lt. Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, director of Chiang Kai-shek's field headquarters in the northeast. Most of his guests were generals. They included the visiting members of the acting truce committee of three and the commissioners of the Sino-American executive headquarters.

Toast To "Bandits"

While he regarded the Communist forces in the field as "bandits" who must be exterminated before China regains her sovereignty in Manchuria, Hsiung politely tipped his goblet of rose wine to the gentleman on his left—Communist Lt. Gen. Lo Jui-Ching. Both men barely touched their glasses.

It was hard to realize that these men, who were assembled for the purpose of bringing peace to troubled China, represented a mission that at this moment had failed.

But broad-shouldered General Gillem, waiting anxiously for the return of General Marshall, special American envoy, cut through the veil. Speaking slowly and with sincerity, he said:

"Gentlemen, we have not yet succeeded in unlocking the door to peace. But I hope that men of your caliber, who are breaking bread together as you are, soon will find a way to enjoy the fruits of victory

ernment of the people, by the people, for the people."

The steering committee of the Political Consultation Conference, which is charged with drafting the constitution, decided today to include that phraseology.

Truce Generals Dine in Oriental Luxury As Chinese Soldiers Die 30 Miles Away

By Spencer Davis

MUKDEN, April 15. (Delayed) (AP)—While Chinese fought and died only 30 miles away, 48 men in uniform gathered at a long glistening white table here tonight and drank toasts to peace.

No Ordinary Banquet

It was no ordinary banquet. Perhaps the only place in the world it could have taken place was China.

The table was loaded with luxury food. The men chatted politely with their dinner partners and drank toasts to them and to peace.

They drank to Lt. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem and his aides and associates who had come from the United States to help insure peace in China.

Yet within 30 miles of the banquet hall, two armies fought for Nationalist or Communist su-

you fo[illegible]eight years to gain. You may [illegible] on me and my American as[illegible]tes to help you in every way we can to the limit of our mental and physical ability."

Lincoln's Sentiments In China Constitution

CHUNGKING, April 16 (AP).—China's new constitution will embody in its first aarticle the familiar Lincoln phrase, "Gov-

Nazi Spy Case in Orient Yields Six More Suspects

20 Persons Now Implicated as Participants or Witnesses

SHANGHAI, April 16 (AP).—Six more alleged Nazis were jailed today by American authorities investigating the ramifications of a spy ring which operated in the Far East long after Germany's surrender. The six were taken from Chinese custody in the Kiangwan Civil Assembly Center and placed in Ward Road Jail as material witnesses.

It also was announced that seven other persons, including three German consular officials, have been held in Canton since Oct. 18 as suspected participants in the "Bureau Ehrhardt" network, or as material witnesses. Lieutenant Colonel Ludwig Ehrhardt, leader of the ring, and six other suspects were arrested here yesterday and charged with war crimes.

The six jailed today were Hans Mosberg, a Jew who traveled widely in the United States before coming to China in 1941 as a German agent; Baron Jesco von Puttkamer, a "master propagandist"; Elgar von Randow, member of the German Embassy staff assigned to Shanghai; Hermann Jaeger, assistant to Ehrhardt; Walter Richter, radio expert, and Heinz Peerchke, expert on microfilm and secret inks.

6 More Taken In Nazi Spy Hunt In China

Shanghai, April 16 (AP)—American intelligence officers today jailed six more alleged Nazis in connection with operations of Bureau Eberhardt, which assertedly operated a German espionage network in China long after V-E day in violation of surrender terms.

It was announced also that seven other persons, including three German consular officials, have been held in Canton since October 18, 1945, as suspected participants in the Eberhardt network, or as material witnesses.

Seven alleged members of the bureau, including Lieut. Col. Ludwig Eberhardt, the leader, were arrested here yesterday and were charged with war crimes. American officers said they carried on war against the United States after the German capitulation.

Surrendered By Chinese

The Chinese today turned over to Americans Elgar von Randow, member of the German Embassy staff assigned to Shanghai; Hans Mosberg, charged with having trained spies in China to infiltrate the United States; Heinz Peerchke, an expert on microfilm and secret inks; Baron Jesco von Puttkammer, described as "a master propagandist;" Walter Richter, radio expert, and Hermann Jaeger, assistant to Erhardt.

All were taken from Chinese custody in the Kiangwan civil assembly center and placed in Ward road jail as material witnesses.

Appointed By Von Ribbentrop

Marine Captain Frank Farrell, of New York, who led an investigation of Bureau Ehrhardt, said Von Puttkammer was appointed by Germany 's propaganda chief, Joaquim von Ribbentrop, to head the German Information Bureau, which propagandized the Far East in hopes of splitting the United States from China and dividing Chinese Government and Communist leaders.

Ambitious Von Puttkammer later went into Ehrhardt's field as an agent, Farrell said, receiving $2,500-a-month salary.

"Puttkammer was not a member of Bureau Ehrhardt," Farrell said, "but continued to produce propaganda right up to the Japanese surrender."

Jew "An Honorary Nazi"

Mosberg, a Jew but "an honorary Nazi," traveled widely in the United States before coming to China in 1941 as an agent, Farrell said. In Shanghai he trained agents to penertate the United States, but there is no indication of their success.

In Canton the Americans are holding the head of the Ehrhardt network for South China, a former Captain Heise of the German artillery; Oswald Ulbricht, former radio expert for the Urasia German Airline, which flew into China, and Hans Niemann, one-time radioman aboard the pocket battleship Lutzow. Niemann was sent to China aboard a blockade breaker in 1941. Four ships on which he took passage en route were sunk.

Others Held

Also in custody in Canton are Dr. Franz Siebert, German Consul General at Canton; Vice Consul Herbert Glietsch and Second Vice Consul Johannes Bresan.

Dr. Johannes Otto, long-time German resident of Canton, and Farrell said, the head of the Nazi party in South China, is being held as a material witness.

Madame Wang On Trial, Defends Puppet Regime

Soochow, China, April 16 (AP)—Madame Wang Ching-wei, widow of China's puppet president, declared at her one-day treason trial today that "a pro-Japanese policy" would have saved China "had it not been for Pearl Harbor."

The 56-year-old dowager of the Japanese-controlled regime created a sensation in the packed courtroom where she is on trial for her life and evoked scattered applause at times from sympathizers.

Defending her husband's policy, Madame Wang, short, bespectacled, white-haired, was crowded and jostled by the pushing spectators as she stood at the rail of the court and said:

"Up until that time (Pearl Harbor) neither Britain nor America showed any indication they would give all-out help to China."

Some women in the courtroom throng, openly sympathetic to the woman who claimed early fame as a heroine of China's revolution, applauded as Madame Wang declared at another point:

"If I've violated the National government policy, which was to lead the poor, helpless and unprotected into the hands of the enemy, then I'm willing to die for having come to their aid."

Madame Wang spoke bitterly of the early days of the Sino-Japanese war and what she called the Kuomintang's (nationalist party) unwillingness to defend the natioin. Government higher-ups simply fled from Canton when the Japanese approached, she asserted, "without lifting a finger to protect it."

"Canton was evacuated four days before the Japanese took it," she went on. "We took it back barehanded and we had to run it barehanded. There was no national government to speak of to which we could turn."

Japs To Start Leaving Siam

Bangkok, April 16 (AP)—British headquarters announced today that the repatriation of Japanese war prisoners in Siam would begin this week with the departure of 500 to 600 by ship.

SHARP REPLY MEETS SOVIET QUIZ IN JAPAN

MacArthur Aide, In Coun-

cil, Defends Election Result As Democratic

Tokyo, Wednesday, April 17 (AP)—General MacArthur's military government officer replied sharply today, in the Allied four-power council's first business meeting, to Russian questioning of the effectiveness of Allied purge decrees.

"The Japanese Government is complying with the purge directive, doing it as fast as consistent with occupation policies," Brig. Gen. Courtney Whitney told the Soviet delegate. He said he would supply the Russians all available information on the topic "if it takes all summer."

Like Soviet Press Charges

Russian charges that "normal progress in the democratization of Japan was endangered," and that certain undesirable persons were not being removed from office, Whitney added, was reminiscent of matter recently appearing in the Soviet press.

"So far as I know, neither the member from the U.S.S.R. nor others have any knowledge of the manner of Japanese compliance with the purge directive, as they haven't sought this information" from Allied headquarters.

Made Before Election

The Russian complaint that democratization of Japan was endangered, Whitney asserted, was made before results of the recent election were known.

"I doubt if General Derevyanko (Soviet member of the council) would have been so quick to hold up any move as endangering democratization had he envisaged" how the Japanese would vote, he told the council.

Russia's delegation, before today's business session, had submitted a request for information on a possible purge of newly elected Diet members and a possible probe of Japanese compliance with Allied decrees in general.

"Misunderstanding Or Prejudice"

Whitney pointed out that more than 27,000,000, or 73 per cent, of Japan's electorate, balloted at last Wednesday's election, ousting "the party in political power and moving sharply toward a more liberal concept of relationship between government and people."

His voice taut with feeling, Whitney declared that "he who fails to see in this election a demonstration of democracy on the march . . . either fails to understand the meaning of democracy or is blinded by prejudice."

The purge question, submitted by the Russian delegation beforehand, was linked with a request for "Allied investigation of compliance by the Japanese Government with memoranda and directives of the supreme command, Allied powers."

MacArthur previously had reported through American representatives that he would try to give the council 48 hours' notice of impending Allied directives. Russians at the council's formal organization, April 5, had asked seven days' notice. No business was transacted at that meeting, however, and the request was referred to MacArthur.

Would Speed Delivery

MacArthur's answer offered only two days' notice because, he explained, he did not wish a longer time lag between preparation of directives and their presentation to the Japanese Government.

Both Lieut. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, the Soviet delegate, and W. McMahon Ball, British Commonwealth delegate, said today that they preferred longer than 48 hours. Derevyanko said this did not give him sufficient time to communicate with his Government.

Shidehara Says It Is His Duty To Keep Job

Tokyo, April 16 (AP)—Premier Shidehara said today he feels it is his duty to Japan to stay on the job and that he might break a lifelong precedent by "making connections with" existing political parties to keep his Cabinet in office.

The 73-year-old Baron was asked whether any suggestion from General MacArthur had persuaded him to retain office since Wednesday's general election. "Absolutely not," he declared.

Would Not Bring Stability

He firmly refuted a Japanese reporter's sharp challenge that public opinion demanded that he step down "and abide by the outcome" of the nation's first democratic election.

Shidehara said no party had won a majority and that the situation could not be stabilized by the resignation of his Government. On the other hand, he said, he felt a responsibility in seeing Japan's new constitution—which outlaws war—through the special Diet session, scheduled to open May 13.

Liberals In Lead

In the past, whatever government happened to be in power "unfortunately influenced every election," but his Government took no part in the balloting, he said. The Government had no party on the ballot.

Liberals received the largest number of Diet seats—approximately one third—and immediately suggested a coalition with other conservative elements to form a new government. Liberal party leader Ichiro Hatoyama demanded Shidehara's resignation and frankly told newsmen he expected to become Premier. However, he is moving cautiously.

The Premier said he was "giving deep consideration" to making connections with existing political parties to form a majority party, of which he possibly would be the President. This would give his Government the necessary support in the Diet.

Never Connected With Party

Shidehara recalled that he never had been connected with any party. He commented: "Democratic practice now would require me or my Government to establish relations with the parties. There must be a base in one of these parties from which to create a majority party."

Shidehara met the press after an important Cabinet meeting. There was no official announcement concerning its decisions.

Occupation authorities remained aloof from the inevitable post-election political activity, although results of the balloting are expected to dominate discussions at tomorrow's first business meeting of the Four Power Council.

Social Democrats Meet

Social Democratic party leaders, aware that they hold an important bloc of votes, met to determine the party stand on the questions of co-operating with the Liberals and of supporting Shidehara.

The Home Ministry reported its official "expectation" of the final party lineup for the 466-seat House of Representatives as: Liberals, 139; Progressives, 93; Social Democrats, 92; Independents, 83; minor parties, 38; Co-operatives, 14; Communists, 5, and 2 undecided.

Council To Discuss Policies

Although the agenda for the Four Power Council session was not announced, authoritative sources indicated that pointed questions on policies behind the calling of the election and economic and educational programs probably would be raised.

Maj. Gen. W. F. Marquat, council chairman and MacArthur's deputy, spent several hours today conferring with Brig. Gen. C. Whitney, chief of the Government section that supervised the Diet elections. The Russians strongly criticized the holding of the election, maintaining the Japanese had not had sufficient time to capitalize on their new political freedom.

Worst Mining Blast In History Revealed

Manchuria Disaster Under Japanese Killed 1,549

TOKIO, April 16 (AP).—The world's worst mining disaster—an underground explosion almost four years ago which snuffed out 1,549 Chinese and Korean lives in the Honkeiko Colliery in Manchuria—was reported for the first time today by Allied headquarters.

The accident occurred April 26, 1942, under the Japanese occupation. It was kept secret by the military from even the Japanese government for a month.

The explosion was set off by a short circuit which ignited methane gas. That exploded an accumulation of coal dust in tunnels for a distance of more than two kilometers (about one and one-quarter miles), said Kirk V. Cammack, mining engineer with the Natural Resources Division of Allied headquarters.

Most of the deaths were caused by carbon-monoxide poisoning. Several hundred were needless; a mine official refused to turn on ventilating fans for fear of spreading the fire, Cammack said.

The only comparable mine disaster was at Pas de Calais, France, in 1906, when 1,000 French miners were killed, Cammack added.

The Honkeiko Colliery, located in the Penhsihu Coal Field, produced 900,000 tons of coal in 1941.

U.S. Attitude Hit By Gen. Dyke

Tokyo, April 16 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Ken R. Dyke, chief of the Allied information and education section, said today it is time for the American people to wake up to the fact "it is going to take a generation or more for the United States to clean up problems it shouldered when it entered the war.

Dyke made his statement on returning to Tokyo after a month and a half in the United States.

Fighting For Luxuries

He asserted "the American people seem to be concerned in fighting for luxuries while the rest of the world is fighting for the necessities of life," and said he found "too many with a tendency to put a fence around the United States at a time when the future of the world demands active American participation."

"There is a great deal of confusion among Americans on what is going to be necessary in the international field," he said.

Dyke went to the States to recruit civilians to assist in his section. Major E. D. Dodd, section executive officer, left today for the States to continue the campaign, which Dyke said met with only fair success.

New Thought-Police Purge In Japan

Tokyo, April 16 (AP)—Another purge of thought police and special higher police officers was announced by the Japanese Government today.

The action, under Japan's interpretation of General MacArthur's purge order of January 4, will affect men in five categories, prohibiting them from holding public office.

The announcement implied that a considerable number of wartime officials still held important positions.

IT'S DIFFERENT AFTER ELECTION

Tokyo, April 16 (A. P.).—Along with democracy and an unhampered election campaign, Japan seems to have campaign promises.

The newspaper Nippon Keizai commented today that the Liberal, Social Democrat and Progressive parties "appear to be soft pedaling their loudly proclaimed" promises of more rice now that the election is over.

Jap Typhus Epidemic Declared Under Control

Tokyo April 16 (AP)—The Japanese typhus epidemic, which reached a peak of 290 new cases a day in Osaka prefecture, has definitely been brought under control, Major P. M. Bourland, preventive medicine officer of Allied headquarters, said today.

Typhus incidence in Osaka has dropped to twenty cases a day in Osaka and improved in relative proportions in Tokyo.

Only three members of the occupation forces contracted the disease and all have recovered.

Ten More Axis Subs Sunk

Tokyo, April 16. (AP)—Ten more Axis submarines were towed to sea from Kobe and Kure today and sunk in the Pacific Ocean. Eight were Japanese, including an uncompleted 4,000-ton plane carrier. The others, one German and one Italian, presumably were blockade runners. The German crew still is interned here.

Yanks Show Japs How to Fight Fire

Tokyo, April 16 (A. P.).—American firefighters, led by Lieut. R. W. Shaver of Syracuse, N. Y., brought gasps of awe from municipal Fire Department officials today as American fire department methods were demonstrated. The Americans used pumps mounted on trucks in contrast to the Japanese pumpers which have only 25 pounds of pressure.

SERVANTS GALORE FOR YANKS IN JAPAN

Tokyo, April 16 (A. P.).—There will be no servant problem for occupation wives coming to Japan, the Eighth Army labor officer said today. He reported many cooks, maids and other domestics had been obtained in anticipation of the families' arrival next month.

Jap Admits U.S. Corpse Used In Bayonet Drill

Yokohama, April 16 (AP)—Capt. Masaaki Mabuchi testified today he had permitted the bayoneting of a decapitated American flyer because his troops were soon to go into battle and he thought they "must have this actual experience."

Defending himself at a war-crime trial before a military tribunal, Mabuchi explained that his "raid company," stationed near Tokyo, had previously trained only on straw targets.

"There is a great deal of difference between straw and an actual human body," he said.

Specific Charges

Mabuchi is charged specifically with the decapitation of Lieut. Darwin T. Emry, of Denver, a B-29 bombardier, and permitting his body to be bayoneted.

Asked in crossexamination if bayoneting was contrary to the Shinto code, Mabuchi replied: "This was not mischief or playfulness. It had a clear-cut purpose—that of preparing our soldiers to win the war. I felt sorry for the body itself, but since this was done for such a clear-cut purpose, I didn't feel it was wrong."

Crucifixion, Beheading Of Filipinos Described

Manila, April 16 (AP)—The crucifixion of a Filipino and the beheading of thirteen others was described today at the war-crimes trial of Lieut. Gen. Takeshi Kono, who is charged with responsibility for more than 13,000 deaths on Panay Island.

The witness was barefoot, tousled Nicolas Capacillo, a farmer. He was one of 45 witnesses called against the squat defendant, commander on Panay from 1943 to 1945.

"Japanese soldiers drove spikes six inches long through the wrists of Buenvenido Azuelo, and then hammered one into his skull," Capacillo said. "Then they beheaded the others. Some of the heads did not come off easily and the soldiers hacked until they fell off."

Luzon Has 42 Killings, 15 Kidnappings In Feb.

Manila, April 16 (AP)—There were 42 murders and 15 kidnappings, mostly unsolved, in central Luzon in February, the Interior Department reported today.

Nevertheless, the department asserted, crime in the Philippines is on the down grade, and the turbulent conditions will not hinder next week's election.

In reply to a protest of presidential candidate Manuel Roxas, published yesterday, that conditions would hinder voting in central Luzon, the department said there were 3,200 policemen in the area, fifteen times the normal prewar number.

Jersey Captain Gets Legion of Merit

Yokosuka, April 16 (A. P.).—Navy Capt. M. Anderson of Fair Lawn, N. J., was awarded the Legion of Merit today for outstanding work as chief of staff at the Kodiak and Adak, Alaska, air bases and as chief of staff to the commander of the Marianas. Capt. B. W. Decker, commander of Seventh Fleet activities at the Yokosuka naval base, made the presentation.

Vaccine Plants Active

Seoul, Korea, April 16 (AP)—Four American-established vaccine plants are producing enough to inoculate most of the 18,000,000 Koreans living in the American zone against smallpox, the Military Government said today. Since November, the plants, which are directed by Capt. H. G. Crecelius, of Volin, S.D., have produced 9,000,000 units of vaccine.

ARGENTINE GRAIN

Buenos Aires, April 16 (A. P.).—The Government made public today figures stating that of 191,000 tons of Argentine grain shipped, or loaded ready for shipment, during the first half of April more than a third was en route to Great Britain.

Figures furnished by Julio Cesar Urien as he took office as chairman of the Farm Production Regulating Commission showed that Britain was getting 72,000 tons of the total, of which 62,500 was wheat and the remainder maize. Spain was in second place, with 23,600 tons of wheat already shipped.

Other countries which have received or will receive grain from Argentina, Urien said, included France, South Africa, Eire, Portugal, Norway, the Netherlands, Brazil and Paraguay.

Ships Leaving Norfolk

NORFOLK, Va., April 16 (AP).—The United States Lines, agents for the American steamships Robert Lucas and Joel Palmer, announced today that orders had been received dispatching the vessels to Buenos Aires to load grain for northern France.

Both the vessels have been riding at anchor in Hampton Roads for several weeks, the Lucas arriving here March 16 from Gibraltar, while the Joel Palmer came in March 22 from Italy.

The agents here said the orders had been received at the New York office of the corporation and that both vessels immediately began loading supplies and probably will sail tomorrow.

CANADA COMMITS 2 MORE

Ex-Munitions Official and Former Flier Held in Espionage

OTTAWA, April 16 (AP)—Magistrate Glenn Strike today committed two men for trial on charges of violating the War Secrets Act during a series of preliminary hearings for persons arrested in connection with Canada's investigation of a Russian-directed espionage ring.

They are H. S. Gerson, 43, of Montreal, former official of the Canadian Munitions Department, and M. S. Nightingale of Montreal, former communications expert and squadron leader of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

The magistrate reserved judgment until Thursday in the case of Durnford Smith of Hull, Que., former engineer for the National Research Council.

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Canada Peacetime Army Has 3 Branches

Ottawa, April 16 (AP)—The peacetime Canadian Army will be composed of three branches—active, reserve and esupplementary reserve. The active branch will consist of a field force of about a brigade, with a strength of about 25,000.

A detailed summary of plans, announced last night, also said that all officers must be college graduates and other ranks must have attained a secondary-school education. War veterans, however, will be exempted from these requirements.

An earlier announcement said that basic pay and allowances for privates and corresponding ranks in the Navy and air force would be boosted to $96 a month. Similar raises were provided for noncommissioned and commissioned officers.

45 WOMEN IN JAIL RIOT FOR 30 HOURS

Portage la Prairie, Man., April 16 (A. P.). — Forty-five female prisoners in the Manitoba Provincial Jail for Women abandoned a defiant thirty-hour demonstration against guards and the police early today as falling temperatures chilled their windowless citadel.

The destructive demonstration was precipitated by the inmates' demands for better food.

Baffled policemen, unable to break through furniture barricades and unsuccessful in an attempt to halt the demonstration with tear gas, had contented themselves with guarding the prison to prevent any escapes.

During the night the women wandered from window to window shouting, "We want the Attorney-General," and occasionally singing, "Don't Fence Me In." Glass in most of the windows of the three-story structure was broken and broken furniture

would learn how ... better ... English. He has ... never ... forgotten his da... porter ... for he is unfa... iderate ... to newspaper... ng the ... U. N.

Senate Group Okays Near East Missions

Follows Byrnes Request Authorizing Military Expeditions To Visit World's Trouble-centers Whenever Need Arises. . .

By Edwin B. Haakinson

WASHINGTON, April 16. (AP)—Authorization for the United States to send military missions to the troubled Near East and any other countries which request them was approved by the Senate Military Committee today at the request of Secretary of State Byrnes.

Mentions Specific Regions

Writing that this nation may be asked to send military missions to places of "strategic importance," Byrnes mentioned specifically the "Near, Middle and Far East regions, the component parts of which are in a state of intense political, social and economic readjustment."

His words recalled the warning of President Truman in his Army Day address at Chicago April 6 that the Near and Middle East may "become an arena of intense rivalry between outside powers" and that "such rivalry might suddenly erupt into conflict."

Byrnes noted that many nations "prefer American assistance" to that of other powers because of "the foreign policy of the United States, devoid of imperialistic design upon the sovereignty of any nation."

The secretary reported that requests for military and naval missions already have been received from "several foreign governments" which he did not identify and that others are expected.

Byrnes requested the legislation on behalf of the War and Navy departments as well as the State Department.

Existing legislation limits the sending of military missions to western hemisphere countries "to assist in military matters." The United States had missions in Iran and other countries during the war, but this was accomplished under special wartime powers of the President.

Extra-Military Authority

The measure which the Senate committee approved would authorize the President permanently to send army, navy or marine officers and men to "any foreign government whatever" for purposes "in advancement of the public interest." Officials explained that this would permit the missions to engage in such activities as supervising elections or organizing waterways, as well as military matters.

Byrnes wrote that the present restriction on presidential authority "seems tacitly to support the principle of regionalism and spheres of influence which is in direct contradiction of the firm and announced policies of the United States."

He added that traditional American policy is aid for "friendly nations to achieve and maintain their independence," and the "open door."

Russia and Great Britain agreed to similar aims at the Yalta conference, Byrnes continued, and the United Nations charter restated these objectives.

These policies should "be vigorously supported and put into execution," the secretary added.

Asserting that this country's army and navy now are the "best equipped and most powerful in the world," the secretary said this appeals to many nations seeking aid in maintenance of internal stability and in the establishment and training of their own armed forces.

He added that the traditional "abstinence from politics" by American army and navy officers makes them particularly well qualified to "instill this principle into the minds of the military and naval personnel of other countries."

COST OF ATOM FLEET TEST PUT AT $110,900,000

Blandy Says Expenses Would Be About Same as Large New Ship.

DECLARES BOMB NO THREAT

Asserts Bikini Experiment Will Be Guide to Construction of American Armed Forces.

Washington, April 16 (A. P.).—The atom bomb task force believes the cost of the Bikini experiments will be no greater than that for one large new ship—which could be about $110,900,000, the current price of a super battleship.

Vice-Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, commander of the joint Army-Navy operation, said that the uninformed persons had estimated the tests would cost $425,000,000 for target ships and another $100,000,000 for other expenses.

"Such figures are gross exaggerations," the Admiral asserted in a statement.

Blandy also made these other observations:

1. The tests are no threat to other nations and no martial gesture. They are a defensive measure of caution and economy, not aggression. Information obtained "will help us to be what the world expects our great, non-aggressive and peace-loving country to be: the leader of those nations which seek nothing but a just and lasting peace."

Bikini Just a Step.

2. The post-war armed forces will be definitely and markedly affected by the implications of the bomb. For the next several years study, experiment, invention, development and training should point the way toward the best kind of armed forces to build in case atomic weapons are not outlawed." The Bikini test is "one step" in this program.

3. Although the projected third test, where the bomb is to be exploded several thousand feet down in the open sea, "is commonly believed to be the most important, it is by no means certain that it will prove so." The second test, with the bomb exploded in the shallow waters of Bikini Lagoon or just at the surface, "may readily turn out to be more lethal in its combined effects upon ship and crew—especially since this attack can be made either at sea or in port and the bomb can be quickly brought to the desired exploding position, that is, on the surface or slightly below it."

Nearby Early Information.

4. Prompt information is necessary. Scientists say any reasonably industrialized nation can produce the "A" bomb in a few years, but it is not expected a positive guaranty against the use of the weapon can be accomplished except through a step-by-step process over an indefinite period. Pending such guaranty, it is essential that our designers, strategists and others learn as much as possible now about the use of the weapon. Otherwise, they will be "groping their way along a dark road which may lead to another and worse 'Pearl Harbor.'"

In discussing expenditures for the test, Blandy said:

"The total costs of the tests will probably not exceed the total cost of one large new ship, while the lessons learned may save many ships, many lives, and many millions of dollars by guiding future naval expenditures into the most productive and efficient channels."

Blandy's statement did not specify the cost of any particular ship, but Navy records show an Iowa - class battleship, the most expensive, costs about $110,900,000.

Comments on Groves.

Moscow, April 16 (A. P.).—The New Times today quoted Major-Gen. Leslie R. Groves, atomic bomb production chief, as having said "the future welfare of humanity is entrusted at the present moment to the United States" and then commented that atomic bombs were still being produced in the United States.

Referring to an honorary degree of Doctor of Science recently awarded Gen. Groves by Lafayette College, New Times said: "It is understandable that under these conditions the new honorable Doctor of Science, like his English colleagues of the same spirit, has not enough time for deeper study of history and its lessons."

Loan to Britain By R.F.C. Urged By Jesse Jones

Opposes Plan in Congress as Starting U. S. on Road to Financial Disaster

HOUSTON, Tex., April 16 (AP).—Jesse H. Jones, publisher of "The Houston Chronicle," formerly Secretary of Commerce and head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, today signed a four-column editorial in "The Chronicle" in which he declared approval of the $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain, now before Congress, would start the United States down a financial road likely to lead to disaster.

Mr. Jones took the view that there are a number of ways by which the United States, in a sound manner, can help the British out of their difficulties.

Mr. Jones referred to a $390,000,000 loan made by the R. F. C. in 1941 to the British, since paid off according to schedule, and then said:

"In order to be helpful to the British and still protect our own Treasury, I suggest that the R. F. C. increase its loan to Britain by an additional $1,000,000,000 on the present security, with no restriction as to where the money is to be spent, and that the interest rate on the balance of the present loan, and the $1,000,000,000 additional, be 2 percent, with all net earnings to be applied, first, to the interest on the loan and the balance on the principal.

Billion in Cash at Once

"This would give Britain $1,000,000,000 cash immediately if she wants it, and without any Congressional action.

"I suggest that the R. F. C. make further loans to the United Kingdom on British investments and operations in the country, up to the earning value of the security, upon the same terms and conditions, and that the proceeds of such loans be available to Britain with no restrictions as to where the money shall be spent.

"I should like to remind the Congress that lending Britain dollars, as is proposed in the present loan agreement, does not insure that she will spend those dollars with our farmers, manufacturers and exporters. She will be free to spend them in competition with us in world markets and will. . . .

"The United States, with 5.8 per cent of the world's land area and 6.1 per cent of the world's population, cannot singlehandedly finance and rebuild a war-torn, confused world. The time to recognize this is now."

House Cites 17 In Group Here For Contempt

Extends Its Action Against Barsky, of Anti-Fascist Committee on Refugees

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP).—The House reversed today an earlier decision and approved blanket contempt proceedings against seventeen officials of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee of New York.

Three weeks ago it approved similar action against the group's chairman, Edward Barsky, at the request of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. At that time it refused to proceed against his associates because they had not been asked individually to produce records of their operations. Since then they have received this chance.

Today's resolution, adopted after hot debate by a rollcall vote of 292 to 56, accused the group of "wilfull and deliberate refusal" to supply the records. The House action does not need Senate concurrence.

The resolution and other data gathered by the House committee will be turned over to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Miss Helen Bryan, executive secretary of the anti-Fascist group, named in the resolution with sixteen members of the executive board, said in a statement in New York that the fifty-six "no" votes registered today showed growing opposition to the "un-American acts" of the House committee.

"To the millions of Americans who practice democracy this growing opposition as well as the quality of the opposition will prove an inspiration and a guide," she said.

Mr. Barsky termed the House action "a blow to the heart of democracy itself." He added in a statement that the House committee's "real objective" was "the destruction of the Anti-Fascist Committee as the first step to cutting off help for our Spanish Republican refugees."

During the House debate, Representative J. Parnell Thomas, Republican, of New Jersey, described the seventeen persons cited as a most "insolent group of witnesses," and Representative Karl E. Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota, said they used "stealth and deception" to conceal their records.

House members opposed to the blanket procedure termed it "unconstitutional." They said the requested records are not in custody of all the individuals cited.

Speaker Sam Rayburn, Democrat, of Texas, ordered Representative Herman P. Koppelman, Democrat, of Connecticut, to refrain from talking in the House for the remainder of the day because of asserted use of unparliamentary language. Mr. Koppelman had criticized the Committee of un-American Activities, and referred to what he termed "unlawful prying" by it.

In addition to Miss Bryan, those named today were:

Dr. Jaboc Auslander, Professor Lyman R. Bradley, Mrs. Marjorie Chodorov, Howard Fast, Mrs. Ernestina G. Fleischman, Leverett Gleason, Harry M. Justiz, Mrs. Samuel Kamsley, Mrs. Ruth Leider, Manual Magana, Dr. Louis Miller, Herman Shumlin, Mrs. Charlotte Stern, Dr. Jesse Tolmach and Mrs. Bobbie Weinstein, all of New York, and James Lustig, of Newark, N. J.

Senator Blames 'Draft Muddle' On War Dept.

Washington, April 16 (AP)—Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.) asserted today that the War Department is responsible for what he termed the "confused and chaotic" draft extension bill passed by the House.

The legislation provides for a nine-month extension of the draft law beyond May 15, but prohibits any inductions until October 15. It also halts the drafting of teen-agers.

In a letter to Secretary of War Patterson, the Colorado Senator spoke of the War Department's "blind and congenital stupidity" and said the department apparently had assumed "that members of Congress are dummies and that they can be awed and influenced by a mass of distorted mathematics.'

Asks Six-Week Extension

Johnson said the House measure would not provide replacements for fathers and combat veterans now in service. He urged the department to back his proposal for a six-week extension to July 1.

Johnson said the Senate now must find a way out of the "muddle" created by the War Department's "arrogant demand" for a year's extension of selective service.

"It never seemed to occur to these muddleheads that a six weeks' extension could have been supported by them with honest calculations, and that all the jugglers in kingdom come could not and did not make a case for year's extension," Johnson declared.

His Proposal Rejected

The Senate Military Committee previously had rejected Johnson's proposal for the six weeks' extension.

Johnson told Patterson that the department ought to "admit its mistake" and ask Congress for only a limited extension of the draft.

"The War Department ought to make a mental note now of the thoroughly-demonstrated fact that it cannot fool Congress all the time," he declared.

Johnson contended that a six-week extension would provide sufficient men by July 1 to replace all drafted fathers, combat veterans who desire to get out of the Army and all draftees with eighteen months' service.

Assails Teen-Age Draft

The bill approved by the Senate committee would halt the future drafting of fathers and would limit the service of present and future industees to eighteen months.

Johnson also assailed what he described as the War Department's determination to draft "18-year-old boys for police work in foreign lands."

"The welfare of the United States and its military security demands that these boys remain in school," he declared. "Everyone understands army officers' passion for the conscription of immature, beardless schoolboys, but that Fascist-inspired aspiration must be curbed by the Congress in a period when a shooting war does not exist."

"Cooling-Off" Period

A "cooling-off" period in the Senate appeared in store for the chopped-up draft extension bill, along with its companion pay-increase measure.

Senate leaders indicated an inclination to do nothing for at least a week about the two pieces of legislation passed yesterday by the House.

What they would do then was doubtful. But it seemed highly unlikely that the Senate would accept the selective service extender in anything like the House version—with its five-month "holiday" on inductions and a ban against drafting teen-agers.

Committee For One-Year Plan

Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D., Utah) of the Senate Military Committee, said he thought "the sensible thing" would be to extend the draft law as is until July 1 of this year.

Thomas's committee, however, has recommended a one-year extension from May 15, and it has evidenced little sympathy with the "holiday" plan.

War Department spokesmen said they are hopeful of salvaging the measure in the Senate. Particularly disturbed by the ban on teen-age inductions, they claim the Army can't meet its manpower needs if that restriction stays in the bill.

House Bill's Provisions

Passed by a roll-call vote of 290 to 108, the House bill extends the draft law until next February 15 but prohibits any inductions between May 15 and October 15. After that date they may be resumed only by order of the President and on the condition that voluntary enlistments fail to meet requirements.

"Holiday" advocates argued for several days in the House that pay increases, particularly for enlisted men, would provide more than enough enlistments.

On the heels of the draft-extension bill they shoved through, 164 to 13, a measure increasing the base pay of all Army, Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Corps personnel.

The increases range from 50 per cent for privates and apprentice seamen to ten per cent for major generals and rear admirals.

Service Merger Backers Plan New Fight

Washington, April 16 (AP)—Proponents tried today without much hope of quick success to push the Army-Navy merger bill out of committee and into the hands of a sharply divided Senate.

Senator Hill (Ala.), the Democratic whip, said that "every effort" would be made to get action this year on legislation that would put Army, Navy and Air Force under one Cabinet member and combine many of their auxiliary functions.

Walsh Wants Hearings

But Chairman Walsh (D., Mass.) served notice that the Senate Naval Committee does not intend to be by-passed. He said that when the legislation is completed by the Military Committee, his group will demand time to hold hearings.

Chairman Elbert Thomas (D., Utah) of the Military Committee told newsmen with a smile that he would be glad to testify before the Walsh committee. Thomas, Hill and Senator Austin (R., Vt.) drafted the pending bill.

"Traditions To Preserve"

While it has substantial support in the Military Committee, there were indications that it would not have entirely smooth sailing there.

Senator Smith (R., N.J.) said he wants to hear further from the Navy, which has opposed the merger, before he passes finally on the bill.

"I favor consolidation of many of the branches of the service, such as procurement, transport, intelligence and communications," Smith said, "but I am not so sure that I want to abolish the War and Navy departments as separate entities. There are some traditions of the military service that I think should be preserved."

Hart Hints Opposition

Senator Hart (R., Conn.), who was commander in chief of the Asiatic Fleet when war with Japan broke out, indicated that he would have something to say against the merger proposal when it gets to the floor.

Senator Bridges (R., N.H.), said he might join in a minority report if some changes are not made in the bill.

Senator Robertson (R., Wyo.), told his colleagues yesterday that the Army had engaged in an "intensive lobbying and propaganda campaign" for the unification. He said President Truman ought to extend to all branches of the services what Robertson called a "muzzling" order already put on the Navy.

OPA's Lease On Life Threatened In House

Republicans Launch Drive To Hold Agency's Extension To Nine Months—Seek Revision Of Price Rulings.

By Francis M. Le May

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Republicans launched a battle on the House floor today to hold OPA's new lease on life to nine months, instead of a year, and to write into the price control law far-reaching revisions of pricing rules and regulations.

Bowles Makes Plea

Rep. Patman (D-Tex) immediately shouted to the House:

"If these amendments pass OPA will be scuttled."

Chester Bowles, economic stabilizer, appearing simultaneously before the Senate Bank Committee to plead for OPA's life, declared that if subsidies are removed—as proposed in one amendment—living costs will increase and labor will demand a second round of wage increases. Subsidies are government payments to farmers, processors and others in order to hold down prices to consumers.

The OPA confronts its crucial legislative tests as the House begins voting on amendments tomorrow. Today, the debate had to compete with the opening of the baseball season, and about 60 of the 431 House members remained on the floor through the afternoon to hear the sharp exchanges.

Wolcott told the House "it is our duty to rewrite the standards, the rules of OPA, so as to get production and at the same time have effective price control." He outlined his proposed amendments as follows:

1. Limit OPA's continuation to next March 31, instead of one year beyond June 30 as requested by President Truman.

2. Require OPA to fix price ceilings so as to guarantee each manufacturer his costs plus a reasonable profit on every item he makes.

3. Put "teeth" into the OPA "decontrol" requirements, stipulating that price ceilings must be lifted as supply in a line of production comes into balance with demand. Wolcott said the decontrol amendment written by the Banking Committee is merely a statement of policy, without "teeth".

4. Require the government to get out of the $2,000,000,000 annual subsidy business by January 1, with a 25 percent reduction in subsidy payments each 45 days. This would cut overall subsidy payments in the next fiscal year from $2,051,000,000 to around $776,000,000.

Defeated By Committee

These amendments were defeated in the House banking committee, but may get stronger backing on the floor.

Wolcott told his colleagues he could hear Bowles saying, if the cost-plus amendment is adopted, "You have cut the heart out of OPA." The amendment, Wolcott argued, would force OPA to fix prices in a manner to assure adequate production.

Rep. Judd (R-Minn) raised the question whether the amendment would not be subject to the same abuses that attended cost-plus contracts during the war. He asked whether this would not "encourage people to be uneconomic."

Patman, in reply to questions from the floor, conceded that some OPA regulations were not being checked on thoroughly enough to prevent cheating by unscrupulous operators. But this, he said, was partly the fault of Congress because it so reduced OPA's funds that the agency had only about one enforcement officer for each county in the nation.

The Texas congressman said that price controls had saved the nation $100,000,000,000 "in building its war machine" and that it now remained the principal check against inflation.

Another check, he said, addressing Chairman Doughton (D-NC) of the tax-writing ways and means committee, was for Congress to refrain from reducing taxes so long as the pent-up buying demand remained.

Doughton listened attentively but made no reply.

RATIONING VIEWED AS BLOW TO RELIEF

Anderson Says Program Now Would Encourage Hoarding

Washington, April 16 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Anderson said tonight that announcement of a wheat-rationing program now "would probably be the most severe blow that could be dealt to the cause of relief feeding around the world."

Explaining why wheat and bread should not be rationed, Anderson said it takes months to put rationing machinery in motion and an announcement now "might result in the hoarding of wheat rather than in the freeing of it.

"We need to have wheat flowing freely; we need to be able to purchase it; we need to remove any temptation to hoard it."

Discusses Supply

Anderson, in an address before the United Nations forum, discussed the United States wheat supply in detail and said that to meet the export goal to famine areas during the next few months the country must cut consumption and reduce wheat stocks held on farms.

"The farmer is going to do his part," Anderson said. "It remains to be seen whether all other groups in the country do their part.

"For example, as soon as word got out that the Department of Agriculture was working on an order designed to limit distribution of flour for domestic uses to 75 per cent of the 1945 levels, the baking industry immediately got up in arms."

He said the bakers' action was an example of the "campaign of fear that goes on while we try to work out programs to save human lives."

150,000,000 Bushels Held

Anderson estimated the country's present wheat supply at 375,000,000 bushels. He said 150,000,000 bushels is being held by farmers for carryover, 50,000,000 bushels will be needed for seed and feed and that normal consumption for three months would be 120,000,000 bushels, leaving only 55,000,000 bushels for export, compared with the goal of 125,000,000 bushels the next quarter.

He proposed that 50,000,000 bushels be obtained from the stocks on farms and said the Department's certificate plan offered farmers an incentive to sell. To obtain the remaining wheat needed, he said, "we should eat at least 40 per cent less wheat products than in the first quarter of this year."

Lehman Raps Federal Policy On Rationing

WASHINGTON, April 16—(AP)—Herbert H. Lehman charged the government tonight with "faulty planning and unrealistic measures" to meet the world food crisis and called anew for consumer rationing.

He also demanded immediate orders setting aside a certain percentage of grain for export even at the expense of some inequitable civilian distribution because "once this wheat gets onto the store shelves in the form of bread, it does not make much difference whether we decide to buy an extra loaf or not."

Peeling off the figurative gloves he wore as director-general of UNRRA until his resignation three weeks ago to speak "as an American" at a food mass meeting in Constitution Hall, Lehman assailed the administration on two specific points:

1. "I entirely disagree with its attitude that the United States should commit only 1,000,000 tons of grain per month in order to meet the world crisis."

2. "And I strongly disagree with its views that the crisis will be over in 90 days. Such a policy is a gamble with the lives of millions of innocent war victims."

Further, Lehman termed it "deplorable that the government is still trying to get the facts." He asserted that "UNRRA accurately assessed the food needs for 1946" last year but that "the action needed to meet the critical situation was not taken."

Valuable Time Lost

With an obvious reference to Herbert Hoover's current mission abroad for President Truman, Lehman added that "many valuable weeks have been lost while more facts were sought by emissaries of this government" and

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that "these have merely confirmed" the UNRRA data.

"Do you want to hear some facts?" he asked. "Here they are: UNRRA's monthly bread grain requirements amount to over 700,000 tons. Seven hundred thousand tons is the very minimum required to keep millions of people in a dozen receiving countries alive. And what are we promised for April? Three hundred thirteen thousand tons. Less than one-half of what we must have."

The American commitment of 1,000,000 tons a month to which Lehman referred is for the UNRRA contribution and other shipments as well. Lehman declared it "is simply not enough."

"While in this country we have such a variety of meat, fish, fruits, vegetables and dairy products that we could get along, if necessary, with scarcely any bread," he said, "in the famished countries bread is the main means of subsistence. Bread is actually the staff of life to these countries—without it there is starvation."

Bowles Vows To Level Coal Wages, Prices

Stabilizer Pledges Policy Of Moderation, No Favoritism.

WASHINGTON, April 16. (AP)—Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles pledged today that the government will not allow a coal wage settlement to push prices above the stabilization level.

The Wage Stabilization Board will have to decide what part of any wage raise is to be considered in setting price ceilings and "we are not going beyond the amount approvable," Bowles told the Senate Banking committee.

"There will be no exceptions as far as we are concerned from the wage stabilization program" and "no round about methods," he said in response to questions by Senator Capehart (R-Ind).

The 16-day soft coal strike continued with no sign of a break in a week-long stalemate. Bowles observed that his office had no function to perform until after an agreement is reached.

Police Designed as Check

The administration's stabilization program is designed to keep a check on wages and prices. The Wage Board can disapprove any wage increase for pricing purposes which it considers untabilizing generally, or does not conform to the wage pattern for an industry or an area.

Bowles volunteered that "a long coal strike would be a body blow to the United States."

Senator Bankhead (D-Ala), agreeing said a long coal strike would be even worse than a long steel strike.

Bowles testified in urging extension of price control legislation a year beyond the June 30 expiration date.

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach said the overall effect of the coal walkout is not yet critical.

The secretary said he would keep trying to break the deadlock. John L. Lewis, chief of the AFL United Mine Workers, has insisted that the operators agree to the principle of a tonnage levy for a health and welfare fund to be operated by the union, Schwellenbach said.

The operators, refusing, have offered to consider a joint fund administered by an independent agency, he added.

9% MEAT DECREASE IN VIEW TO JUNE 30

Smaller Stockyard 'Runs' Are the Chief Factor, Department of Agriculture States

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Nine per cent less meat will be available for Americans in this quarter than the past three months, the Department of Agriculture stated today.

The reduction reflects a declining volume of livestock going to the primary markets and continued large exports to needy countries abroad. Farm sales of livestock, particularly hogs, customarily drop off during the spring and summer months.

The per capita civilian supply for the April-June quarter will be at an average annual rate of 132 pounds, carcass weight, compared with an estimated 147 pounds for the first quarter and with 116 pounds for the second quarter last year, the department announced.

This information came as cattlemen and packers pressed their case before the Senate Agriculture Committee for the removal of price controls on meat.

Reese van Vranken, Michigan cattle feeder and a member of the OPA's advisory committee on the meat industry, told the committee that the meat subsidies were not subsidizing "the poor man's meat" but meat going to steak houses, to hotels and to high-class restaurants. He asserted that it was "impossible to set up a regulation that distributes meat as evenly as supply and demand, or as economically."

Price Control Called Ineffective

Earlier, George R. Dressler, executive secretary of the National Association of Meat Dealers, declared that price control "has broken down so far as meat is concerned" and that if ceilings were removed prices would "not be any higher than the black market of today."

The Department of Agriculture disclosed that it had allocated 5,360,000,000 pounds for all claimants for the current quarter. This compares with 6,026,000,000 pounds allocated for the first quarter and with an estimated total disappearance of 5,[illegible],700,000 pounds during the second quarter last year.

Allocations for the April-June quarter include:

Civilians in the United States, 4,558,400,000 pounds, or about 85 per cent of the total allocable supply; United States military and war services, 314,400,000 pounds, or 6 per cent; foreign shipments and United States territories, 487,700,000 pounds, or 9 per cent.

The total amount allocated for export, exclusive of United States territories, for the first half of this year, was 958,000,000 pounds. This compares with an original export goal of 1,000,000,000 pounds. The department explained, however, that since the goal was announced the Netherlands had canceled a 43,000,000-pound request.

200 Million Pounds to UNRRA

The second-quarter export allocations include:

Belgium, 61,000,000 pounds; France, 65,000,000; Netherlands East Indies, 3,000,000; countries supplied by the UNRRA, 200,000,000; commercial exports to various countries, 28,100,000, and United States territories, 34,600,000.

The 314,400,000-pound allocation for United States military and war services is about 35 per cent lower than the first-quarter allocation. Military takings in the second quarter of 1945 totaled 1,241,400,000.

In the House during the day, Representative Wadsworth, Republican, of New York, a cattle raiser and one-time Texas ranch manager, said that the meat black market had become so extensive that the legitimate dealer is no longer a competitor. He put the blame on the OPA, whose lease on life for another year was under consideration.

Representative Monroney, Democrat, of Oklahoma, however, had a word of caution against the lifting of controls from meat, and said he doubted if Congress "was ready to raise the white flag and surrender to the black market."

Mr. Wadsworth said that as a result of OPA regulations the number of slaughtering establishments in the United States has risen to 26,500 as against 1,500 before the agency took over. Instead of 75 per cent of the cattle shipped to Chicago being killed there, 75 per cent now are being shipped out of Chicago alive "over the horizon" to be slaughtered "no one knows where," he declared. Consumers, he estimated, were paying $1,250,000,000 a year in excess of "ceiling" prices of meat.

Representative Flannagan, Democrat, of Virginia, chairman of the Agricultural Committee, supported these contentions and said that no amount of money spent on enforcement could remedy the situation.

Mr. Flannagan has been authorized by his committee to introduce an amendment to end meat subsidies.

CPA Halts 3,000 Construction Projects

Washington, April 16 (AP)—The Civilian Production Administration said today it has halted more than 3,000 construction jobs begun in violation of the three-week-old building limitation order.

Morris S. Verner, chief of the CPA's compliance division, said he had notified builders in these cases that they are not to resume construction without specific authorization.

Verner reported that in "many other cases" contractors had "merely excavated" and thus were ruled ineligible to proceed. The limitation order which went into effect March 26 stipulated that only construction actually under way on that date could be completed without authorization.

Interpretation Of Order

This meant, Verner said, that materials had to have been "incorporated into the structure."

"The limitation order was put into effect to provide materials for veterans' homes and other essential construction," Verner said, "and we are going to do all in our power to see that this high purpose is carried out."

The OPA official said that thus far there has been only one case of "open defiance of CPA in connection with the housing program—a liquor store in Camden, N.J., which refused to comply with the regulation."

Owner Backed Down

He said that when the case was referred to the Department of Justice, the owner of the building "backed down and agreed to abide by the order."

Verner said other construction halted by CPA included a theater in Dayton, Ohio; a mail-order retail store in Cleveland; apartment houses and stores in Miami; an interbuilding bridge in Pittsburgh; a night club in San Francisco; a sixteen-unit hotel in Los Angeles; garage and storage buildings for a life insurance company in Hartford, Conn., and a Washington office building intended for Government use.

Two Race Tracks Okayed

With respect to the eligibility of two New Jersey race tracks, one under construction in Monmouth and the other near Atlantic City, Verner said:

"Thorough examinations were conducted in both cases and it was found that work had been continuously in process for nearly six months prior to issuance of the order, so both may legally continue construction."

PAC Urges Defeat Of Reactionary Bloc

CIO Committee, Reaffirming Faith In Roosevelt's Policies, Calls For Concerted Action Against Spain And Argentina.

WASHINGTON, April 16. (AP)—The CIO Political Action Committee, in a 17 point program for 1946, today called indirectly for defeat of those Democrats and Republicans who, it says, have joined in a "coalition of reaction."

Concerted Action Urged

The CIO-PAC, reaffirming its belief in the Roosevelt economic and foreign policies, also urged the United Nations Security Council to take concerted action to "quarantine" Spain and Argentina, which it described as "centers of Fascist infection."

It also urged immediate resumption of food rationing "to make American food available to the starving of other lands."

In a preamble, the committee called upon the people to measure the record of every candidate for office against the program it approved today, and to give their support to those whose records "carry the assurance that they will work with courage and vigor for its fulfillment." Likewise it called for opposition to "those who have forfeited the peoples' confidence by their failure to act in the peoples' interest."

As House Democrats planned a caucus tomorrow night to air complaints against Chairman Robert A. Hannegan and what Rep. Paul Stewart (D-Okla) called "too much CIO influence" at Democratic National Headquarters, the CIO-PAC declared:

Peoples' Program Thwarted

"The coalition of poll-tax Democrats and reactionary Republicans thwarts the peoples' program. It blocks the Roosevelt legislative proposals which are being carried forward by President Truman in his messages to the Congress.

"It threatens to cancel wage increases by price increases, leading to a disastrous inflation. It blocks action for adequate housing to veterans as well as workers, for a public health program, for adequate social security, for job and educational opportunities. It opposes jobs for all and refuses to subscribe to the principle of full employment—even as a goal toward which we should strive.

"It sabotages minimum wage legislation. It denies full citizenship to the Negro people by filibustering fair employment practices and anti-poll-tax acts. It attempts to smash the power of labor by legislation and to destroy the trade unions.

"This coalition of reaction fought Franklin Roosevelt while he lived. Now it seeks to rob the people of the heritage he left us. His answer remains our watchword: 'For all these things we have just begun to fight.'"

The committee asserted that the Roosevelt program "embodies the hopes and aspirations of the common people of America" and added it was for this program "that they voted in 1944."

Monthly Cereal Supply Allocated For Japan

Washington, April 16 (AP)—Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, said today Gen. Douglas MacArthur has been promised 50,000 tons monthly of wheat, flour or other equivalent cereal to help feed the Japanese during the April-June quarter.

This allocation is in addition, he told a news conference, to about 100,000 tons of surplus army food in the Pacific, which will be used to help supply Japan.

The 450,000 tons of wheat or wheat equivalent scheduled to be sent Japan during the current quarter will come out of this country's export goal of 3,313,000 tons for that period.

2 'UNKNOWNS' APPROVED

Group Favors Burial of a Man From Pacific, One From Europe

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—A proposal to bury two unknown Americans from the present World War beside the Unknown Soldier of the first World War was approved today by the Senate Military Committee.

Chairman Thomas of Utah said the committee would combine a House bill for burial of one unknown American with a measure by Senator Johnson of Colorado providing for two, one from the European theatre and another from the Pacific area.

The measure provides for burial in the Memorial Amphitheatre of Arlington National Cemetery. The unidentified bodies may be of soldiers, sailors or marines.

General Perrine Gets Award

WASHINGTON April 16 (AP).—Brigadier General Henry P. Perrine, a native of Trenton, N. J., has been awarded the Legion of Merit for Army "services of outstanding worth from June, 1941, to March, 1944," the War Department announced today. An accompanying citation said: "As executive officer (at the infantry school Fort Benning, Ga.), he was charged with planning the initial and subsequent expansions of the infantry school, which emerged from its peace-time capacity of 900 students to its war-time peak of approximately 17,000."

West Coast UNRRA Cargoes 189,941 Tons

Washington, April 16 (AP)—Shipments through California, Washington and Oregon ports in January

and February by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration totaled 189,941 long tons.

Senator Mitchell (D., Wash.) was advised of the weight today by Director General LaGuardia of the UNRRA.

The data showed that 53,496 long tons were shipped through Seattle, Vancouver and Tacoma; 64,107 from Oregon and 72,338 from California ports. The shipments went to China, Poland and other places and consisted of wheat, food, coal, seed and agricultural implements.

Army Appropriation Agreement

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP).—A $333,000,000 appropriation for War Department civil functions, chiefly navigation and flood control, moved today toward final Congressional action. The one-third-of-a-billion-dollar figure was a compromise arrived at by a conference committee named to adjust differences between the House and Senate. The House had voted $288,000,000. The Senate raised the amount to $360,000,000. The committee, after weeks of deliberations, recommended its middle-of-the-road figure to keep within budget estimates of $337,000,000 for the twelve months beginning next July 1. Early House and Senate action is expected on the conference committee's version of the appropriations bill.

Coast Guard Discharge Date

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP).—The Coast Guard announced today that all Coast Guard enlisted reserves and regulars serving under involuntary extensions of enlistment will be eligibe for discharge May 2

The speeded up demobilization schedules contemplates the release of "nearly all" enlisted reserves by May 22, the service said, and the placing of reserve officers on inactive duty so that their terminal leave will have been completed by June 30.

As of April 15, points needed for release were reduced from thirty to twentyei-ght for male enlisted personnel, except yeomen, storekeepers and pharmacist's mates, whose score remained at thirty-four. Points needed for release of spars were reduced from twenty to nineteen, with the same groups excepted and requiring a score of twenty-two points.

After May 2 the point scores will be dropped and all enlisted personnel will be eligible for release.

DANCING LESSONS FREE FOR GI'S

Bill of Rights Allows Instruction at the Government's Expense

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—The GI Bill of Rights is ready to finance the service man who aspires to become a dancing master.

The word came from Arthur Murray, who specializes in teaching people how to trip the light fantastic. Mr. Murray said that his New York and Washington studios had been certified to teach veterans to dance. They can accept pupils under the GI bill and the Government foots the bill. He said about half of his New York pupils wanted to teach dancing. Most of the others, he added, came at the prodding of psychiatrists.

"They need social contacts," he said. "Dancing gives them confidence and helps them to get readjusted."

No price has yet been worked out for this instruction in the art of dancing, he said. Uncle Sam will pay the costs, plus 10 percent.

The usual charges, he said, are $4 for a private lesson or $1 to $2 for class instruction.

A Veterans Administration official said that if a fellow wanted to learn how to be a dancer, that's his business. He added that if the veteran never intended to use dancing as a business, but just thought dancing might improve his Saturday night technique, there was nothing VA could do about it.

"But that's true of any veteran," he added. "We can help him get an education, but we can't force him to use it."

Troop Carriers Arriving Today

By the Associated Press

Three U. S. ports today await docking of seven vessels carrying 5,167 returning service personnel.

New York is due to dock four ships with 3,557 troops while two west coast points expect to receive 1,610 men aboard three vessels.

West coast arrivals include: Seattle, Wash., one ship, 1,566 men; San Francisco, 44 returnees, two vessels.

Ships and units arriving:

At New York

Ernie Pyle from Le Havre. 2,010 troops, including headquarters and headquarters battery, division artillery of First Armored Division.

Sea Robin from Le Havre. 1,483 troops, including Companies B and C of 123rd Ordnance Battalion.

Miscellaneous on following: George Vancouver from Toulon, three; James Riley from Cairo, 61.

Claymont Victory from Bremerhaven, due originally today (Wednesday), now due Thursday. April 18.

At Seattle

Herald of the Morning from Yokohama (due originally Monday), 1,566 miscellaneous navy personnel.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Bozeman Victory from Yokohama, four navy, 39 army; Pratt Victory from Pearl Harbor, one navy.

Ships and units which arrived yesterday:

At New York

Westminster Victory from Le Havre. 1,051 troops, including 796th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion.

United States Victory from Le Havre. 810 troops, including 1104th Engineer Group.

Charles Marshall from Antwerp (due originally Monday) 14 miscellaneous troops.

At San Diego

Miscellaneous on following: Escort Carrier Nassau, 333 navy marines and coast guard (from Pacific forward area); Coast Guard Tender Kukui from Canal Zone, three army, two navy.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following; Gen. Haan from Manila, 3,437 army; Gen. Langfitt from Manila, 20 navy, one marine, 2,832 army, LST 704 from Pearl Harbor, four navy; YMS 391 from Pearl Harbor, four navy.

At Seattle

Cape Erpetus from Korea (due originally April 20), 1,826 miscellaneous troops.

PLAYED SEMI-PRO BALL:

"IS THERE MMUCH RIVALRY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN?"

NETHERLANDS DELEGATE DR. EELCO VAN KLEFFENS MUNCHED A CHOCOLATE BAR AND SAID LITTLE. RUSSIA WAS REPRESENTED ONLY BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL ARKADY SOBOLEV.

SN/V1223AES

ALTHOUGH DELAYED BY THE IRANIAN DEBATE, THE DISPUTE OVER THE POLISH CHARGES WAS KEPT ALIVE BY NEW DENIALS FROM SPAIN THAT GERMANS ARE WORKING ON ATOMICS THERE AND A COUNTER-CHARGE FROM MADRID RADIO--RIDICULED IN PARIS--THAT FRANCE AND RUSSIA HAVE A SECRET AGREEMENT WHICH MIGHT LEAD TO A RUSSIAN MARCH THROUGH FRANCE TO SPAIN.

JP259AES ADD NEW YORK (DAY L UN) XXX AGENDA (CARPENTER)

THE SPANISH FOREIGN OFFICE, MEANWHILE, DENIED PARIS REPORTS THAT AN ATOMIC BOMB LABORATORY WAS BEING OPERATED AT PORTUGALETE, NEAR BILBAO, BY GERMAN SCIENTISTS. IT TERMED THE REPORTS "TOTALLY AND ABSOLUTELY FALSE." ADD LDN (SPANISH) XXX RADIO

THE LONDON DAILY WORKER, COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER, HAD PRINTED A PARIS DISPATCH SAYING THAT THE LABORATORY WAS IN A FACTORY ATOP AN ALMOST INACCESSIBLE HILL.

W353AES

BONSAL SAID HE POINTED OUT THAT WISE'S CREDENTIALS WERE REVOKED [illegible] CASE REPRESENTED A CHANGE IN THE POLICY INAUGURATED IN APRIL, 1945 WHEN CENSORSHIP WAS LIFTED ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS' DISPATCHES.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT HAS NOT EXPELLED WISE FROM THE COUNTRY. WITHOUT CREDENTIALS, HOWEVER, A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT CAN NOT WORK IN SPAIN, BEING UNABLE TO RECEIVE OR SEND INFORMATION BY CABLE. CONSEQUENTLY WISE SAID HE PLANS TO LEAVE FOR PARIS BY TRAIN TOMORROW NIGHT FOR A NEW ASSIGNMENT. ADD MADRID (P.W. BONSAL) XXX SUSPENSION (WEST)

MD917PES

NEW YORK, APRIL 16-(AP)-FIVE DELEGATES TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ABOUT 70 STAFF MEMBERS BECAME A LITTLE MORE FAMILIAR WITH THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE TODAY BY WATCHING THE GIANTS AND PHILLIES OPEN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE BASEBALL CAMPAIGN AT THE POLO GROUNDS.

MOST OF THEM WERE STRANGERS TO THE GAME, BUT WATCHED WITH INTEREST AS IT WAS EXPLAINED BY AMERICANS IN THE PARTY.

CHINESE DELEGATE DR. QUO TAI-CHI REQUIRED NO AID, SAYING, "I USED TO PLAY MYSELF A LITTLE, JUST KNOCKED THE BALL AROUND A BIT."

THE ENTIRE PARTY TOOK A WALK AT THE END OF THE SIXTH INNING, WHEN ONE PERSON ASKED SIMPLY, "SHALL WE GO?"

THE PROPER MOOD WAS ATTAINED BY SECRETARY GENERAL TRYGVE LIE, WHO DEVOURED TWO HOTDOGS IN QUICK SUCCESSION, AND AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE COL. W.R. HODGSON, WHO ATE PEANUTS, SPILLING THE SHELLS OVER HIS BLUE SUIT.

ALL THE U.N. DELEGATES JUMPED UP EXCITEDLY WHEN MEL OTT AND ERNIE LOMBARDI KNOCKED HOMERS IN THE FIRST INNING, BUT COL. HODGSON WAS UNIMPRESSED WITH THE FIRST BLOW BY OTT, SAYING, "I'VE SEEN A BETTER CRICKET HIT." HE BECAME MORE ENTHUSED WHEN LOMBARDI HIT HIS HOMER, EXCLAIMING, "YOU DON'T OFTEN SEE THAT IN ONE INNING DO YOU?"

KEEPING UP A STREAM OF COMMENT THROUGHOUT THE GAME, HODGSON ASKED FRANK BEGLEY, SECURITY OFFICER OF THE U.N. SECRETARIAT, WHO ONCE

APR 17 1946

30.24 - 2319

London, April 16-(AP)-The Spanish embassy announced tonight that Generalissimo Franco had invited Australia to take part in a united nations investigation of Poland's charge that German scientists have been working in Spain. The Spaniards proposed such an investigation.

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The invitation was made through the embassy here because Australia has no diplomatic relations with Spain. Earlier, invitations were issued to xx the United States, Great Britain, Egypt, the Netherlands and Brazil.

apra 01945 phillips rm 1416

London, April 16-(AP)-The question of American defense bases in the Pacific will be discussed by prime ministers of the British commonwealth at their conference here next week.

The issue will be considered in relation to general empire defense, covering not only the Mediterranean area but perhaps the Atlantic.

Australia has declined to participate in the preliminary discussions on Pacific bases, now proceeding in Washington, on the ground that the overall position should be considered on the highest plane in relation to empire defense.

When a United States naval subcommittee proposed the acquisition of strategic bases in the Pacific, Australian newspapers asserted that when it came to dealing with the Australian, British and French possessions, any claim involving outright relinquishment would be unacceptable to Australia.

Australia apparently wishes to maintain her status of influence and strength as a Pacific power, holding that if the United States wanted to establish bases on territory belonging to Australia, the question would be for the friendliest kind of negotiation.

Although the commonwealth leaders will devote considerable time to the Pacific and southeast Asia affairs, it is understood that primary attention will be given also to the Mediterranean area where Russia has indicated an interest. Here, for example, there will be vital concern

with disposition of the Italian colonies.

Coming prior to the Paris peace conference, the empire meeting was believed to have been called in an effort to obtain a concerted British policy on all postwar problems, including atomic energy.

Anna Perris 1625 pm 1123

London, April 16--(AP)--The Moscow Radio, quoting an article by the Soviets' Minister of Agriculture Benediktov in ~~XX~~ "Komsomolskaya Pravda", said Russia intends to boos agricultural production under the new five-year plan ~~XX~~ 27 per cent above the 1940 total.

The broadcast said Benediktov placed special emphasis on the cultivation of fat-producing plants and the breeding of livestock.

Production goals which Benediktov set for 1950, final year of the plan, included:

Cereals, 127,000,000 tons; sunflowers, 3,700,000 tons; sugar beets, 26,000,000 tons; cotton, 3,100,000 tons; flax, 800,000 tons.

Cultivation of oil-producing sunflowers will be increased 11 per cent

Livestock goals call for increasing the number of horses 46 per cent, cattle 39 per cent, sheep and goats 75 per cent and for tripling the 1945 hog population.

"Large electrification of the collective agriculture will be applied as a special method of increasing productivity," Benediktov wrote, adding:

"Wide mechanization will be applied as a further method. During the next five years, Soviet agriculture will receive not less than 325,000 tractors, and 950 new machine tractor stations will be built.

"Supplies of mineral fertilizers will be considerably increased;"

apra tomwilliams through 2nd 1505 rch 1225p.

APR 17 1946

Dublin, April 16-(AP)-The British Press Association quoted James A. Farley today as saying that the surest way for the western allies to prevent the spread of communism was to feed the hungry. The former U.S. postmaster general, here on a business trip, was quoted as saying that "when people need food, it is only natural that they will be sympathetic to those who aid them in getting it." Creagh apra rm 1445

30.24-2321

LONDON, APRIL 16--(AP)-- PVT. FRANK TILLEY OF BURLINGTON, B VT.,
HEADED BACK TO THE UNITED STATES TODAY WITHOUT HIS 18-MONTH-OLD NIECE,
KATHLEEN LOGAN, BUT HAD NOT GIVEN UP HOPE OF HER ADOPTION.

APR 17 1946

TILLEY FIRST TRIED TO GET THE CHILD TO THE UNITED STATES
BY SMUGGLING HER TO AN ARMY BILLET IN PARIS AND LATER ATTEMPTED UNSUCCESSFULLY
TO HAVE HIS BRITISH WIFE CARRY HER THROUGH THE U.S. OFFICER'S CHIP TO SHIPBOARD.
MRS. TILLEY IS NOW IN BURLINGTON. THE SOLDIER SAID HE WAS CERTAIN THAT SHE
HAD LEGAL ADOPTION PAPERS WHICH HE SAID WERE SIGNED IN THE PRESENCE OF
HER SISTER, THE MOTHER OF [redacted] KATHLEEN LOGAN, THE FATHER, JAMES LOGAN,
WHO WAS RECENTLY DISCHARGED FROM THE RAF, WOULD NOT AUTHORIZE THE ADOPTION.

[redacted] TILLEY RETAINED A FIRM OF BRITISH ATTORNEYS TO HANDLE
FURTHER DETAILS HERE.

ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICERS SAID TILLEY WAS GOING FIRST
TO LE HAVRE TO BOARD A U.S. TRANSPORT SAILING FROM THE FRENCH PORT.

APRA 62 WACSO 0845 JRT 615PES

NIGHT LEAD FRENCH (230)
PARIS, APRIL 16-(AP)-LEADERS OF FRANCE'S TRIPARTITE GOVERNMENT
WORKED TONIGHT FOR A COMPROMISE ON CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES AND TO AVOID
THE DEFECTION OF FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT AND OTHER MRP
(POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT) MINISTERS FROM THE CABINET.
BOTH SIDES IN THE CONTROVERSY, WHICH THREATENS TO SPLIT THE
COALITION REGIME ON THE EVE OF A NATIONAL REFERENDUM ON THE NEW
CONSTITUTION, HAVE UNTIL THURSDAY TO REACH AN AGREEMENT. THE
CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY'S STEERING COMMITTEE SCHEDULED ITS ADJOURNMENT
BY SATURDAY AT THE LATEST.
THE MRP DELEGATES THREATENED TO FIGHT THE PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION
UNLESS SOME CURBS WERE PLACED ON THE NEW ASSEMBLY'S POWERS, AND WANT A
BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE INSTEAD OF A SINGLE ASSEMBLY. THE CONSTITUTION
DRAFTING COMMITTEE PREPARED TO SIT ALL NIGHT IF NECESSARY TO WORK OUT A
COMPROMISE.
THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY MEANWHILE APPROVED THE CONFISCATION OF
COLLABORATIONIST NEWSPAPERS, PASSING A LAW TRANSFERRING THEIR
PROPERTIES TO A NATIONALIZED COMPANY.
PLANTS OF NEWSPAPERS CONVICTED OF COLLABORATING WILL BE SEIZED.
THOSE BELONGING TO PAPERS WHICH PUBLISHED DURING THE OCCUPATION BUT
WHICH WERE NOT CONVICTED OF TREASONABLE ACTIVITIES WILL REMAIN
UNDER SEQUESTRATION. THEIR OWNERS WILL BE ELIGIBLE FOR INDEMNITY.
THE NATIONAL COMPANY WILL BE MANAGED BY A DIRECTORATE COMPOSED OF
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INFORMATION AND FINANCE MINISTRIES, THE DEPART-
MENTAL COUNCILS, NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS, STAFF MEMBERS AND EMPLOYES.
SINCE THE LIBERATION, THESE PLANTS HAVE BEEN USED BY VARIOUS JOURNALS
WHICH BEGAN AS UNDERGROUND PUBLICATIONS DURING THE OCCUPATION.
MD351PES

Paris, April 16-(AP)-U.S. army headquarters said tonight that an

eighth shipment of 330 war brides and children from France, Holland, Belgium

and Luxembourg would sail for the United States next Sunday aboard the s.s.

Santa Paula.

APR 17 1946

Hofenfield 01920 apra pm 1529

IT WAS REPORTED THAT IF THE MRP
GOVERNMENT PRESIDENT GOUIN, A SOCIALIST, WOULD TAKE THE FOREIGN
AFFAIRS POST OF GEORGES BIDAULT AND FILL OTHER POSTS NOW HELD BY MRP
WITH COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS. THE CABINET NOW IS COMPOSED OF
REPRESENTATIVES OF THREE PARTIES--MRP, COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS.
YESTERDAY'S ASSEMBLY VOTE PROVIDED THE FIRST MAJOR TEST OF THE
FORM OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE FOURTH REPUBLIC AS SET UP IN THE

PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION. LEFTISTS DESIRE A UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE WITH VIRTUALLY UNLIMITED POWERS, WHILE THE MRP, WHICH INCLUDES MANY FOLLOWERS OF GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE, AND RIGHTISTS SAY THEY FEAR SUCH A LAWMAKING BODY MIGHT LEAD TO A LEFTIST DICTATORSHIP.

JP739AES ADD PARIS (FRENCH CABINET) XXX DEPUTIES DAY

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, APRIL 16-(AP)-A TOTAL OF 3,954 AMERICAN SOLDIERS SAILED FOR HOME AND DISCHARGE IN THE LAST 24 HOURS.

THE 46TH ARMORED MEDICAL BATTALION AND 1,207 UNATTACHED MEN LEFT LE HAVRE.

FROM BREMERHAVEN THESE UNITS SAILED: THE 3,409TH AND 3,422ND ORDNANCE MEDIUUM ARTILLERY MAINTENANCE COMPANIES; THE 89TH QUARTERMASTER RAILHEAD COMPANY; THE 3,866TH, 3,868TH, 3,864TH, 3,325TH, 3,393RD AND 3,593RD QUARTERMASTER TRUCK COMPANIES AND THE 59TH FIELD HOSPITAL.

JJ313PES

BRUSSELS, APRIL 16--(AP)-- PRIME MINISTER ACHILLE VAN ACKER LEFT TODAY FOR LISBON, PORTUGAL, ON A "PRIVATE JOURNEY," ~~SEE IT WAS PRIVATE JOURNEY FOR A FEW DAYS~~ REST "OWING TO HEALTH REASONS," ANNOUNCED. "OWING TO HEALTH REASONS, THE PRIME MINISTER HAS TAKEN A A CABINET COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED. FEW DAYS REST," SAID THE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY HIS CABINET.

APR 17 1946

APRA MAILLARDS 01804 CCC 126P

Rome, Wednesday, April 17--(ap)--A dispatch to the U. S. army newspaper Stars and Stripes said today that a fire in Livorno (leghorn) yesterday destroyed two warehouses containing $3,000,000 worth of army supplies, mostly blankets and mattresses.

This was the second large fire in Livorno in a little more than a month. The first fire destroyed a warehouse full of heavy engineering equipment, causing damage of $1,000,000.

American

A board of three officers was appointed to determine the cause of the latest blaze in the northern Italian city.

apl/bruttos 00030/tho/930p

Rome, April 16--(AP)--The Catholic Action organization today called on its members to observe May 19 as a day of prayer for the forthcoming Constituent Assembly, elections for which will be held June 2.

The appeal for the prayer day came two days after the organization had issued a circular urging its membership to vote in the June elections "for parties which offer the best guarantees of realizing a constitution coherent with Catholic principles."

apra mcknights 01600 rch 255p.

APR 17 1946

AMSTERDAM, APRIL 16-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ORDERED NETHERLANDERS TODAY TO DECLARE ALL CREDITS OR ASSETS THEY HOLD IN THE UNITED STATES OR GREAT BRITAIN. THE ANETA NEWS AGENCY SPECULATED THAT THE MOVE MIGHT BE PRELIMINARY TO THE ENFORCED LIQUIDATION OF DUTCH PRIVATELY-HELD LIQUID ASSETS IN THOSE COUNTRIES.

FH100SAES

30.24-2323

WARSAW, APRIL 16-(AP)-THE POLISH PRESS AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT AS A RESULT OF POLAND'S ABSORPTION OF PRE-WAR GERMAN COAL PRODUCING REGIONS IN UPPER AND LOWER SILESIA, POLAND NOW RANKS THIRD IN EUROPE AND FOURTH IN THE WORLD IN COAL OUTPUT, AFTER THE UNITED STATES, THE SOVIET UNION AND BRITAIN. POLAND NOW HAS AN ADDED PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY OF 31,000,000 TONS OF COAL AND 17,000,000 TONS OF LIGNITE.

FR1221PES

WITH NAZIS

SHANGHAI, APRIL 16-(AP)-A DOCUMENT-FILLED BRONZE BUST OF HITLER, CAREFULLY BURIED SIX FEET DEEP IN THE COURTYARD OF THE GERMAN VICE CONSUL AT CANTON, TODAY WAS REPORTED UNEARTHED BY AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS AFTER A WEEKS-LONG SEARCH AS INVOLVED AS ANY DETECTIVE YARN.

CAPT. FRANK FARRELL, HOTEL PLAZA, NEW YORK CITY, WHO LED THE U.S. INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS, SAID THE 75-POUND BUST HAD BEEN INTERRED BY SOUTH CHINA NAZIS WITH FUNERAL RITES, AFTER RADIO ANNOUNCEMENTS OF HITLER'S DEATH. A TIPSTER SAID IT CONTAINED "IMPORTANT PAPERS."

IN ITS HOLLOW CENTER, HOWEVER, WAS FOUND ONLY THE FUEHRER'S NUERNBERG SPEECH PROMISING GERMANS THERE THAT "WE WILL COME AGAIN."

FARRELL EXPLAINED HOW SKETCHY INFORMATION AND MATHEMATICAL CALCULATIONS NARROWED THE SEARCH TO THE COURTYARD. THE BUST WAS UNDER A THICK LAYER OF BRICKS SIX FEET BENEATH A NEWLY-PLANTED TREE. IT WAS CAREFULLY WRAPPED IN WAX PAPER.

FARRELL AND MARVIN GRAY, NEW YORK CITY CIVILIAN ATTACHED TO A SPECIAL SERVICE UNIT, SAID THEY PLANT TO SPLIT IT INTO HALVES--SO EACH WILL HAVE A TROPHY OF THE HUNT.

JW934PPS NM

istanbul, april 16 - (ap) - rumors circulated throughout istanbul today that russia was approaching turkey through a third power with a view of settling the two nations' long-standing differences and reestablishing friendly relations.

there was no confirmation of the rumors and one high-ranking diplomat said he was skeptical.

the newspaper vatan said in a dispatch from ankara that while it was impossible to determine the truth of the rumors, "the fact that they have been spread is considered in foreign circles as confirmation that the wave of russian ambition has been checked."

APR 17 1946

apl greenwalde [illegible] haj 935pes

ADD SHANGHAI (WITH NAZIS) XXX INBS

HELD BY THE AMERICANS IN CANTON ARE THE HEAD OF THE EHRHARDT NETWORK FOR SOUTH CHINA, A FORMER CAPTAIN HEISE OF THE GERMAN ARTILLERY; DR.FRANZ SIEBERT, GERMAN CONSUL GENERAL AT CANTON; TWO VICE CONSULS, TWO RADIO EXPERTS, AND DR.JOHANNES OTTO, LONG-TIME GERMAN RESIDENT OF CANTON AND HEAD OF THE NAZI PARTY IN CHINA.

EW648PCS

FOLO CHUNGKING (100)

PEIPING, APRIL 16-(AP)-THREE GENERALS--ONE AMERICAN AND TWO CHINESE--RETURNED TODAY FROM A FACT-FINDING MISSION IN STRIFE-TORN MANCHURIA AND IMPATIENTLY AWAITED THE ARRIVAL TOMORROW OF GENERAL MARSHALL.

THE SPECIAL U.S. ENVOY TO CHINA, NOW IN TOKYO, WAS CONSIDERED HERE THE KEY FIGURE AND PERHAPS THE ONLY MAN WHO COULD BREAK THE GOVERNMENT-COMMUNIST DEADLOCK THAT ALREADY HAS RESULTED IN VIOLENT BATTLES.

THE COMMITTEE OF THREE, ACCOMPANIED BY COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRUCE COMMITTEE'S EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS HERE, FOUND THAT TROUBLES IN MANCHURIA HAD ERUPTED INTO CIVIL WAR IN THE ABSENCE OF DEFINITE AGREEMENTS TO CEASE FIRING.

THE COMMITTEEMEN WERE LT.GEN.ALVAN C.GILLEM JR., ACTING FOR MARSHALL, GOVERNMENT GEN.CHIN TEH-CHUN, AND COMMUNIST GEN. CHEN SHIH-CHUN.

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EWM542PC

WITH TREASON TRIAL

SOOCHOW, APRIL 16-(AP)-THIS CITY, ALREADY AGITATED BY THE TREASON TRIALS OF PUPPET GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, WAS A SCENE OF MORBID EXCITEMENT TODAY AS 100,000 CHINESE THRONG THE PUBLIC SQUARE TO WITNESS A PUBLIC EXECUTION.

TREASON, HOWEVER, WAS NOT THE OFFENSE OF THE MAN THEY SAW PUT TO DEATH. HE WAS A THIEF WHO HAD STOLEN $500 WORTH OF GOODS FROM A PRIVATE HOME.

EW644PCS

singapore, wednesday, april 17 - (ap) - the first party of united states rubber company officials to reach singapore since the war began an inspection today of 100,000 acres of rubber plantations operated by the corporation before the japanese occupation.

headed by m. d. glenn of santa barbara, calif., former manager of the company's far eastern activities, the group of four men began their inspection at plantations at johore. glenn plans to fly to medan, sumatra, thursday to survey the situation there.

the group later will visit plantations at kedar and plan then to go to sumatra to inspect the company's largest former holdings.

in addition to glenn, the party includes f. s. carpenter of pasadena, calif., v. o. goodell of norwalk, conn., and dr. glenn meyer of albany, ore.

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UNDATED MANCHURIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(FX)..GENERAL MARSHALL, RECOGNIZING THE URGENCY OF THE MANCHURIAN FIGHTING, TOMORROW WILL FLY DIRECT FROM TOKYO TO PEIPING, THE SINO-AMERICAN TRUCE HEADQUARTERS, TO AGAIN THROW HIS POWERFUL INFLUENCE INTO PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

MARSHALL, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPECIAL ENVOY TO CHINA, CANCELLED AN IMPORTANCE CONFERENCE WITH CHINESE PREMIER T.V.SOONG IN SHANGHAI TO GO DIRECT TO THE TRUCE HEADQUARTERS CITY.

THERE HE WILL MEET THE IMPOTENT SINO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF THREE WHICH--WITH SUBSTITUTES FOR ALL THREE ORIGINAL MEMBERS--HAS NOT HAD AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT ITS ASSIGNED MISSION OF AFFECTING A TRUCE BETWEEN BATTLING CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST FORCES. HE EFFECTED BOTH MILITARY AND POLITICAL TRUCES LAST JANUARY, BUT NEITHER WAS PUT INTO EFFECT AND SHORTLY AFTER HE WENT TO WASHINGTON FOR CONFERENCES, THE SITUATION WORSENED.

MARSHALL'S DECISION TO FLY TO PEIPING WAS MADE AFTER THE NO.2 CHINESE COMMUNIST LEADER, GEN.CHOU EN-LAI, CALLED THE FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA FULL SCALE CIVIL WAR. BOTH MARSHALL AND CHOU WERE ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THREE, ALONG WITH MINISTER OF WAR CHEN CHENG, WHO IS ILL. MARSHALL CONFERRED WITH MACARTHUR IN TOKYO TODAY.

THERE WAS A VIRTUAL NEWS BLACKOUT-UNEXPLAINED, BUT PRESUMABLY CAUSED BY POOR COMMUNICATIONS--FROM MANCHURIA TODAY.

HOWEVER, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT SPENCER DAVIS RADIOED FROM MUKDEN THAT THE SITUATION IN EMBATTLED CHANGCHUN, THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL, WAS SO TENSE THAT A NEUTRAL PLANE PROBABLY WOULD BE SENT THERE TO REMOVE FIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS--ONE A WOMAN.

LATEST NEWS FROM CHANGCHUN SAID COMMUNISTS, ATTACKING FROM THREE DIRECTIONS, HAD CAPTURED CHANGCHUN'S THREE AIRFIELDS.

THE OFFICIAL CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, IN A CHANGCHUN DISPATCH, REPORTED BELATEDLY TODAY THAT COMMUNIST TROOPS HAD ENTERED THE CAPITAL CITY YESTERDAY AFTER ONE NIGHT OF CONTINUOUS ATTACKS. THERE WERE NO DETAILS. THE COMMUNISTS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE 30,000 TO 40,000 TROOPS AROUND CHANGCHUN; THE GOVERNMENT ONLY 4,000.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT TOM MASTERSON, ONE OF THE FIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS IN THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL, YESTERDAY SAID THE COMMUNISTS HAD BEEN ATTACKING 10 HOURS WHEN HIS DISPATCH WAS FILED. THE ASSAULT BEGAN TWO HOURS BEFORE THE SCHEDULED DEPARTURE FROM CHANGCHUN OF THE LAST RUSSIAN OCCUPATION TROOPS.

MEANTIME, THE FORMAL ENTRY OF THE GOVERNMENT'S NEW FIRST ARMY INTO SZEPINGKAI, IMPORTANT RAILROAD JUNCTION 90 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CHANGCHUN, WAS ANNOUNCED IN MUKDEN BY THE NORTHEAST CHINA COMMAND. COMMUNISTS HAD HELD UP THE FIRST ARMY'S ADVANCE SOUTH OF SZEPINGKAI MORE THAN 10 DAYS AS THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS, AMERICAN-TRAINED AND EQUIPPED, TRIED TO REACH CHANGCHUN BEFORE THE SOVIET WITHDRAWAL.

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THE ARMY HAD MADE ITS WAY AFOOT AND BY MULE CART FROM MUKDEN TO SZEPINGKAI, A CITY OF 100,000.

LT.GEN.CHAO CHIA HSIANG, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE NORTHEAST CHINA COMMAND, SAID IN MUKDEN THAT THE FIRST ARMY WOULD PUSH ON TOWARD CHANGCHUN AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE. HOWEVER, THERE WAS EVERY EXPECTATION THAT THE COMMUNISTS WOULD DELAY THE ADVANCE ALL POSSIBLE, SO IT MIGHT BE SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE THE TROOPS COULD REACH CHANGCHUN.

THERE WAS NO RADIO OR TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH CHANGCHUN FROM MUKDEN, DAVIS.REPORTED. MAJ.ROBERT B.RIGG OF CHICAGO, U.S. ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHE AND A STAFF OF FOUR, ARE IN CHANGCHUN ALONG WITH THE FIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS.

COLONEL WANG, ONE OF CHINA'S LEADING FLIERS AND DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE 13TH AIR ZONE, FLEW THE LAST PLANE FROM CHANGCHUN TO MUKDEN WITH A DELEGATION OF CIVILIANS. HE TOLD DAVIS HE TOOK OFF WHILE FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS FOR THE AIRFIELD AND MACHINEGUNS WERE FIRING ALL AROUND HIM.

DS705APS NM

30.24-2325

NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE POLITICS

TOKYO, APRIL 16-(AP)-AGED PREMIER SHIDEHARA SAID TODAY HE SAW NO REASON WHY HE SHOULD RELINQUISH OFFICE BECAUSE OF LATE WEDNESDAY'S GENERAL ELECTION.

HE TOLD NEWSMEN HE FELT HIS DUTY CALLED HIM TO REMAIN AT HIS POST, AND ADDED HE WAS "GIVING DEEP CONSIDERATION" TO MAKING CONNECTIONS WITH EXISTING POLITICAL PARTIES TO FORM A MAJORITY PARTY UNDER HIS LEADERSHIP.

SHIDEHARA VIGOROUSLY REFUTED A JAPANESE REPORTER'S SHARP CHALLENGE THAT PUBLIC OPINION DEMANDED HE STEP DOWN "AND ABIDE BY THE OUTCOME" OF THE NATION'S FIRST DEMOCRATIC ELELECTION.

HE POINTED OUT THAT NO PARTY HAD WON A MAJORITY, AND CONTENDED THE SITUATION COULD NOT BE STABILIZED BY THE RESIGNATION OF HIS GOVERNMENT. HE SAID HE FELT IT WAS UP TO HIM TO SEE JAPAN'S NEW CONSTITUTION THROUGH THE SPECIAL DIET SESSION SCHEDULED TO OPEN MAY 1

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RECALLING THAT HE NEVER HAD BEEN CONNECTED WITH ANY PARTY, THE 73-YEAR-OLD BARON WENT ON TO SAY THAT "DEMOCRATIC PRACTICE NOW WOULD REQUIRE ME OR MY GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH RELATIONS WITH THE PARTIES."

LIBERALS WON THE LARGEST NUMBER OF SEATS IN THE NEW DIET--- APPROXIMATELY ONE-THIRD--AND IMMEDIATELY SUGGESTED A COALITION WITH OTHER CONSERVATIVE GROUPS TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT. LIBERAL PAR LEADER ICHIRO HATOYAMA FRANKLY SAID HE EXPECTED TO BE PREMIER, AND DEMANDED THAT SHIDEHARA RESIGN.

EW659PCS

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17-(AP)-TWO COURTMARTIALED U.S. SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT, THE FIFTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY. THEY WERE CONVICTED ON TESTIMONY THAT, AFTER DRINKING SAKE WITH GIRLS IN A HOTEL, THEY WENT TO A HOUSE, DRAGGED OUT TWO JAPANESE MEN, DEMANDED MONEY, THEN KILLED THEM.

THE SOLDIERS ARE T/5 JOHN W.HULL, 20, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., AND PVT.ARTHUR L.HYMER, 19, SARPTA, LA.

SENTENCE OF THE TWO-DAY GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL SPECIFIED THAT BOTH BE DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED FROM SERVICE, FORFEIT ALL PAY AND ALLOWANCES, AND "BE CONFINED AT HARD LABOR FOR THEIR NATURAL LIVES." THE FIFTH AIR FORCE COMMANDING GENERAL, AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT STILL MUST REVIEW THE SENTENCE BEFORE IT BECOMES EFFECTIVE.

THE TWO MEN WERE ARRESTED IN IZUMI, NEAR OSAKA, MARCH 9, SHORTLY AFTER TWO JAPANESE, TSURUKICHI HIROSE AND UMEO SAKAMOTO WERE SHOT. WITNESSES TESTIFIED THAT, PRIOR TO THE SHOOTING, HULL AND HYMER HAD DRUNK SAKE WITH GIRLS IN A HOTEL ROOM AND FIRED PISTOLS AT THE CEILING AND AT STREET LIGHTS. SUBSEQUENTLY, THE WITNESSES SAID, THE YANKS FORCED THEIR WAY INTO THE HOME OF ONE OF THEIR VICTIMS, DRAGGING THE TWO JAPANESE MEN OUTSIDE, AND SHOOTING THEM WHEN NO MONEY WAS FOUND.

SENTENCE WAS PASSED BY A COURT OF EIGHT OFFICERS HEADED BY COL. DWIGHT B.SCHANNEP, (HOME ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE). PROSECUTOR WAS MAJOR F.E.N.WARREN, TULSA, OKLA., ASSISTED BY LT.R.S.STEDMAN, HOLYOKE, MASS. DEFENSE COUNSEL WERE MAJ.JOHN E.FERRIS, JR., MILWAUKEE, WIS., AND LT.R.C.HAGOPIAN, NEWTON, MASS.

JQ839PCS

TOKYO,APRIL 16-(AP)-GENERAL MARSHALL, SPECIAL ENVOY TO CHINA, AND MRS.MARSHALL LANDED AT ATSUGI AIRPORT THIS AFTERNOON.

THEY WERE ACCOMPANIED BY MRS.HENRY A.BYROADE, WIFE OF BRIG.GEN. BYROADE, AIDE TO MARSHALL.

THE PARTY WERE GUESTS OF GENERAL MACARTHUR AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY TONIGHT.

MARSHALL IS RETURNING TO CHINA.

DS446APS

EDITORS

TOKYO--ALLIED COUNCIL (BY TOM LAMBERT) (A93KX) INSERT AFTER 9th ~~10TH~~ GRAF X X X ~~EXTREME LEFT.~~" PREJUDICE

WHITNEY THEN BEGAN AN ALL-INCLUSIVE REVIEW OF THE ALLIED PURGE, BROKEN WHEN THE MORNING SESSION RECESSED.

NEWSMEN ASKED WHITNEY HOW LONG HE INTENDED TO CONTINUE HIS SPEECH--SCHEDULED TO BE RESUMED THIS AFTERNOON.

HE LAUGHED AND SAID "I THINK I'LL BE THROUGH BEFORE THE END OF THE SUMMER."

OBSERVERS AT THIS MORNING'S SESSION TERMED THE REVIEW "WHITNEY'S FILIBUSTER," AND SUGGESTED IT MIGHT TEND TO DISCOURAGE QUESTIONING IN THE FUTURE. IF LIKE TREATMENT WERE ACCORDED ALL SUBJECTS ON THE COUNCIL AGENDA, THEY SAID, THE MEETING DOUBTLESS WOULD PROVE LENGTHY.

LISTED AS "OFFICIAL MATTERS" FOR COUNCIL DISCUSSION ARE THE RURAL LAND REFORM PROGRAM, ALLIED FOOD POLICY IN JAPAN, AND STEPS TAKEN OR PROPOSED FOR ENFORCING THE DISSOLUTION OF JAPANESE HOLDING COMPANIES.

EARLIER, REPRESENTATIVES FROM RUSSIA, THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND CHINA HAD AGREED ON A PROPOSAL FOR INTERNATIONALIZING THE COUNCIL SECRETARIICBMY APPOINTING A

SECRETARIAT BY APPOINTING A DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL FROM EACH OF THOSE DELEGATIONS. THIS WAS ONE OF RUSSIA'S ORIGINAL REQUESTS AT THE APRIL 5 ORGANIZATION MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

THE AMERICAN MEMBER, MAJ.GEN.W.F.MARQUAT SAID HE WOULD FORWARD THE COUNCIL'S RECOMMENDATION TO THE ALLIED COMMAND.

BRIG.GEN.BONNER F.FELLERS, FROM MACARTHUR'S STAFF, IS SECRETARY-GENERAL.

THE PUGE QUESTION ETC PICKING UP 11TH GRAF

JQ1042PCS NM

PEARL HARBOR, APRIL 16-(AP)-OPERATION CROSSROADS IS BEGINNING TO ROLL AGAIN.

THREE P-29'S EQUIPPED AS FLYING WEATHER OBSERVATORIES WERE DUE TODAY, EN ROUTE TO BIKINI ATOLL TO GATHER FINAL WEATHER DATA BEFORE A NEW DATE IS SET FOR THE ATOM BOMB TESTS.

THE CRUISER FALL RIVER, FLAGSHIP OF REAR ADM.FRANK G.FAHRION, ADVANCE COMMANDER FOR OPERATION CROSSROADS, IS AT SEA FOR TRAINING EXERCISES.

MAJOR SHIPS OF THE ATOM BOMB TARGET FLEET ARE REPORTEDLY DUE HERE MAY 6 TO 8. ABOUT 50 SMALLER SHIPS HAVE BEEN ASSEMBLED HERE FOR MANY WEEKS.

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JQ848PCS

BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17-(AP)-THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT TODAY ORDERED AN INVESTIGATION BY THE COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH INTO SISTER ELIZABETH KENNY'S TREATMENT FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

SISTER KENNY REQUESTED SUCH AN INVESTIGATION AFTER HER RETURN FROM THE UNITED STATES WHEN HER METHODS WERE CRITICIZED BY A SECTION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE COUNCIL'S FINDING WILL DETERMINE WHETHER A QUEENSLAND DOCTOR AND TWO NURSES WILL BE SENT TO THE KENNY INSTITUTE IN MINNEAPOLIS FOR TRAINING.

SN1137PES

LIMA, PERU, APRIL 16-(AP)-DISORDERS SATURDAY NIGHT OVER HIGH LIVING COSTS IN WHICH 26 PERSONS WERE INJURED AND THE NEWSPAPER LA PRENSA'S BUILDING AND TWO OTHER SMALL PRINTING PLANTS WERE DAMAGED WERE UNDER POLICE INVESTIGATION TODAY.

OFFICERS QUESTIONED THE INJURED AND ALSO THE STAFFS OF LA PRENSA AND THE TWO OTHER PLANTS WHERE PERIODICALS ATTACKING THE APRISTA PARTY HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED.

JORGE DULANTO, LIMA POLICE PREFECT, WAS DISMISSED BY THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR FOR BEING ABSENT FROM HIS POST DURING THE DISORDERS. NO ONE HAS YET BEEN NAMED TO SUCCEED HIM.

B217PES

APR 17 6

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 16-(AP)-THE THIRD INTERAMERICAN LABOR CONFERENCE PREPARED TO ADJOURN TODAY AFTER LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR GREATER COOPERATION AMONG GOVERNMENTS, LABOR AND MANAGEMENT INTERESTS IN POSTWAR AMERICAN PROGRESS.

THE CONFERENCE, IN A "LABOR CHARTER FOR THE AMERICAS" APPROVED YESTERDAY, LAID SPECIAL STRESS ON THE EQUALITY OF ALL WORKERS REGARDLESS OF RACE, COLOR, CREED, SEX OR NATIONALITY.

THE CONFERENCE ALSO APPROVED AS PART OF ITS "LABOR CHARTER" A RESOLUTION ASSERTING "THAT AS A MATTER OF BASIC, ECONOMIC SELF-INTEREST, THE PRINCIPLES OF THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE WAGES, IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH, RAISE AND MAINTAIN BUYING POWER IS RECOGNIZED AND ENDORSED IN BEHALF OF THE ECONOMIC INTEREST OF BOTH EMPLOYER WHO DEVELOPS AND WAGE EARNER WHO PRODUCES."

JR455AES

NIGHT LEAD RIOT (130)

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN., APRIL 16-(AP)-SIXTEEN OF THE 45 FEMALE PRISONERS WHO RIOTED MORE THAN 24 HOURS BEFORE BEING SUBDUED BY POLICE WERE PLACED IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT TONIGHT IN THE BATTERED AND DEBRIS-STREWN MANITOBA PROVINCIAL JAIL FOR WOMEN.

AT THE HEIGHT OF THE RIOT, QUELLED EARLY TODAY, THE WOMEN BARRICADED THEMSELVES BEHIND A WALL OF FURNITURE, SMASHED THE JAIL WINDOWS, WRECKED EQUIPMENT AND DEFIED A TEAR GAS BARRAGE.

ATTORNEY GENERAL J.O.MCLENAGHEN SAID HE HAD ORDERED AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE PRISONERS' COMPLAINTS OF INADEQUATE MEDICAL SERVICE. OFFICIALS SAID THIS WAS THE WOMEN'S ONLY COMPLAINT, ALTHOUGH DURING THE RIOT THEY STOOD AT THE GLASSLESS WINDOWS AND SCREAMED, "WE WANT BETTER FOOD."

PENDING THE INVESTIGATION, THE RINGLEADERS WERE SENT TO SOLITARY CONFINEMENT AND OTHER WOMEN WERE PLACED IN SEPARATE CELLS.

MD922PES

WASHINGTON, APRIL 16-(AP)-CHARLES G.ROSS, WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY, SAID TODAY PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PLANS FOR A FAR EASTERN TRIP ARE "EXTREMELY TENTATIVE."

ROSS TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE, WHEN ASKED WHETHER THE PRESIDENT MIGHT VISIT JAPAN, THAT MR. TRUMAN DOES NOT KNOW HIMSELF WHETHER HE WILL VISIT TOKYO THIS SUMMER.

THE PRESIDENT HAS LONG HAD UNDER CONSIDERATION A VISIT TO MANILA JULY 4, FOR THE INAUGURATION OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

HIS AIDES HAVE STRESSED HIS INTENTION TO GO IF AFFAIRS AT HOME DO NOT PREVENT.

ROSS WAS ASKED WHETHER THE PRESIDENT WOULD GO TO JAPAN IF HE MAKES THE TRIP TO THE PHILIPPINES.

IN REPLY, ROSS SAID "THIS WHOLE FAR EASTERN TRIP IS EXTREMELY TENTATIVE."

"DOES HE TENTATIVELY PLAN TO VISIT JAPAN IF HE GOES TO THE PHILIPPINES?" A REPORTER ASKED.

ROSS AGAIN SAID THE TRIP WAS "JUST ONE OF THOSE TENTATIVE THINGS ON WHICH THERE ARE ONLY THE VAGUEST DETAILS."

PRESSED FURTHER, ROSS SAID MR.TRUMAN "MIGHT GO ANYWHERE--HE DOESN'T KNOW."

GW1112AES

ATOMIC CONTROL

WASHINGTON,APRIL 16-(AP)-THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS CALLED TODAY FOR PROMPT ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROLS ON ATOMIC ENERGY, ASSERTING THERE IS "A TERRIBLE DANGER IN SLOWNESS AND FEAR."

THE ORGANIZATION, WHICH CLAIMS AS MEMBERS MANY OF THE SCIENTISTS WHO WORKED ON THE ATOMIC BOMB, DECLARED IN A STATEMENT THAT "THE TIME IS SHORT" AND UNLESS PROPER MEASURES ARE TAKEN THE WORLD WITHIN A FEW YEARS "WILL KNOW A STATE OF NERVES AND SUSPICION UNLIKE ANYTHING MAN HAS EVER SUFFERED BEFORE."

"WE SHALL NOT ONLY FEAR SPIES IN CANADA OR SCIENTISTS IN SPAIN--WE SHALL FEAR THEM IN RUSSIA, IN SWEDEN, IN FRANCE, IN ARGENTINA--WHEREVER MEN MIGHT PERSIST IN TURNING THEIR EVIL GENIUS TO MANUFACTURING THE BOMBS WHICH COULD LAY WASTE THE CITIES OF THE WORLD. AND THEY WILL FEAR US!"

THE FEDERATION NOTED THAT NINE MONTHS AGO TODAY THE FIRST ATOMIC BOMB WAS EXPLODED IN A NEW MEXICO DESERT AND ADDED:

"IN THESE FIRST MONTHS, MAN HAS CONTINUED TO THINK OF THIS DEVELOP-

30.24-2327

MENT AS A NEW SUPER WEAPON. HE HAS NOT YET TAKEN THE DECISIVE STEPS WHICH WOULD SET HIM ON THE ROAD TO AN AGE OF [redacted]IENCE AND POWER RICHER THAN HE CAN DREAM.

"SO FAR AS PEACEFUL USES ARE CONCERNED RESEARCH IN THIS FIELD IS VIRTUALLY AT A STANDSTILL."

THE FEDERATION ENDORSED THE REPORT OF THE LILIENTHAL COMMITTEE, RELEASED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT, AS "A CONSTRUCTIVE SOLUTION" TO THE PROBLEM OF WORLD CONTROL. THIS PROVIDED FOR AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION EMPOWERED TO LICENSE ATOMIC ENERGY PLANTS.

IN THE FIELD OF DOMESTIC CONTROL, THE ORGANIZATION COMMENTED THAT NINE MONTHS OF THE ATOMIC AGE HAVE PASSED BUT CONGRESS "HAS YET TO DEBATE LEGISLATION TO REGULATE ATOMIC ENERGY DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE UNITED STATES."

HY123PES

(190) WASHINGTON, APRIL 16-(AP)-VETERANS ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT ITS HOSPITAL BUILDING PROGRAM COULD NOT BE CARRIED OUT WITH THE $440,000,000 ON HAND.

COL. FRANK H. DRYDEN, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR IN CHARGE OF CONSTRUCTION, AND BRIG. GEN. H. L. LEWIS, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT, SAID THEY WERE OPTIMISTIC THAT CONGRESS WOULD GRANT ADDITIONAL FUNDS. THEY DECLINED TO ESTIMATE HOW MUCH WOULD BE NEEDED, BUT DRYDEN SAID HE HAD HEARD ESTIMATES RANGING ALL THE WAY FROM 25 TO 100 PERCENT MORE.

HE SAID COST CALCULATIONS WERE PREPARED LAST YEAR ON A "RATHER OPTIMISTIC BASIS" AND SINCE THEN THERE HAS BEEN "A CONSIDERABLE RISE IN COSTS."

ESTIMATING THAT THE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM NOW IS ABOUT 60 DAYS BEHIND SCHEDULE, WITH ONLY $30,000,000 OF IT ACTUALLY UNDER WAY, THE TWO OFFICIALS SAID THEY STILL HOPED THAT THE PROGRAM, CALLING FOR APPROXIMATELY 52,000 ADDITIONAL BEDS, COULD BE COMPLETED BY JULY 1, 1948, THE ORIGINAL SCHEDULE.

THEY ADDED THAT THEY HOPED TO HAVE PRACTICALLY ALL PROJECTS READY TO START BETWEEN JUNE, 1946, AND JA

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. 1, 1947, WITH SOME BEDS AVAILABLE AS EARLY AS JAN. 1, 1948.

THE PROGRAM CALLS FOR 74 NEW HOSPITALS AND ADDITIONS TO 46 EXISTING ONES.

VX/VH104PES NM

NEW YORK, APRIL 16-(AP)-GARDNER COWLES, JR., PRESIDENT OF THE DES MOINES REGISTER AND TRIBUNE, SAID TODAY IN A RADIO BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES FROM NUERNBERG, GERMANY, THAT THE SLOW PACE OF THE NAZI WAR CRIMES TRIAL THERE WAS CAUSING THE ALLIES TO LOSE "SOMETHING OF VALUE IN THE WAY OF WORLD RESPECT."

"I WISH THE WHEELS OF JUSTICE WOULD MOVE MORE SWIFTLY," COWLES ASSERTED IN A RADIO INTERVIEW BROADCAST OVER THE MUTUAL NETWORK.

HE SAID, HOWEVER, "THERE IS VALUE IN PROVING" THE GUILT OF THE NAZI DEFENDANTS "BY THEIR OWN DOCUMENTS AND RECORD SO THAT NO FUTURE APOLOGISTS FOR THE NAZIS COULD EVER GET A SYMPATHETIC EAR FROM A WORLD WITH A SHORT MEMORY."

"MOST AMERICANS, I FEEL, THINK THEY (THE DEFENDANTS) SHOULD HAVE BEEN SHOT MONTHS AGO," COWLES ADDED.

"ND924PES

Britain To Run Iron, Steel Industry

London, April 17 (AP)—Britain's iron and steel industry is to be brought largely under public ownership, John Wilmot, Minister of Supply in the Labor Government, told the House of Commons today.

Wilmot said the Government reached its decision after studying a report by iron and steel industrialists who had outlined a five to seven year program of reorganization at an estimated cost of $672,000,000.

"After full consideration, the Government has reached the conclusion that the position of the industry and its importance in the national economy necessitate a large measure of public ownership and that legislation for this purpose should be prepared," he said.

Split Reported

Wilmot was chairman of a Government committee which heard the steel masters' views.

The Labor Government had put the iron and steel industry at the end of its nationalization program mainly because of its complexity. The issue was reported earlier to have divided the Cabinet.

Wilmot did not present a detailed plan for taking over the industry but said he proposed to set up a "control board which will be responsible to me for the general control and supervision of the industry" during the transition period.

Nor did he say whether the nationalization would cover only the iron and steel plants or extend to the fabricators of iron and steel products.

Welcomes Report

Wilmot said he welcomed the industry's report "as an important contribution of the planned development of this basic industry."

"Immediate discussions will take place to insure that urgent modernization and development schemes are carried through without delay," he said.

Wilmot said the control board would consult industrialists and advise the Ministry "on questions arising in the preparation of the scheme of nationalization, including the definition of the sections of the industry to be taken into public ownership."

Hit By Churchill

Conservative Leader Winston Churchill declared immediately after Wilmot concluded that his announcement "wears the aspect of a singularly questionable and indeed a thoroughly disreputable performance."

"It is quite clear," the wartime prime minister said, "that the Government has no plan of its own. During the next year or two, it is going to seek reasons to justify the decision it has now taken."

The speaker interrupted Churchill, saying that the subject was not debatable at present. He was allowed to proceed with questions.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF STEEL PLANTS LOOMS IN BRITAIN

E. CRAIG

LONDON, April 17.—(AP) Britain's labor government said today it plans to nationalize a large part of the nation's iron and steel industry, and a Conservative spokesman charged Prime Minister Attlee was "acting like Hitler."

The tumult touched off in the House of Commons indicated the proposal would be one of the most controversial of all the government's public ownership projects.

Attacked by Churchill

Winston Churchill, leader of the Conservative opposition, snapped that the announcement "wears the aspect of a singularly questionable and indeed thoroughly disreputable performance." Amid an uproar from the Labor benches, he was cut off by the speaker on grounds that the question was not debatable.

Prime Minister Attlee had declined to assure Churchill that the government would avoid taking any important administrative step before the nationalization proposal was debated in the House. Attlee said the legislation would be introduced before the end of the current Parliament, which can last for four more years.

Sir William Smithers, Conservative, created a furore by asserting that Attlee was "acting like Hitler." The shouting died away when he withdrew that statement, but another outburst followed his demand to be informed "what difference" there was between the policy of Hitler and that of Attlee.

Studies Industry Report

The latest step in a series intended by the government to nationalize vital industries was announced to the House by Minister of Supply John Wilmot. The decision was made after the government studied a report from iron and steel industrialists which, he said, outlined a five to seven-year program for reorganizing the industry at an estimated cost of $672,000,000.

"After full consideration, the government has reached the conclusion that the position of the industry and its importance in the national economy necessitate a large measure of public ownership and that legislation for this purpose should be prepared," Wilmot said.

Churchill declared "it is quite clear that the government has no plan of its own," and that "during the next year or two it is going to seek reasons to justify the decision it has now taken."

The industry employs about 1,600,000 persons. No estimate was available immediately of the total value of the industry.

'BIG FOUR' TO SEEK CLOSER RELATIONS

J. PARRIS

LONDON, April 17. — (AP) Authoritative American and British sources said today the prime task of the four-power foreign ministers

meeting in Paris next week would be to narrow what they termed a seriously widening gap between the western powers and Russia.

They contend that unless friendly collaboration among Russia, the United States, Britain and France is achieved, there is a possibility that the [illegible] peace conference may never [illegible].

Both U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin were understood to be entering the four-power talks with the purpose of considering the entire field of British-American-Russian relations.

British and American sources here regard these as the basic issues:

1. Russia's concept of security, which Moscow believes can be attained only by establishment of "friendly governments" on her borders. The British and Americans interpret this to mean Soviet-influenced governments and disapprove.

2. Britain's and America's aims to establish free trade and free travel. The Russians, these sources said, have opposed free trade in the Balkans and seek restrictions on travel.

Most observers agree that the Paris conference will mark a crucial and perhaps decisive stage in relations among the four powers. The present gap between them, they said, is exemplified by the peace treaty drafts for Italy, Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary, on which the four-power foreign ministers' deputies still are deadlocked.

G.I. PRISON HAD POLICY OF CRUELTY

LONDON, April 17 — (AP) Defense witnesses testified today that American soldiers held at Lichfield detention camp were beaten on instructions of camp officers whose policy was to make life miserable for the prisoners.

Sgt. Judson H. Smith of Cumberland, Ky., wept as he testified that the three-year sentence he received several weeks ago on a charge of maltreating Lichfield prisoners marred an otherwise spotless army record of ten years. Smith and T/5 Ellis D. Adcock, another former Lichfield guard, testified on behalf of Staff Sgt. James H. Jones, charged with assault on the prisoners at the camp.

"The object of the policy," Smith testified, "was to make life so miserable for the prisoners that they would prefer to go into combat rather than stay in the guardhouse."

Adcock, whose home is in Hot Springs, Ark., testified that once during an inspection of the camp he was instructed by camp officers to hide 15 prisoners who were marked from beatings or who might have complained to the inspecting officers. He said he kept the group in the guardhouse coal dump all day.

Adcock said the beating of "repeaters"—prisoners who were sentenced to the camp two or more times—was routine.

SAY NAZIS IN SPAIN BUILD NEW WEAPON

London, April 17 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio said tonight that German scientists and engineers from the Siemens & Halske Works (electrical manufacturers) were working in Spain "on the most secret of secret weapons of destruction."

Declaring that the Nazis had fled to Spain in thousands, carrying with them German gold, the broadcast called for determined measures against Franco Spain.

The broadcast described last month's joint French-British-American declaration on the Franco regime as "a sorely inadequate half-measure which did nothing to help the Spanish people."

Britain Checks Oil Developments In Iran

London, April 17 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said today that Great Britain was giving "very close attention" to the recent Russian-Iranian oil agreement.

"So far as we can see, it does not impinge upon our oil supplies from Persia," he told the House of Commons. "We have not objected to the Soviet Government making arrangements for obtaining oil from northern Persia, but we urge that negotiations to this end should not be conducted under duress."

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company has long had an oil concession of 100,000 square miles in southern Iran.

"We are desirous of making further contacts with the Persian Government," Bevin said, "but we have been aware that the question should not be reopened before the withdrawal of foreign troops."

Soviets Say Brazilians Seek Return of Bases

Moscow Radio Reports Criticism of Stay of U. S. Troops

LONDON, April 17 (AP).—The Moscow radio said tonight that many Brazilians are demanding the withdrawal of American troops and the "return of all naval air bases to Brazil."

"The Brazilians cannot understand why the United States is so anxious to keep its troops in Brazil," the government-controlled station said.

The Moscow radio previously has reported criticism of the presence of American troops in Iceland, Cuba and the Galapagos Islands, and of British forces in a number of countries.

FRENCH COALITION SPLIT BY CRISIS ON NEW CONSTITUTION

PARIS, April 17—(AP) France's three-party coalition government faced a major crisis tonight when the powerful Popular Republican Movement (MRP) walked out on the Constituent Assembly in a bitter dispute over the form of the constitution for the Fourth French Republic.

There was some possibility, however, that MRP members of President Felix Gouin's provisional government, including Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, might remain in the cabinet.

Leaders of the predominantly Catholic party, who demand a two-house legislature rather than the unicameral parliament supported by the left wing, were reported determined to wait a few days before deciding whether to resign from the government. They were said to hope that a compromise might be achieved in their dispute with the Socialist-Communist bloc.

Compromise Fails

Attempts at compromise thus far have been futile. In a new test of strength, the left wing bloc, by a vote of 289 to 264, defeated an MRP amendment which would have permitted the French empire council an equal voice with the parliament in the selection of a chief of state in the Fourth Republic. Last Monday the Constituent Assembly voted 288 to 260 for an unrestricted one-house legislature.

The MRP's dramatic walkout abruptly halted involved negotiations in the assembly committee which is drafting the new constitution, and in which disputed points had been under discussion all through last night and this morning. Indications were that the MRP would oppose the projected national charter actively next month it is put to a referendum.

The Socialists and Communists, united on this question, offered several counter-proposals for the constitution just before the MRP members walked out. Their proposals included provisions for the election of the president by two-thirds of the parliament instead of by a simple majority, and the publication of debates in the French empire council. The measures were intended to meet the MRP's demands for curbs on the powers of the proposed unicameral legislature.

Leaders of the MRP indicated they would remain firm in their demands for a two-house legislature, a stronger executive and a supreme court.

FRENCH WIDEN POLITICAL RIFT

Opposition Votes Down MRP On Constitution Issues

Paris, April 17 (AP)—The breach in France's three-party coalition government widened tonight as the Socialists and Communists in the Constituent Assembly voted down the Popular Republican Movement party (MRP) on constitutional issues.

In a bitter dispute over the form of the constitution for the Fourth French Republic the predominantly Catholic MRP walked out on the Constituent Assembly during today's session but later returned, only to be outvoted by the other two parties of the coalition.

MRP Beaten On All Votes

MRP leaders demanded that the new legislative body established by the constitution consists of two houses rather than the unicameral parliament supported by the Left Wing. The Communists and Socialists defeated the MRP on this test by a margin of 21 votes.

The MRP was outvoted, 289 to 256, on a plan for choosing a premier, and defeated, 288 to 258, on its amendment to provide for legislative dissolution machinery.

The MRP draft for the makeup of a judiciary supreme council was beaten, 288 to 231. The string of defeats appeared to indicate that the MRP would campaign as an out-and-out opposition party in the referendum next month on the national charter.

Might Remain In Cabinet

Nevertheless, there still was a possibility that the MRP might remain in the Cabinet. Party leaders were reported determined to wait a few days before deciding on whether to pull out of the Government. They were said to hope that a compromise might be achieved in their dispute with the Socialist-Communist bloc.

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First Test On Issue

Their proposals included provisions for the election of the president by two thirds of the parliament instead of by a simple majority, and the publication of debates in the French Empire Council. The measures were intended to meet the MRP's demands for curbs on the powers of the proposed unicameral legislature.

Supported by the Rightist Radical Socialists and the new right-of-center Republican Liberty party, the MRP suffered defeat at the hands of the Left-Wing parties Monday in the first test on the issue. It was reported at the time that President Gouin then met with leaders of all three major parties and told the MRP either to support the proposed form of the new constitution or leave the Cabinet.

The Left-Wing position is that a unicameral legislature with unlimited powers will assure France of a democratic government. The MRP stand is that a one-house assembly might lead to a Leftist dictatorship.

in an apparent break with the Socialist-Communist bloc.

The gesture collapsed lengthy negotiations in the Assembly committee drafting the new constitution. Disputed points had been discussed most of last night and throughout the morning.

The walkout indicated there would be active MRP opposition when the projected national charter is voted on in a referendum next month.

Whether it also will mean the resignation of Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and other MRP members of the Cabinet of Provisional President Felix Gouin was not clear.

Spain Troop Location Laid To Food Setup

Paris, April 17 (AP)—An official of the French Information Ministry said today that the only reason Generalissimo Franco was keeping Spanish troops along the French border was to keep them better fed.

The official, who requested anonymity, said diplomatic reports were that the food situation was bad in southern and central Spain but better along the frontier.

"They do have several hundred thousand troops along the border," this official said, "but any suggestions that Franco is preparing an attack against France are ridiculous."

Franco realizes that any overt action would entail immediate retaliation by the United Nations, he said.

The Ministry of Interior and the Information Ministry both denied reports that France was massing troops on her side of the frontier. One official said France had between 10,000 and 14,000 troops on the Spanish border and that the number was "normal."

'Walk' Perils New French Constitution

Paris, April 17 (AP)—Delegates representing the Popular Republican Movement, France's third largest party, "took a walk" from the Constituent Assembly late today

League Transferring Assets To U.N., ILO

Geneva, April 17 (AP)—The moribund League of Nations acted today to transfer its assets of $11,700,000 to the United Nations and the International Labor Organization after refusing Russia a share.

A financial committee report, which was adopted, said the sum represented the League's tangible assets to be transferred. Four per cent of the scheduled contributions of participating nations are outstanding.

The current meeting is the last for the world organization, conceived after the 1914-18 World War.

The $11,700,000 is a residue of $131,274,000 that member nations paid into the League since its inception.

Swiss To Cut Bread Ration On June 1

Bern, April 17 (AP)—The Swiss War Food Office announced today that beginning June 1 Switzerland's bread ration would be cut from nine to eight ounces per person a week because of insufficient wheat until the 1946 crop is harvested.

The office also said there would be less macaroni and other wheat products, as well as fats and oils, but the reduction was not announced. A larger meat ration was promised.

Russ Slave Role Admitted By Rosenberg

Brussels, April 17 (AP)—Nineteen Belgians charged with betraying 329 patriots to the Germans during the occupation were condemned to death by a Belgian court.

Neurnberg, April 17 (AP)—Alfred Rosenberg, hitherto known as the philosopher of the Nazi party, was depicted by prosecutors before the international military tribunal today as the chief of a bloody administration that sent millions of Russians to death or slave labor.

Under cross-examination by United States Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd and Russian Prosecutor R. A. Rudenko, Rosenberg acknowledged that he had ordered the conscription for slave labor of hundreds of thousands of eastern Europeans and that executives of his ministry were active directors of the extermination of eastern European Jews.

Blamed Subordinates

The prosecutors presented document after document taken from Rosenberg's files which added to the story of butchery of Jews—10,000 in two days in the city of Minsk alone, the prosecution said. Rosenberg blamed his subordinates, including Gauleiter Erich Koch.

The prosecution presented one document showing that Rosenberg recommended Koch for appointment as "Reich commissar in Moscow to carry out an absolutely ruthless administration" there should the Soviet capital have been occupied by the Germans.

Rosenberg acknowledged that "terrible excesses" had been committed in carrying out the program of slave labor conscription, but he sought to justify himself with the assertion that "I always tried to

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alleviate the worst conditions."

"Biological" Objective

Under crossexamination by Dodd, the Nazi philosopher not only admitted conscripting adults but said he approved a program of carrying off Russian and Baltic children to Germany "in a process designed to destroy the biological potentiality of these people."

Rosenberg conceded that he had advocated a program of starvation and mass evacuation of Russians in order to exploit conquered territory to feed the Reich.

Then Dodd produced a document which he said disclosed Nazi plans for destroying the Slav race. It was a letter by one of Rosenberg's subordinates rebuking his chief for not opposing these proposals, authored by Martin Bormann, with Hitler's approval.

"Enough Education"

The aide's memorandum to Rosenberg gave this list of Bormann's suggestions: Slavs were to be employed only to work for Germans and denied any preventive medicines; reproduction was to be prevented by abortions and the distribution of contraceptives, "the more the better"; the people were to be allowed to learn to count up to 100, "but that's enough education."

The document disclosed the Nazis were even thinking of "depopulating Kiev by epidemics."

"Is it correct that you agreed with Bormann's shocking suggestions?" Dodd demanded.

The defendant answered that he had written "an appeasing letter to the Führer to obtain a pause" in instituting such a program.

HESS DISCLOSES SECRET TREATIES SIGNED WITH REDS

DELUCE

NUERNBERG, April 17.—(AP) Counsel for Rudolf Hess demanded today, over the Soviet prosecution's objection, that the International Military Tribunal accept in evidece what the defense said were texts of two secret protocols partitioning eastern Europe and signed in 1939 by Germany and Russia.

The maneuver came after the two and one-half day defense of Nazi philosopher Alfred Rosenberg was completed. Rosenberg's defense was climaxed by a withering cross examination by Assistant U. S. Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd, who forced the defendant to admit he had reported favorably to Hitler on proposals by Deputy Fuehrer Martin Bormann for the annihilation of Slavs in the German-occupied areas of the Soviet Union.

Texts Verified

Attorney Alfred Seidl, representing both Hess, one-time Hitler deputy, and Hans Frank, former governor of occupied Poland, told the tribunal the alleged protocol texts had been verified by Friedrich Gaus, Nazi Foreign office official now detained in the Nuernberg jail.

One of the texts, it was learned, purported to be attached to the Soviet-German non-aggression pact of 1939, with a main point that Germany and Russia would set up a sovereign Polish state at a later date. The second, alleged to have been signed after the division of Poland in 1939, is said to have given German sanction to the Red Army to occupy the Baltic republics at its leisure.

Soviet Col. Yuri Pokrovsky notified the tribunal he had submitted written arguments against Seidl's move.

Attacks Defense

The American prosecution ripped into Rosenberg's defense, drawing from him the admission that he had ordered the conscription of workers from conquered territories and that the top executives of his ministry were briefed on the extermination of Jews in the east.

Dodd produced document after document from Rosenberg's files, detailing a story of butchery of Russian Jews. When Rosenberg attempted to blame his subordinates, including Gauleiter Erich Koch, Dodd produced a document showing Rosenberg had recommended Koch for appointment as "Reich commisar in Moscow to carry out absolutely ruthless administration" as soon as the Soviet capital could be occupied.

Rosenberg admitted "terrible excesses" were committed in carrying out his program in the east, but contended he always "tried to alleviate the worst conditions." Under Dodd's hammering, he admitted, however, not only to conscripting adults, but to approving a program for the abduction of Baltic children to Germany "in a process designed to destroy the biological potentiality of these people."

The Nazi ideologist also admitted advocating a program of starvation and mass evacuation of Russians, so that conquered territory could be exploited to feed the Reich.

French Propose Rule Changes In Germany

NIGHT

Frankfurt, Germany, April 17 (AP)—Proposals for a large-scale switch of French and American-occupied territory in western Germany have been made by both French and German authorities, it was learned today after disclosure of French claims to the city of Karlsruhe.

Under the proposals, a reliable American source said, French troops would occupy the entire Rhine River province of Baden with the exception of the cities of Heidelberg and Mannheim.

Proposed Territory

American forces, in turn, would occupy all of Wuerttemberg, whose chief city is Stuttgart.

At present United States troops hold North Baden and North Wuerttemberg, with the French occupying the provinces' southern sections.

An exchange would give the French fuller control of the Rhine River and a broad corridor linking the now-isolated halves of the French occupation zone.

Exchange "Suggested"

In view of the unfavorable American attitude toward French requests for Karlsruhe, it was considered unlikely that the proposals—if presented formally—would be received favorably by American policymakers.

The American source said the exchange had been suggested by the French in various discussions with American authorities during recent months. German representatives from Baden also were said to have brought the matter up unofficially at meetings of the American-controlled German "Council of States" at Stuttgart.

3954 SAIL FROM ETO

Frankfurt, April 17 (A. P.).—A total of 3,954 American soldiers sailed for home and discharge in the last 48 hours. The Forty-sixth Armored Medical Battalion and 1,207 unattached men left Le Havre.

From Bremerhaven these units sailed: The 3,409th and 3,422d Ordnance Medium Artillery Maintenance companies; the Eighty-ninth Quartermaster Railhead Company; the 3,866th, 3,688th, 3,864th, 3,393d and 3,593d Quartermaster Truck companies and the Fifty-ninth Field Hospital.

First Armored Units Sail for Home

Frankfurt, April 17 (A. P.).—Units of the First Armored Division were among the 2,215 American troops clearing European ports for home today. Outfits sailing from Le Havre were the division's headquarters company, the headquarters reserve command and the division band. Other troops sailing included the 893d Ordnance Heavy Artillery Maintenance Company and 479 unattached officers and men.

Bavarian Group Rejects Merger With Communists

Erlangen, Germany, April 17 (AP). Proposals for merging with the Communist party were rejected by the Social Democratic party of Bavaria in its first state-wide convention Sunday, the German news service DANA reported today.

The two leftwing German parties have united in much of the Soviet occupation zone, but only one local merger has been reported in the United States zone. The Social Democrats ran second to the right-of-center Christian Social Union in Bavaria's local elections in January, with the Communists a weak third.

[A Moscow broadcast recorded in London said the Bavarian National Monarchist party, operating in Germany "by special permission of the American military authorities," was "very close to fascism" and sought to create "a führer with the itle of a monarchy." It said the pretender to the Bavarian throne already was arranging official receptions.]

Czech Army Honors Joseph Morton, Writer

Prague, April 17 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Army today made a posthumous award of its War Cross to Joseph Morton, Associated Press War correspondent, who as a prisoner was executed by the Germans in Austria in January, 1945.

The citation said Morton was a member of the American mission which arrived in Slovakia, behind the German lines in October, 1944, joined the Slovak Partisans as a war correspondent, participated in their retreat after the fall of their headquarters at Banska Bystrica and displayed great gallantry.

He was betrayed and captured December 26, 1944, and was executed at Mauthausen January 24, 1945, the citation said.

POLAND FACES FAMINE, MAY USE SEED GRAIN

WARSAW, April 17.—(AP) UNRRA officials said today that the "Polish government is faced with the immediate decision of accepting wide-spread starvation as inevitable or using the remaining seed reserve for human consumption."

A proposal is now being debated, the UNRRA statement said, to release for food part of the 50,000 tons of bread grain which have been earmarked for sowing before the end of April in western Poland.

Even if this were done, the statement concluded, sufficient bread would not be provided and UNRRA has been unable to obtain the 85,000 tons of grain per month which are vitally essential to Polish needs.

U.S. Army Captain Held 5 Days By Russians

Warsaw, April 16 [Delayed] (AP). Capt. Roman T. Piernick, United States Army officer stationed in Berlin, said today he war arrested, detained and interrogated for five days by Russian officers "in Polish uniforms" following a visit to his grandfather and other relatives in a village in central Poland.

Captain Piernick declined to name the village because he said his relatives informed him they were "terrorized and feared to speak truth."

Piernick said that for the next three or four days he was subjected to constant interrogation and denied permission to telephone the American Embassy. He added that a Red Army colonel brought him to Warsaw "to take you to our headquarters," but released him after further questioning and instructed him to "tell the American Embassy that all Americans are being watched."

Piernick returned by plane to Berlin today.

3 MINISTERS QUIT CABINET IN GREECE

Athens, April 17 (A. P.).—The two-week old Greek government veered farther to the right today with the resignation from the Cabinet of three veteran Greek statesmen of the national bloc—George Papandreou, Sophocles Venizelos and Panayotis Kanellopoulos. The withdrawal of the three Republicans from the coalition government formed by Royalist Populists left little prospect of the center or moderate Left being represented in the Cabinet.

Constantin Tsaldaris, leader of the Royalist Populists and the strongest proponent for an immediate plebiscite on the question of inviting King George II to return, plans to assume the premiership possibly tonight. Sixty years old, Tsaldaris was one of the key figures of Greek resistance who refused to participate in Cairo and opposed the seven provisional government the eighteen months since Greece was liberated.

He will succeed Panayotis Poulitsas, career jurist named by the Populists as stop-gap Premier until they could settle upon one of their three leaders as chief. They chose Tsaldaris. The three resigning statesmen explained in a statement that they could not reconcile their views with Tsaldaris and his party.

Greek Move For Cabinet

2 SCHASALE

Athens, April 17 (AP)—Constantin Tsaldaris—a strong proponent of an immediate plebiscite on the question of the return of King George II to the Greek throne—proceeded to form a new government tonight after Premier Panayotis Poulitsas and three leaders of the national bloc resigned.

A new Cabinet of only Royalists and Rightists elements appeared in prospect. Tsaldaris was under a mandate from Archbishop Damaskinos, the Regent, to form a new government.

Government Lasts 2 Weeks

Poulitsas, whose government lasted only two weeks, told a correspondent he had resigned because he felt his "mission was ended" when the Populist party named Tsaldaris as its leader.

The Populist party, made up largely of Royalists, was the dominant political organization in the recent Greek election. The Populists had named Poulitsas, a career jurist, to the premiership against the time when they would be able to place their own leader in the post.

Poulitsas said that Tsaldaris, because of his election as the Populist leader, now "should assume formally and in essence the responsibility of government."

Sharp Disagreement

The 60-year-old Tsaldaris had served as foreign minister in Poulitsas's Cabinet. Poulitsas will return as chief justice of the Greek Supreme Court.

The national bloc leaders who resigned from Poulitsas's short-lived Government were George Papandreou, Sophocles Venizelos and Panayotis Kanellopoulos, all former premiers. In withdrawing, three veteran Republicans announced their sharp disagreement with Tsaldaris on the matter of a plebiscite.

The former Premier's statement, in the handwriting of Papandreou and signed by the other two veteran statesmen, quoted Tsaldaris as telling leaders of the Republican National bloc at a conference yesterday that he would take over the premiership and retain the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the reorganized Government.

Populist Opposition Noted

Withdrawal of the three former premiers who were banded together in the Republican bloc left no other eligible candidates from the ranks of the center or moderate Left, observers said. The third ranking group in Parliament, the Liberal party of Themistokles Sophoulis, former Premier, would have little chance of getting Cabinet posts because of the Populist opposition to Sophoulis's policies during his premiership, they added.

The three former premiers said in their statement that Tsaldaris had said he intended to retain them in the Government as Ministers without portfolio and to ask them to be Greek delegates to the peace conference.

The statement added, however, that "the Populist party does not desire substantial collaboration in the Government by the National bloc."

The statement continued: "It was ascertained that coincidence of our views would be difficult with the Government's statement as regards handling the plebiscite, in conjunction with consideration of the opinion of the Allies."

The British have urged the Greeks not to hold a plebiscite on the monarchy until 1948.

Divert Food Ships To Greece, Hoover Says

Athens, April 17 (AP)—Herbert Hoover declared today food ships should be diverted from Britain to relieve the critical food situation in Greece, which he termed the worst he had seen since he left Poland.

"There is only one remedy, only one way out, and that is to divert cargoes already en route and the place from which to divert them is the United Kingdom," Hoover told a press conference.

He said the supplies switched from Britain ultimately could be replaced. The former President is touring Europe on a food fact-finding mission for President Truman.

Hoover said he would release a report on the whole European food situation upon his arrival in Cairo later this week.

Refugees At La Spezia Aided By U.S. Group

Rome, April 17 (AP)—Jewish refugees aboard the ship Fede, held up at La Spezia last week while en route to Palestine, now are receiving aid from the American Joint Distribution Committee, Ben Brooks, committee representative

who has returned to Rome, said today.

The group of 1,014 men and women, originally from Poland, came from Austrian refugee camps.

Allied military police are now on duty at the La Spezia dock. They replaced Italian police, who prevented the ship from leaving last week under the belief the passengers included some high Fascists.

'La Via Del Tobacco' Panned By Rome Critics

Rome, April 17 (AP)—"Tobacco Road," which ran for seven years in New York city, was panned almost unanimously by morning and afternoon newspaper critics today after its premier showing last night at Eliso Theater, but the average playgoer apparently liked the play.

The cast took six to eight bows at the end of each act of "La Via del Tobacco." The play was translated by Suso d'Amico.

Gen. Nobile Seeks Post

Rome, April 17 (AP)—Gen. Umberto Nobile, dirigible expert, resigned today from the Pontifical Academy of Sciences to run as an independent candidate on the Communist ticket in the June 2 elections for the Constituent Assembly.

Pope Receives U.S. Sailors

Vatican City, April 17 (AP)—Pope Pius XII today received nearly 500 sailors from the United States battleship Missouri, who came to Rome on a three-day leave. Other groups of sailors will be received by the Pope Saturday and Monday.

'Izvestia' Calls U. S. Lax in Use Of Baden Land

Says Farming of Estates Could Have Prevented Lowering of Rations

MOSCOW, April 17 (AP).—An "Izvestia" correspondent who has been touring the American zone of Germany today attributed the recent lowering of food rations in the area to failure by American authorities and German landowners to exploit large tracts of arable land in the region of Bavaria.

"I have traveled all over Bavaria, a country overwhelmingly agricultural and from which in particular dairy and meat products are permanently being shipped to other German districts," said the correspondent, V. Poltoratsky. "The province of Baden, which adjoins Bavaria, contains huge landowners' possessions, a sowing area which is not being used fully, and the landowners are not especially interested in raising the output of their land.

"Neither the occupation authorities nor the German serf administration organs support the land reforms made in the eastern districts, which have been approved by the peasant masses. The foodstuff difficultis which forced the lowering of rations are explained, in my view, not so much by the absence of productive districts as by a lack of order and distribution of agricultural products."

N. I. Bakhgorsky, leader of a Soviet trade delegation just returned from a tour of the American and British occupation zones of Austria, also criticized the food situation there.

In an interview, he asserted that in Vienna the children are not obtaining their milk rations, while in the French zone in the Tyrol and the American zone in upper Austria authorities are feeding milk to cattle. He said that dairy products, of which there is a plentiful supply, are not permitted to be shipped out of those zones.

Bakhgorsky said that permission to visit the American and British zones in Austria was obtained only with the greatest difficulty, and only after his delegation had waited for eighteen days.

Soviet Trade Group Reaches Argentina

Moscow, April 17 (AP)—The Moscow press announced today the arrival of a Soviet trade delegation in Argentina to begin negotiations which, it was said, are expected to result in new commercial relations between the two countries.

Sympathy Strike Voted In Palestine

Jerusalem, April 17 (AP)—Representatives of several thousand persons employed in special wartime departments of the Palestine Government decided today upon a three-hour walkout tomorrow in sympathy with the country-wide strike of 50,000 civil servants.

Postal and railway workers are among the civil service employés already on strike. The civil servants are demanding increased pay and better working conditions.

Tomorrow's sympathy walkout would affect Government offices dealing with price control, road transport and light and heavy industry as well as the staff of the custodian of enemy property.

J. W. Shaw, chief secretary of the Palestine Government, was understood to be making a full report to Lieutenant General Sir Alan Cunningham, the British high commissioner, on the results of five hours of preliminary negotiations today with seven Jewish and Arab leaders of the strike now in progress.

The Government called for volunteers to man essential industries and public services. Police and soldiers were used to collect mail. Another detachment of troops moved into the general post office in Jerusalem to sort and distribute letters which have piled up since 4,000 postal employés walked out eight days ago.

PALESTINE TO LET 1200 JEWS ENTER

Jerusalem, April 17 (A. P.).—Tension among the Jewish population in Jerusalem eased today following an announcement by the High Commissioner of Palestine that 1,200 Jewish refugees detained aboard a ship at La Spezia, Italy, would be granted entry to this country. The High Commissioner notified the Jewish agency that some of the refugees would be granted immediate entry and that the remainder would be admitted subsequently under immigration quotas.

His announcement brought an end to a hunger strike upon which fifteen Jewish leaders embarked five days ago in protest against detention of the refugees.

The Government called for volunteers to man essential industries and public services interrupted by a wave of strikes. Policemen and soldiers were used to collect mail. Another detachment of troops moved into the general postoffice in Jerusalem to sort and distribute letters which have piled up since 4,000 postal employees left their jobs eight days ago.

SYRIANS CELEBRATE

Damascus, April 17 (A. P.).—Syrians celebrated today the freedom of their country from foreign occupation troops for the first time since the beginning of the Christian era. Thousands of cheering spectators witnessed the big parade of Arab military forces in celebration of final evacuation of British and French troops at midnight Monday.

Syrian Army units were joined by visiting detachments from the Egyptian, Iraqi, Lebanese and Saudi Arabian forces in a review before President Al-Sayed Shukri Al uwatly. Iraqi and Egyptian Spitfires circled overhead.

Rich Gold Strike Causes Rush For Fortunes In S. Africa

Johannesburg, South Africa, April 17 (AP)—A rich gold strike is provoking a gold-rush atmosphere in the Union of South Africa.

The vein was found near the village of Odendaals-Rust in northwestern Orange Free State. First deposits yielded more than 62 ounces of gold per ton in early tests. Converted to cash, it meant $2,170 a ton. The usual yield of South African ore is a quarter ounce to the ton.

The strike was announced yesterday, but the gold fever has been epidemic for days. Drill holes have been sunk over a wide area.

$4,800 Refused For $20 Plots

Along the straggling streets of Odendaals-Rust small plots which once sold for $20 could not be purchased for $4,800.

Speculators filled the section. Farmers who once barely scraped a living from the unhospitable soil now are living in luxury on money from options running into millions of dollars.

Practically everyone in Johannesburg had a story of good or bad fortune. Business was almost at a standstill as clerks and stenographers joined the rush to buy the stock of Blinkpoorts, on whose property the strike was made.

Fortunes Made And Lost

Fortunes were made and lost in minutes as prices fluctuated in $2 bounds. Prices were steadier today, but the trading floor of the Stock Exchange was packed with brokers trying to buy.

Miners were quoted as saying preliminary observations have indicated the new field may be large enough for ten mines. It will require years of development to complete the shafts, however, because the nearest railroad is 30 miles from Odendaals-Rust. Power lines must be built from Vereeniging, 120 miles away. Water must be piped 50 miles or more.

Railways already are making surveys to the new field.

Mining Stocks At New Highs

London, April 17 (AP)—Gold-mining shares rose to record highs on the London Stock Exchange today, increasing the market valuation of seven leading companies $50,000,000 in the first hour of trading.

News of the rich strike near Orendaals-Rust, Orange Free State, caught the imagination of speculators and dealings were more spirited than yesterday, when the discovery was announced.

The market was bare of offerings at the start. Western Holding $1 shares jumped $4 before profit taking caused a slight setback.

Large buying orders flowed in from South Africa. Local speculators, eager for quick profits, created a greater demand.

African and European, Anglo-American Corporation, F. S. Development and Johannesburg Consolidated shares all profited from the boom.

Travel To Tabriz Easier

Tehran, April 17 (AP)—The United States consulate received a telegram today from the Soviet consul at Tabriz, capital of Iranian Azerbaijan, saying that Russian military passes were no longer needed for travel between Tehran and Tabriz.

Sheet Rubber Output In Malaya Soaring

Singapore, April 17 (AP)—Sir Edward Gent, Governor of the New Malayan Union, said in an interview today that the production of sheet rubber in Malaya has "gone up very substantially" in the last few weeks.

Production has now reached a point where the main problem is not one of shortage but rather of finding a place to store the rubber pending shipment, he said.

Dutch Break Chinese Strike

BATAVIA, Java, April 17 (AP).—The Dutch news agency Aneta said today Netherlands troops had forced Chinese laborers rehabilitating the tin mines on Bangka Island, east of Sumatra, to resume work after the Chinese struck yesterday for higher pay. Mine officials are considering the possibility of increasing the pay, Aneta said. The Chinese have been paid 72 Netherlands Indies cents a day.

Butchery Of Garrison Charged By Indonesians

Batavia, April 17 (AP)—The Allied commander in the Indies has ordered an investigation of the occupation by Netherlands troops of a village in which Indonesian leaders allege "the entire garrison of Pesing was butchered," Aneta, Dutch news agency, said today.

Sarawak Councilman Charges Offer Of Bribe

Kuching, Sarawak, April 17 (AP), Batu Pattinggi, 83, member of the Sarawak supreme council, asserted today he and other members of the council had been offered a bribe to sign a statement agreeing to the cession of the big Borneo colony to the British crown.

The "White Rajah," Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, said: "there is absolutely no truth in these allegations of bribery. They are the result of propaganda directed against the cession."

Brooke recently ceded the colony to the crown.

Gen. Marshall Arrives In Peiping

Peiping, April 17 (AP)—General Marshall arrived by plane from Tokyo today to resume his role as China's peacemaker just as a Communist assault on Manchuria's capital of Changchun raged toward a climax.

The special United States envoy, accompanied by Mrs. Marshall, stepped out of his four-engine transport plane, nine hours after taking off from Tokyo, where he had conferred with General MacArthur.

He was met by Lieut. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., whom he left in charge when he left last month for Washington and conferences with President Truman. The two generals will fly to Chungking tomorrow.

Rail Station Seized

Latest news dispatches reported that Communist forces had penetrated deep into Changchun, seized its only railway station and disrupted communications formerly controlled by Government officials.

Peiping observers doubted that Government troops there would hold out three more days. In Chungking, officials estimated that the Government's new 1st Army would require at least a week to push the 90 miles from newly seized Szepingkai north to Changchun against Communist harrassment. The army was moving afoot, with mules hauling its American equipment.

Return Of Marshall

Marshall is returning from important Washington conferences with President Truman to try to enforce the peace agreement he negotiated in January, but which was disregarded after he left for the United States.

Associated Press Correspondent Tom Masterson, one of five American correspondents isolated in Changchun by the embattled Communist and Government troops, managed to send out a dispatch reporting that the Reds had captured the capital's only railroad station. That gave them transportation for supplies and for reinforcements, should they decide they need the latter.

They have an estimated 40,000 troops in the area, opposed by some 4,000 Government troops and a home guard force—the Peace Preservation Corps (PPC)—of doubtful value.

Status Of Communications

A Mukden dispatch to the Government newspaper *New Life* here said that telegraphic communications with Changchun were interrupted yesterday. [The fact that Masterson got out a dispatch indicated communications of some sort were established, if only briefly.]

The *New Life* report also said the PCC was resisting, but was forced to shorten its lines in an attempt to protect Government officials who had been sent into Changchun to take over administration when the Russians withdrew Sunday night.

Latest dispatches placed the new 1st Army about 80 miles south of Changchun, indicating it had pushed only 10 miles out of the city yesterday.

PIEPING, April 17. — (AP) Chinese Communists fought toward the fortified heart of Changchun today after seizing the Manchurian capital's railway station and beating back a hopelessly outnumbered Government garrison.

As Chinese battled Chinese from the streets, office buildings, and rooftops in Changchun, General Marshall arrived in Peiping by plane from Tokyo for a supreme effort to check the spreading flames of civil war.

May Demand Truce

(Chinese officials in Chungking speculated he carried a stern demand by the United States for an immediate truce in Manchuria.)

Associated Press Correspondent Tom Masterson, caught in the crossfire in Changchun, radioed an account of the conflict in which 4,000 Chinese Government troops, bolstered by 3,000 local recruits, battled 40,000 Communist attackers.

A Communist column, which struck the city from the northwest, mounted machineguns and mortars on rooftops and captured Changchun's only railway station in a night-long battle.

From this position, the Communists could look southeast a mile

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and a half down the broad main thoroughfare to the great plaza where Maj. Gen. Chen Chia-Chen, commander of the Government garrison, was dug in behind sandbagged emplacements.

Airports Lost.

The fall of the railway station further isolated the Government defenders, who already had seen the three outlying airfields swiftly into Communist hands in Sunday's opening assault.

Other Communist columns were attacking from the north and south. Some observers in Peiping expressed doubt the garrison could hold out for the estimated seven days it will take the U. S.-armed Chinese First army to fight up the last 60 miles from the south.

The flanks of the Government garrison were strongly protected, however, by modern five and six-story office buildings built by the Japanese along the eight streets fanning out from the plaza.

Masterson said the city's main hotel, the Yamato—only 100 yards east of the railway station across a plaza—was cut off by telephone from the rest of the city.

In the hotel were Maj. Robert B. Riggs, Chicago, assistant U. S. military attache, and a staff of four. Masterson reported that the last word from Riggs was that a bullet had whizzed through his room.

Hotel Under Fire.

The Russian manager of the principal hotel, the Yamato, 100 yards from the railroad depot, could not be reached by telephone this morning. The hotel district had been under fire in the night.

The last report from Rigg and Sergt. Clay Pond, one of his aids, both staying at the Yamato, said a bullet passed through their their room but neither was injured. Bullets also were hitting the Mayor's home, in which five American correspondents were lodged.

Rigg and his staff and the five correspondents came here last week end with a truce team to report the withdrawal of the Russian forces.

A Soviet plane passed low over Changchun yesterday, but did not land at any of the nearby airfields, all seized by the Communists.

Marshalls in Peiping.

Chungking, April 17 (A. P.).—Gen. Marshall arrived by plane today at Peiping for important conferences designed to halt the fighting in Manchuria, his headquarters here announced.

The special United States envoy, returning from Washington after reporting to President Truman, flew direct to executive headquarters at Peiping from Tokyo to get the best first-hand information on the Government-Communist clashes.

Korean Communists Meet

SEOUL, Korea, April 17 (AP).—The Korean Comunismt party marked its twenty-first birthday today with the first open annual meeting since it was founded as an underground movement under the Japanese. The party "surfaced" after the American-Russian occupation.

WARPLANES AID LAST-DITCH STAND

Changchun Rail Station Seized

Communists Move Up in Manchurian Capital —Marshall Arrives in Peiping.

T. MASTERSON

Changchun, April 17 (A. P.).—Chinese Communists today captured Changchun's only railway station from an inferior force of Chinese Government troops.

That moved the fighting within 100 yards of two small groups of Americans—one group of five correspondents and the other Major Robert B. Rigg, assistant United States military attache, and his staff of four.

The Communists, who began an artillery assault of this Manchurian capital city Sunday night two hours before withdrawal of the last of Russia's occupation troops, had stormed the station throughout last night.

Capture of the station will enable the Communists to re-enforce and resupply by railroad from the north. They are estimated to have 40,000 troops in this area; the Government only 4,000. The battle was fought from nearby streets and rooftops, on which were mounted machine guns and mortars.

OF CHIANG'S MEN

CHUNGKING, Thursday, April 18.—(AP) An official Central News dispatch from Changchun early today said Chinese Communist forces had seized the greater part of the Manchurian capital city after 12 hours of severe fighting with the Nationalist garrison.

Government forces were short of ammunition, the dispatch added, but they were receiving constant air support.

This was the first mention of the Government's use of aircraft in the Manchurian fighting. Earlier dispatches had reported loss of Changchun's airfields to the Communists early in the battle for the city.

The dispatch estimated the Communist force attacking Changchun as ten times that of the Nationalist garrison.

NAZIS HAD FUNERAL FOR HITLER'S BUST

Shanghai, April 17 (A. P.).—A document-filled bronze bust of Adolf Hitler, carefully buried six feet deep in the courtyard of the German Vice-Consul at Canton, today was reported unearthed by American intelligence officers after a week-long search as involved as any detective yarn.

Capt. Frank Farrell of New York city, who led the intelligence officers, said the 75-pound bust had been interred by South China Nazis with funeral rites, after radio announcements of Hitler's death. A tipster said it contained "important papers."

In its hollow center, however, was found only the Fuehrer's Nuernberg speech promising Germans there that "we will come again."

Farrell explained how sketchy information and mathematical calculations narrowed the search to the courtyard. The bust was under a thick layer of bricks six feet beneath a newly planted tree. It was carefully wrapped in wax paper. Farrell and Marvin Gray, New York city civilian attached to a special service unit, said they plan to split it into halves—so each will have a trophy of the hunt.

Korean Sentenced to Hang.

Seoul, April 17 (A. P.).—One Korean was sentenced to be hanged and six others were sentenced to prison today after convictions before a military court on charges ranging from murder to the robbery of three Americans. The Americans robbed included Major Randall Beecher of Hamden, Conn.

MacArthur Gives Russians Blunt Answer to Criticism

Tells Four-Power Council Past Actions in Japan Are Not Part of Its Job— Aid Scores Soviet Question.

Tokyo, April 17 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur replied to Russian criticism by bluntly telling the four-Power Allied Council today that consideration of his past actions in administering Japan was no part of its job.

And his military government officer asserted that Russia's questioning of Allied occupation policy, "whether in good faith or not . . . is a warning that success of the occupation is threatened."

MacArthur told the council in a written statement that its "responsibility, being exclusively advisory and consultative, does not involve a review of action heretofore taken in the administration of Japan."

His military government officer, Brig.-Gen. Courtney Whitney, said the Japanese Government was complying with the purge directive "as fast as consistent with occupation policies."

Answers Soviet Request.

MacArthur also replied to a Russian request that a new election be held if an "undesirable" Diet were chosen in last Wednesday's balloting. He indicated some successful candidates would be investigated further, and added:

"It is essential that the Supreme Commander issue no statement and avoid any action which might seem to bring pressure for or against any particular party or group."

MacArthur also declined a request for drafts of imperial rescripts, government legislative acts and orders of the ministers and ministries at least ten days prior to issuance. "To require such delay of the Japanese Government," he said, "would but cause practical suspension of its administrative functions."

A Brusque Reply.

Russian charges that certain undesirable persons were not being removed from office and that democratization of Japan was thus endangered brought a brusque reply from Whitney before MacArthur's statement was read.

"So far as I know," Whitney declared, "neither the member from the U. S. S. R. nor others have any knowledge of the manner of Japanese compliance with the purge directive, as they haven't sought this information from Allied Headquarters."

The military government officer cited the election a week ago as refutation of the Soviet charge. Seventy-three per cent of the eligible voters went to the polls, he said, ousting "the party in political power and moving sharply toward a more liberal concept of the relationship between Government and the people.

Signs of Democracy.

"He who fails to see in this election a demonstration of democracy on the march . . . either fails to understand the meaning of democracy or is blinded by prejudice," Whitney asserted.

Whitney asked that Allied occupation policies be given credit for the "demonstration of democracy" on election day, and that the Japanese be credited for an attempt to attain democracy.

MacArthur, replying to a council suggestion that it be given copies of all directives exchanged between headquarters and the Japanese Government, said members already had enough material, which "if digested, should bring them fully abreast of the present situation."

Whitney, however, declared he would furnish the Russians with all requested information on the purge program "if it takes all summer."

'Whitney's Filibuster.'

With that, he launched into a review of the background, reasons for and affects of the purge. Observers termed the discussion "Whitney's filibuster," suggesting it might discourage questioning in the future. As the council reconvened for the afternoon session, British and Russian members indicated they would like Whitney to suspend his review. However, the Chinese member, Gen. Chu, suggested Whitney be allowed to continue "as a matter of courtesy." The British member agreed and Whitney went on.

Russia's request for information on a possible purge of new Diet members and a possible investigation of Japanese compliance with Allied decrees in general was submitted before today's business session. Official matters listed for council discussion include the land reform program, Allied food policy in Japan and means of enforcing the dissolution of Japanese holding companies.

The United States, Russia, the British Commonwealth and China make up the council.

Cuts Short Report.

The council adjourned in late afternoon until Friday after Whitney cut short his explanation of MacArthur's policy and freely answered questions.

In response to a question by Russian Lieut.-Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, Whitney said "there still are some Japanese in office who will come under MacArthur's purge directive. He said such persons remain for tecnical reasons and explained the purge is being conducted on a timetable which contemplates the completion of the ouster of undesirables by June.

Chu asked specifically if Ichiro Hatoyama, Liberal party president who hopes to form a coalition bloc to control Japan's new Diet, was among those.

"I understand his case is one of those being investigated by the Japanese Government," Whitney replied.

The tenseness of the morning session eased perceptibly as Whitney cut short his report. Derevyanko then informed Major-Gen. W. F. Marquat, the council chairman and MacArthur's deputy, that he had a statement to make. Speaking in Russian and pausing frequently for the interpretation of his words, he said he had expected to receive in different and more concrete form the information he had requested.

"Not a word on our part" could be regarded "as a threat to the success of the occupation," he said. "I have no doubt that there is some success in the progress of the democratization of Japan."

He said he had asked "to what extent was the January 4 purge directive being carried out" and added: "I think there has been some misunderstanding" because of the nature of MacArthur's and Whitney's replies.

After Derevyanko's statement, Whitney said: "I am sure the Supreme Commander will be glad to hear that the representative of the U. S. S. R. did not state what is implied in the agenda."

Jap Political Fight Growing Hotter

Tokyo, April 17 (AP)—Lines in the hot political battle over the tenure of the Japanese Cabinet drew tighter today as Premier Shidehara abandoned his nonpartisan position to become a member of the Progressive party.

Simultaneously, reliable sources reported that a detailed report on the record of Ichiro Hatoyama, leader of the dominant Liberal party, who has been criticized by both the Chinese and Russians, had been sent to General MacArthur.

The Government, meanwhile, announced a second official draft of the proposed new constitution, providing for secret Diet sessions on a two-thirds vote of members and some other changes of moderate importance.

Cabinet Representation

Shidehara's adherence to the Progressive party, which won 93 Diet seats at the recent election, coincides with previous actions to provide the Government with a political basis to refute charges that his Cabinet is without representation in the Diet.

The strongest opponent of the Shidehara Cabinet is Hatoyama, who stands to be shorn of all power should he be declared unacceptable by Allied headquarters.

Among the points cited from Hatoyama's past, the informants said, were his service as chief secretary of the notorious Tanaka Cabinet in 1927 and as Education

Minister from 1931 to 1934. It was in the latter capacity that Hatoyama allegedly led the movement to oust all liberal Japanese college professors.

His 1938 book praising Hitler and Mussolini was also mentioned.

Hirohito And Religion

Tokyo, April 17 (AP)—Yoshitami Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister, denied today that Emperor Hirohito is planning to become a Christian or already is studying Christian doctrines, as was reported in Des Moines Monday by a Japanese preacher.

"There is no truth in either of these statements," said Matsudaira.

Hirohito is a Shintoist and as Emperor presides at numerous Shinto ceremonies to worship the imperial ancestors.

In Des Moines, the Rev. Bokko Tsuchiyama, a Japanese Christian minister from Osaka, told a Methodist youth rally Sunday that the Emperor soon would embrace Christianity after studying the doctrines.

Tamura's Arrest Ordered

Tokyo, April 17 (AP)—The Allied international prosecution section today ordered the arrest of Japanese Gen. Hiroshi Tamura, former chief of staff of the Kwantung amy, as a war-crime suspect. The order specified that he be delivered to Sugamo Prison.

JAP ISLAND TAKEN AS REST CENTER

Yokohama, April 17 (A. P.).—O-Shima, picturesque little Japanese island twenty miles off the coast of Honshu, will become a rest center for occupation troops. Lieut. Ira Gerler of Brookline, Mass., in charge, said today the hotels on the island would be opened and ready for business in another month.

Dorothy Arnold, Red Cross worker from Ridgewood, N. J., was feted by Coast Guardsmen and civilians on the island when she arrived to help with plans for the center. She was the first white woman on the island in six years.

NO CASH—BUT JAP SURE CAN CARRY

Sendai, Japan, April 17 (A. P.).—Like a sponge, Shoji Nishimoto has extraordinary carrying capacity. Picked up by military policemen, Nishimoto had, without benefit of bags, suitcases, or sacks, all of these on his person:

One can salmon, one can mixed nuts and candy, one package candy, twelve packages cigarettes, one bath towel, one Navy flashlight, one pair trousers, two shirts, one sweater, one officer's mackinaw, one box Lifesavers, one can chopped ham and eggs, one pair shoes, four packages gum, one package cocoa, one package cereal, one can candy, twelve candy bars, four packages sugar, one mirror, one tube shaving cream, three packages razor blades, one can anchovies, one shaving brush and kit, four bars soap and one soap case.

Nishimoto was charged with wrongful possession of American goods.

Jap Had Basket Full of U. S. Rations

Maisuru, Japan, April 17 (A. P.).—Seven Japanese were jailed as black market suspects today after military policemen stopped a Japanese strolling down a street with a huge basket loaded with United States Army rations. The home of one suspect yielded cigarets, cheese, jam, corned beef, canned salmon, peanut butter, field rations, a movie projector, 20,000 yen and a large amount of bonds and securities.

Filipino Tells Of Jap Executions On Panay

Manila, April 17 (AP)—A Filipino whom the Japanese used as a beast of burden today described at a war-crime trial the bayoneting and beheading of 81 Filipino men, women and children on Panay Island.

The 20-year-old witness, named Cirineo, testified at the trial of Japanese Lieut. Gen. Takeshi Kono, former commander on Panay, accused of having permitted the deaths of 2,000 unarmed Filipinos and other atrocities by his troops.

Cirineo said he and dozens of others were pressed into service to carry supplies. He said the expedition was led by a Japanese Lieutenant Otsuka who personally beheaded women and children and had their bodies kicked into a ditch.

Filipino To Prosecute Japs

Manila, April 17 (AP)—A Filipino practicing attorney who helped convict the late Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma was named chief of all war-crime prosecution in the Philippines by the Supreme Allied Command today. He is Lieut. Col. Manuel Lim, chief of the war-crime office of the Philippine army's judge advocate general's division.

Two More Held For Spy Case Trial

Ottawa, April 17 (A. P.).—Two Montreal men accused of supplying warfime secrets to Russia have been committed for trial by Magistrate Glenn Strike on charges of violating Canada's official secrets act. They are H. S. Gerson, 43 years old, former official of the Canadian munitions department; and M. S. Nightingale, former communications expert of the R. C. A. F., the fifth and sixth persons committed for trial of the twelve charged here.

SPAIN LETS NAZIS WORK ON A-BOMBS, POLAND CHARGES

Warsaw Delegate Asks U.N. to End Diplomatic Ties with Franco.

BACKED BY FRANCE

Stettinius Takes No Stand, Dutch Oppose Action.

OKUMICH

NEW YORK, April 17. — (AP) Poland told the United Nations Security council today there were some indications of Nazi scientific efforts to carry on atomic research in Spain and suggested that weapons even more terrible than the atomic bomb might be under experimentation there.

The statement was made by Polish Delegate Oscar Lange with his demand that the United Nations collectively break off diplomatic relations with the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Aid From Mexico, France

France and Mexico joined in Poland's effort to isolate Franco Spain from all the fifty-one members of the United Nations.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., the United States delegate, ended the day's debate with a brief restatement of American objectives: (1) That the Franco government should be removed by the Spanish people and (2) that the overthrow should be peaceful. He did not say definitely how the U. S. would vote on the Polish resolution.

The Netherlands' delegate, Dr. Eelco Van Kleffens, disclaimed any sympathy with Franco but contended a collective break would inflict the most suffering on the Spanish people. He firmly opposed Poland's resolution.

The French delegate, Henri Bonnet, asserted that "continuation of the existing situation in Spain constitutes a danger for international peace and security."

Spain Has Uranium

Lange, in an hour-long arraignment of the Franco government, told the council and observers that six uranium mines existed in Spain, and suggested that their output could be the basis of atomic research there. He then chided the Allied governments on the score of secrecy surrounding any mention of the newest known weapons of the atomic age.

"The question has been raised," Lange said, "whether atomic energy projects are actually in operation in Spain. There seems to be some indication that at least an effort is being made in this direction, through some of the governments represented at this table may have more information about it than up to now they have been willing to disclose to the world public. This question, however, is a secondary one.

"We know that German science has been working for years at the development of all types or means of warfare," Lange said in deliberate, measured English. "Atomic energy is but one of them. Perhaps not even the most important and terrible one. It is the very fact that the German scientists are permitted and encouraged to continue their work (in Spain) in this direction, without challenge or control, which is of importance."

Lange pointed to the frictions that closed the French frontier as a more immediate threat to peace.

Troops on Border

He referred to the charges of the Spanish republican leadership exiled in Paris that Franco had a quarter million troops massed along the French border and a total of 450,000 bivouacked within striking distance of France. Then the Polish delegate deliberately damanded:

"Do we have to wait until they open fire on each other?"

Lange read from a document he obtained from the Spanish republicans' council observer, Dr. Fernando de los Rios, who sat in the packed gallery for a full-dress and apparently long debate on the Franco regime—which is debarred from U.N. membership.

The Spanish republicans presented purported orders of battle showing the disposition of Spanish forces near the French frontier and charged that houses constructed near the border were only camouflage for gun emplacements.

Lange circulated among the council members another document, described by the Spanish republicans as papers of the Franco army which had been smuggled out of Spain, which purported to show that Franco was massing troops on the French border with orders to "occupy, by means of a surprise blow, the peak of the Rhune mountain, in France."

De los Rios, describing it as "secret instruction No. 27 of the Franquist general staff," said it shows Franco's "aggressive designs against France."

The original document—not yet translated into English and French—was said to be in the hands of U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie.

The Rhune mountain objective is near the frontier towns of Irun and Hendaye.

At one point in his long indictment, the Polish delegate appealed indirectly to the Spanish people to oust Franco.

At the end of his speech he offered a resolution for adoption which said the council "expresses its deep sympathy to the Spanish people" and "hopes and expects that the people of Spain will regain their freedom x x x" and join the United Nations.

Lange's resolution called upon "all members of the United Nations who maintain diplomatic relations with the Franco government to sever such relations immediately."

Charges Ties With Axis

He charged that the Franco government was originally a creature of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, severed in wartime as an active partner in the Axis, and now has "caused a state of international friction by compelling the French republic to close her borders with Spain by massing troops on the borders of France."

"The Franco regime has allowed the territory of Spain to become a refuge of German assets, for German personnel and for German scientists engaged in pursuits dangerous for the peace of mankind," Lange declared.

"The Franco government gives refuge and encouragement to a large number of war criminals, Nazi leaders and agents who are using the territory of Spain as a base of operation for their activities and for their plans of reconquest. Three continents are immediately affected by these activities: Europe, Africa and Latin America."

The Polish delegate recalled that the Franco government had been condemned by previous meetings of the United Nations, had been barred from membership and said it remained as "a dangerous remnant of the Axis."

Many Nazis Shielded

He said tens of thousands of Nazis were refuged in Spain and that "they include many prominent Nazis who are carrying on Nazi activities."

Bonnet following Lange, told the council the French government is giving full support to the proposal for a collective severance of relations with Spain.

"Moreover," he said, "in a note dated March 23 which was sent to London and Washington, it was proposed to go even further in certain respects, and to adopt a concrete measure, which, without jeopardizing the vital needs of the population, would make the present Spanish government feel that it must resign itself to dissolution."

Bonnet said conversations were still in progress on "this painful affair," apparently referring to the United States' effort to discuss relations with Spain on an individual nation basis at a meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers in Paris April 25.

Amplifying his original charge that German scientists were "devising new means of warfare in Spain," Lange detailed allegations that they were making Krupp and Mauser weapons in mass production, according to reports from Spain, with blueprints smuggled out of Germany.

But a "more serious" report from Spain, Lange said, concerns Dr. Berman von Segerstady, heavy water specialist. He declared von Segerstady was "working on nuclear energy at the Nazis' Spanish project" and that the plant, "heavily guarded in all directions, is said to be situated on the plains south of Toledo, near Ocana."

"Eight miles from Ocana, the army has just completed an airport designed to accommodate such long range planes as the C-47s recently purchased from the Americans," the Polish representative said.

The council adjourned until 3 p. m. tomorrow after hearing five delegates.

Spain's Bid for Inquiry Is Received by U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP).—The government was informed officially today of Spain's invitation to five members of the United Nations to send a commission there to investigate Polish accusations against the Franco regime.

A State Department spokesman said that Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson had received a cable from Philip Bonsal, American Charge d'Affaires at Madrid, confirming the invitations which were previously announced.

The invitations go to the United States, Egypt, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Brazil.

Spain had previously made clear that they would be extended only to United Nations "which have friendly relations with Spain."

Excerpts From Transcript of Yesterday's Proceedings in the U. N. Security Council

Following are excerpts from the provisional official text of remarks of delegates at the Security Council meeting yesterday:

NOTE: Hafiz Afifi Pasha, delegate of Egypt, assumed the Presidency of the Council.

President (Dr. Afifi, Egypt):

I call the thirty-fourth meeting of the Security Council to order.

[The text of Dr. Afifi's opening speech appears elsewhere in these pages.]

We have on the agenda the two letters of the Polish Ambassador to the Secretary General dated

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April 8 and April 9 and they have been circulated. Are you in agreement with that?

I would ask the Polish Member to speak.

Dr. Lange, Poland:

In the name of the Government of the Republic of Poland, I wish to draw the attention of the Security Council to a situation which is causing international friction and which presents a serious danger to international peace and security. This situation arises out of the existence and activities of the Fascist Franco regime in Spain.

The fact is well known and today generally and officially recognized that the Franco regime was brought into power against the will of the Spanish people by the armed forces of Axis powers which have waged war against the United Nations.

The Franco regime is the creation of the enemies of the United Nations. It is the lone alien survival of the Axis in a world of international peace and justice to which the United Nations are committed, a dangerous remnant of the enemies which they have defeated at such tremendous cost of blood and wealth.

It required enormous quantities of German and Italian tanks, guns, motor vehicles and bombs, backed by large German and Italian armies and air force to force the Spanish people to surrender their freedom and to submit to the military rebels who have risen up in arms against the legitimate Government of the Spanish Republic.

Recalls Roosevelt Letter

The nature of the Franco Government as a creation of the Fascist Axis was clearly recognized by one of the great leaders in the common war which established the United Nations, by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. In a letter written on March 10, 1945, he said: "Having been helped to power by Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, and having patterned itself along totalitarian lines, the present regime in Spain is naturally subject to distrust by a great many American citizens who find it difficult to see the justification for this country to continue to maintain relations with such a regime."

This view was later endorsed by all the United Nations. The San Francisco Conference voted to bar the Franco Government from participation in the United Nations. This position was confirmed by the Potsdam Conference. Most recently, on Feb. 9, 1946, the General Assembly of the United Nations in London unanimously adopted the well known resolution which reads as follows:

"The Assembly recalls that at the Potsdam Conference, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union Governments declared that they would not support application for admission to the United Nations of the present Spanish Government which, having been founded with the support of Axis powers, does not possess, by reason of its origin, its nature, its record and its close association with aggressor states, the qualifications necessary to justify its admission.

"The Assembly, in placing its seal on tnese two declarations, recommends that the United Nations members take into account their spirit and their letter in conducting their future relations with Spain."

Thus, the fact that the Franco regime was put into power by Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany was universally accepted by all the United Nations. No further evidence to support this charge is required. By this act alone it was established that the Franco regime is not an internal affair of Spain but is an international problem which concerns all the United Nations.

Quotes U. S. White Book

Put into power by the Axis, the Franco regime in Spain has behaved throughout as the obedient servant of the masters to whom it owed its existence.

I have before me the White Book issued on March 4 by the State Department of the United States of America under the title "The Spanish Government and the Axis. Official German Documents."

This booklet contains some of the documents which establish the subservience of the Franco regime to Axis powers. It demonstrates the lack of neutrality by Franco's Government; it tells the story of the assistance given to Italy and Germany, of the ideological sympathy for the cause of the enemies of the United Nations, of the willingness even to declare war against us. * * *

The Fascist regime in Spain did everything in its power to contribute to a victory of the Axis. In the summer of 1940, after the German occupation of France, the Franco regime seized Tangiers, an international zone, thus committing a breach of international treaty obligations.

A year later, in 1941, Franco organized the Blue Division which fought with the German armies against the Soviet Union. * * *

Says Spain Provided Arms

Spanish plants and factcries provided Nazi Germany with tools of warfare against the United Nations. Explosives and other chemicals, guns, cartridges and mortars were produced in Spain for the German war machine.

Iron ore, lead, zinc, nitrogen, wolfram and other materials were constantly supplied to Germany.

Food in large quantities was shipped to Germany while the people of Spain starved.

This feeding of the German war-machine was not an act of normal commercial relations carried on by a neutral country. It had a political purpose, the purpose of siding the Axis in its war against the United Nations.

This purpose becomes quite clear in the light of other activities of the Franco Government. The Franco Government lent its ports to Germany for submarine bases and provided the Luftwaffe with air bases to attack British and American shipping. Radio stations were operated on Spanish soil to send instructions to German ships and planes. Many a British and American and other Allied sailor lost his life through these abominable activities of the Franco Government.

Under the Franco regime Spain served and serves as a center of Nazi propaganda and activities in Latin America. A Special Council of Hispanidad was established for this purpose. Most of this activity was directed against the United States of America at a moment when American soldiers were giving their lives for the preservation of the freedom of their country.

Through its mobilization of armies in Spanish Morocco the Franco regime was a constant threat to Allied military operations in North Africa. This diverted large American forces which otherwise would have been employed against the Germans.

When the Japanese armies had overrun the Philippines, Franco sent a message of congratulations to the Philippine traitor, José P. Laurel, whom the Japanese had placed at the head of their puppet regime. The Franco Government showed sympathy and gave aid and comfort to the Japanese militarists who prepared and carried out the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor. * * *

This, honorable gentlemen of the Security Council, is the record of Franco's Fascist regime during the war. This record fully warrants the moral condemnation of the Franco regime, repeatedly expressed in official declarations of the United Nations.

But it warrants more. It proves that the Franco regime is not merely an internal affair of Spain, but that it is the last surviving partner of our enemy, the Axis, a partner whose activities are the concern of all the United Nations.

We are not interested in merely domestic internal affairs of Spain. * * * The Fascist regime in Spain is a problem not only of the past, it is a serious problem of the present. Unless appropriate action is taken by this Council it will become a fateful problem for the future.

For Franco's regime in Spain continues to maintain and to serve the purpose of the Axis after Italy, Germany and Japan have been defeated by the United Nations. It continues to exist as a center of Fascist infection and a jumping off place for war which once more may spread all over the world.

Calls Spain Armed Camp

Under the Franco regime Spain continues to be an armed camp. The former American Ambassador in Madrid, Norman Armour, on his return from Spain on Dec. 22, 1945, declared that the Franco Government maintains a standing army of 600,000 to 700,000 men. I should like to add that never in the course of her history did Spain have an army as large as at present.

Manufacture of arms flourishes and sections of the Spanish border with France have been heavily fortified, tank traps have been built on the roads, bridges and passes across the Pyrenees are mined.

And finally, a month ago, the Fascist Government in Spain started to mass military forces along the French border. I have before me a memorandum on the concentration of Fascist Spanish troops in the Pyrenees, submitted to our delegation by General Sarabia, Minister of War in the Spanish Republic. According to this document, 200,000 men are massed in Catalonia, alone.

The constant intrigues of the Franco regime against the French Republic * * * finally compelled the Government of France * * * to close the frontier between France and Spain. The closing of the frontier implies interruption of railway traffic, stopping of postal and telegraphic services and passage of persons across the border.

I submit to the consideration of the Council this question: When borders between two countries are hermetically closed; when one government assembles large aggregations of troops at the border of another country, is this not "international friction likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security?" * * *

Honorable gentlemen of this Council, I urge you and beseech you not to trifle with situations like this. This is international friction. This is danger to international peace and security. And I am sure that all members of this Council will share my view that the responsibility for this danger rests not upon the Government of the French Republic, but that it rests upon the Fascist regime. * * *

Sees Germans Still Operate

The menace to international peace and security that emanates from the Franco regime in Spain is produced by other factors as well. The Franco regime continues to act as a center of propaganda and dissemination of the dangerous Fascist activities which have led to war.

Spain is the chief center in which Nazi Germany has captured important economic controls. These controls continue to be exercised by Nazi capital and personnel. In testimony before the United States Senate given on July 2, 1945, the Treasury Department of the United States listed German firms operating in Spain. The list comprises about eighty-six items.

Moreover, the Enemy Division of the Foreign Economic Administration of the United States has made a careful study of German economic assets and of German personnel in Spain. Here are some of the results. Under the direction of the Nazis, essential war industries are being operated in Spain.

The establishments controlled by Germans cover the fields of banking, insurance, chemical industry, mining and electrical equipment and machinery, photographic industry and others. The most important German war producers such as Krupp and I. G. Farben have their factories which operate on basis of German patents. I. G. Farben has interests in fourteen Spanish subsidiaries. AEG, Bosach, Telefunken, Osram and other German electrical firms have their subsidiaries in Spain. More examples can be found in the above mentioned report of the United States Treasury Department.

German scientists and engineers continue their research in devising new means of warfare. Interesting facts are being brought to our attention by reports coming out of Spain. The Trueba Works are reported to be turning out Krupp-type .155 mm. guns on a mass production schedule.

The Batrella plant is making 1946-type Mausers from blueprints smuggled out of Germany after the Nazi defeat. The Toledo factories, formerly specializing in light arms, are now geared to produce automatic Bren-type weapons, and a plant near Granada founded by a Nazi concern in 1943, is daily turning out between two and six 30-ton tanks.

Says Cannon Are Produced

The Constructores Naval of Reinosa now forges cannon of 15 inches. The Euskalduna of Bilbao produces all armored material needed by the Army and Navy. The Maquinaria Terrestre y Maritima of Barcelona fabricates all the machinery needed by the war factories.

And, what is even more significant, the factories of optical equipment of Saragossa have manufactured all optical equipment required for three battleships, one still under construction. * * * The factories of Hispano-Suiza in Barcelona and Guadalajara produce with material of the State, planes of the most modern types.

And another more serious one: Dr. Berman von Segerstady, heavy water specialist, who worked on nuclear energy at the Nazis' Spanish project. The plant, heavily guarded in all directions, is said to be situated on the plains south of Toledo, near Ocana. * * *

The seriousness of these activities is confirmed by statements of the Department of State of the United States of America on April 10 and April 11, 1946. Some 2,200 German scientists classified as obnoxious, are known to be staying on in Spain, and the United States has asked on numerous occasions that they be deported. The Government of the United States has identified some of the scientists, and has told the Franco Government exactly where they are working. But the fascist government of Spain, far from complying with the request of the United States, shelters and promotes the preparation of Nazis of new means of warfare.

An indication of the real intentions of Franco's Government can be drawn from the fact that the Minister of Communications and Industry in Madrid published on Oct. 5, 1945, a decree which gives the Government control of all areas where there are presumed to be uranium bearing minerals. The decree declared the mineral necessary for national defense. The deposits are known to exist in several provinces of Spain. * * *

Suggests Studies on Atom

The question has been raised whether atomic energy projects are actually in operation in Spain. There seems to be some indication that at least an effort is being made in this direction. * * * This question, however, is a secondary one. * * * It is the very fact that the German scientists are permitted and encouraged to continue their work in this direction, without challenge or control, which is of importance. * * *

Spain has also become a refuge for tens of thousands of Nazis. Among them are many prominent war criminals and political leaders. There is overwhelming evidence that Nazi activities are being carried out from Spanish territory in Europe as well as in Latin America. * * *

There is for instance Dr. Karl Albrecht, a known Nazi industrialist, a spy. There is Maj. Gen. Eckhardt Krahmer, one of the brain trusters of the Gestapo in Spain. There is Friedrich Lipperheide, a leader of the German Security Police. There is Count Franz Joseph von Swefried, a known leader of the I. G. Farben who helped to finance the German war effort in Spain. * * *

Some 2,000 prominent agents of the Gestapo have been incorporated in the Direction de la Sequridad, Franco's Fascist Security Police. They have received Spanish citizenship and Spanish names and operate all over the country under their new disguise. * * *

Says Spain Harbors Vichyites

In addition to Nazis, Franco's Government harbors also large numbers of Vichy French militia. According to the memorandum of the Minister of War of the Spanish Republic * * * the total number of Germans and of Vichy French militia may be estimated at approximately 100,000. The principal centers in which they are stationed are Barcelona, San Sebastian, Madrid and Saragossa.

A large network of German schools and cultural societies exists in Spain. Despite Allied protests, nearly all German schools were reopened last autumn, and are currently attended by approximately 10,000 children of the most prominent Spanish families. Part of the instruction is given in the Spanish language—this is true—but the classes are taught by Nazi teachers who continue to put the Nazi poison into young Spanish minds.

In this way, the remnants of Nazi political organization, propaganda activities and even military preparations are preserved in Spain under the benevolent backing of Franco's fascist regime. This is another reason why the Franco regime cannot be regarded as an internal affair of Spain, but as a concern of all the United Nations. * * *

You may be wondering why it is I, the delegate of the Republic of Poland, who raises this issue before the Security Council. * * * As an elected member of this Council, the Polish delegate has a mandate from all the United Nations, expressed through the vote of the General Assembly, to act in the interest of the maintenance of peace throughout the world.

But I am not ashamed to admit that we of the Polish nation have also a direct interest in this question. The fascist conquest of Spain, like the Japanese conquest of Manchuria, or the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, was among the first links in the chain of aggression which finally struck at the people of Poland. For this reason, more than 5,000 Poles joined the International Brigade which tried to help the Spanish people to preserve their freedom. They knew that the Fascist conquest of Spain would be but the first step toward the conquest of Poland. * * *

Cites Slaughter of Poles

For six years the same Nazis, who had put up Franco in Spain, murdered, oppressed and tortured the people of Poland. Today, I appeal to you in the name of a Poland liberated by the joint effort of all the United Nations, of a Poland which has repudiated her own pre-war semi-fascist regime and which has established at home the founda-

tion of a democratic form of government and of social organization.

I appeal to you in the name of 23,000,000 of Poles who are engaged in reconstructing their country from the ruins wrought by Franco's friend, Nazi Germany, and in the name of 6,000,000 polish dead, murdered in prisons, killed by execution squads and slaughtered in extermination camps. They have suffered death and torture at the hands of the Nazis whom Franco has helped. Yes, we have a direct interest in this case; but our interest is identical with the interest of all the fifty-one United Nations which have elected us to sit on this Council.

Honorable gentlemen of the Security Council, I hope that my presentation has convinced you that the matter I have laid before you properly belongs within your jurisdiction.

The Franco regime in Spain is not merely an internal affair of that country. It is the concern of all the United Nations for the following reasons:

(1) The Franco regime has been put into power with the support of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany against the will of the Spanish people who resisted Franco and the Axis heroically for almost three years. It is the first of Quisling governments in Europe.

(2) The Franco regime was an active partner in the Axis war against the United Nations. It wilfully gave aid and comfort to our enemies.

(3) The Franco regime has caused a state of international friction by compelling the French Republic to close her borders with Spain by massing troops on the borders of France.

(4) The Franco regime has allowed the territory of Spain to become a refuge for German assets, for German personnel and for German scientists engaged in pursuits dangerous for the peace of mankind. The Franco Government gives refuge and encouragement to a large number of war criminals, Nazi leaders and agents who are using the territory of Spain as a base of operation for their activities and for their plans of reconquest. Three continents are immediately affected by these activities: Europe, Africa and Latin America. * * *

Presents Resolution

In the name of the Government of the Republic of Poland, I call upon you to fulfill your duty and to adopt the following resolution:

It is herewith resolved and declared that the existence and activities of the Franco regime in Spain have led to international friction and endanger international peace and security.

In accordance with the authority vested in it under Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter the Security Council calls upon all members of the United Nations who maintain diplomatic relations with the Franco Government to sever such relations immediately.

The Security Council expresses its deep sympathy to the Spanish people. It hopes and expects that the people of Spain will regain the freedom of which they have been deprived with the aid and contrivance of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany.

The Security Council is convinced that the day will come soon when it will be able to welcome the Spanish nation into the community of the United Nations.

M. Bonnet, France:

The position of the French Government concerning the question we have just placed on the agenda has been known for a long time. * * * The keynote of this policy is that a continuation of the existing situation in Spain constitutes a danger for international peace and security.

For this reason, the French Government had proposed to the governments of Washington, London and Moscow, in a note dated Feb. 27, 1946, to bring the problem before the Security Council. This proposal was approved by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic; however, it did not receive the approval of Great Britain and the United States, with whom negotiations are still in progress.

Concerning this matter, the Government of the French Republic has always been motivated by two aims: First, to persuade the United Nations to take a stand on a problem that directly concerns them, since the problem is of interest to the international collectively, and has international implications that must be treated as such. Second, to ensure a maximum of speed and effectiveness in any eventual action, by eliminating differences of opinion on this subject that might exist among the major Allies. * * *

By striving to achieve this double aim, we believe that we are acting in accordance with the spirit of the Charter, and while continuing the conversations already undertaken with our Allies, we hope that the Polish proposal will receive the Council's unanimous approval.

Replies to Proposals

Several objections have been made to our requests. The first is that a continuation of the existing situation in Spain does not constitute a threat to international security.

It appears inconceivable that such a thesis could prevail after a war whose principal aim, proclaimed unceasingly by all the leaders of the United Nations, was to eradicate Nazi and Fascist Governments which were responsible for the world catastrophe. The spirit of domination and conquest, which this form of dictatorship bears within itself, is a threat to world security. * * * We must not allow this permanent threat of aggression to find open refuge in a noble country which if free to do so, would put an end to this situation.

We cannot permit that a Fascist regime * * * should continue to exist in a Europe still profoundly shaken by the memories of war. * * *

A second objection has been that the Spanish problem was purely an internal matter and came under Article 2, Paragraph 7, of the Charter. The United Nations in San Francisco and in London and the Big Three conference in Potsdam already did justice to this argument by branding the Spanish regime as incompatible with the new international order.

Say War Started in Spain

Moreover, the world war began in Manchuria and in Spain. In this latter country it was waged in full accordance and in close alliance with Hitler and Mussolini, by men who are at the head of its Government today. * * *

Moreover, the head of this regime himself expected to see this logical consequence of the Allied victory. In a report by the German Ambassador in Madrid, dated Dec. 15, 1943, which was recently published by the State Department, he agreed that Generalissimo Franco, while expressing hopes for a speedy German victory, added that in the event of the contrary, his own Government would inevitably be overthrown by the triumphant return of democracy. The denial by the United Nations of the first prediction makes imperative the confirmation of the second.

Far from forbidding us such an action, the Charter, in my opinion, makes it obligatory. * * *

Lastly, fear has been expressed lest any collective action by arousing national feeling should actually strengthen the dictatorship. In reality, the Spanish people, who were the first to be defeated in this war, will be prompt to recognize their true friends. The Spanish people will bear the Allies no grudge for offering a helping hand.

Today, in this place, we must remember the brilliant part played in the League of Nations by the representatives of liberal or republican Spain. They were among the pioneers of international understanding. We all wish that they might be here today to make themselves heard, but Spain is here with us in spirit. We must answer the mute appeal of the oppressed Spanish people.

Declares Oppression Must End

The real danger would lie in denying this appeal. In the moderate tri-partite note which the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France sent on March 5, 1946, we read the following words:

"In spite of the present regime's repressive measures against the orderly efforts of the Spanish people to organize and give expression to their political aspirations, the three Governments are hopeful that the Spanish people will not again be subjected to the horrors and bitterness of civil strife." * * *

To avoid this danger, there is an essential condition that is clearly implied in the sentence which I have just quoted: that the liberation of Spain be speedily ensured, and that "repressive measures against the orderly efforts of the Spanish people" cease. * * *

Moral condemnations, regardless of their value, no longer suffice.

Above all, the Government of the French republic is thinking of the interests of the Spanish people to whom it is united * * * its clearly affirmed policy * * * is to strive with all its power, intellectual, moral and material, to maintain world peace. * * * Consequently, it believes that its duty is to denounce any threat to international harmony, as well as to promote everything that can ensure accord among nations.

The French Government has given tangible proof of this conviction concerning the problem which has been submitted to us in (a) receiving on her territory the Spanish Republican Government; (b) anticipating measures which might be adopted by the Security Council, by proceeding to break off economic and frontier relations with Spain, in spite of losses and damages entailed by this step.

Determined in its stand, the French Government consequently gives its entire support to the proposal of a collective severance of diplomatic relations with Spain, that has just been presented by our Polish colleague.***

Dr. Castillo Najera, Mexico:

At the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco the Mexican delegation set forth Franco's policy during the war. It was my intention at this meeting to point out the salient facts concerning his policy. I had also intended to speak on the documents to which my distinguished Polish colleague has referred.

The detailed exposition by the honorable representative from Poland, in which he included important historical data and valuable commentaries on said documents, makes it unnecessary for me to go into a lengthy recitation of the facts, which would be repititious, and permits me to limit myself to the following statement:

The position of my Government in regard to Franco's regime is well known. Mexico neither maintains nor has ever maintained any relations whatsoever with that regime, which Mexico has always regarded as the creature of an armed intervention by foreign powers.

There is in Spain a situation the continuance of which endangers international peace and security. * * *

Mr. President, the question before us, therefore, is not whether the continuance of the situation prevailing in Spain is likely to endanger international peace and security. * * * The basis and justification of the actions undertaken by the United Nations and by the great powers is the worldwide conviction that under the Franco regime, Spain cannot be a peace-loving state and that because it is not peace-loving, it is a potential menace to peace.

Furhtermore, I wish to call the attention of the Council, Mr. President, to the fact that Franco's regime is the only one in the world that has been explicitly barred from membership in the United Nations.

It is evident that the continuance of this situation constitutes not only a serious offense to Spain and to the brave, generous and democratic Spanish people, * * * but also a denial of the principle of interdependence on which this organization has been built and a threat to the future prograss of the United Nations.

As long as Franco remains in power the peoples of the world will wonder whether a non-member state—one that cannot be admitted to membership in the United Nations because of its Government's close association with the aggressor states—may, nevertheless, continue to live and prosper outside the organization, surrounded by all the advantages and safeguards that stem from international cooperation.

Decries It Is Intervention

My Government believes that the fear of intervening in the domestic affairs of Spain is wholly groundless, particularly at the present juncture. * * *

If any nations have been guilty of intervention in the domestic affairs of Spain, those nations are Germany and Italy.

We are now endeavoring only to redress the grevious effects of that intervention; in other words, to give bacg to the Spanish people, within the framework of democracy, the freedom to govern themselves in conformity with their sovereign will.

Of the six non-permanent members, only two maintain diplomatic relations with Franco. Other members of the United Nations, namely Bolivia, Guatemala, Panama and Venezuela, have broken relations with that spurious Government. * * *

On the other hand, there is a Spanish Republican Government-in-exile that has been recognized by several states. Is it logical, Mr. President, to maintain that this peculiarly anomalous international situation is essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Spanish state? * * *

In view of the foregoing statement, I am prepared, sir, to vote in favor of the motion presented by the honorable delegate from Poland. * * *

Dr. van Kleffens, The Netherlands:

Mr. Chairman, this question of Spain seems to be very disturbing one. It arouses considerable passion and very understandably so. Yet, and although I trust that this body will never lose the human touch, I suggest we must judge the question submitted to us cooly and dispassionately, and I have been tempted to look upon it in that way.

Let me say by way of introduction that I have no sympathy whatever for any regime which, like the Franco regime, came into power and maintained itself, aided and abetted by Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, a regime which, during the war, entered into a conspiracy with the mortal enemies of the Netherlands people and which now harbors war criminals and Nazi agents. * * *

Sentiment and inclination, therefore, may well urge us to do something about the situation. But let us be very careful. Sentiment is not always a safe guide. * * * Let us * * * determine the issue in conformity with those principles of justice and international law, which Article 1 of the Charter commands us to apply. Only thus shall we find ourselves on hard, firm ground.

I want to make a very clear distinction between the Franco regime and the Spanish people. We have grave objection to the Franco regime; we have no quarrel at all with the Spanish people.

That is why my Government has not for a moment entertained the idea of breaking off economic or even diplomatic relations with Spain. If all countries took such a step the Spanish people would be the first to suffer, and for anyone who knows anything about Spanish mentality, it is not certain and, in fact, questionable whether such action would not strengthen the Franco regime instead of weakening it.

Fears New Civil War

It might on the other hand result in the renewal of that civil war that caused such terrible suffering in Spain. Surely this Council should be very

To strengthen my Government's opinion that Franco's regime constitutes a worldwide preoccupation and danger to international peace and security, I deem fitting to close with the following observations:

Of the eleven members of the Council, the five permanent members have adopted positions hostile to Franci. Two out of the five have never recognized him; France, Spain's northern neighbor, has closed their border and suggested the adoption of economic sanctions against Franco; the United States and the United Kingdom are, according pared to recognize an interim or caretaker government that may be careful not to be instrumental in unleashing another Spanish civil war.

The Spanish nation is a very proud nation. I am positive that intervention in Spanish affairs would rally round Franco; very many Spaniards who would not support him in the absence of what they feel is interference and provocation from abroad. ***

The Polish complain refers to a situation arising from the existence and activities of the Franco regime in Spain and says that these activities have already caused international friction and endangered international peace and security, so that the French Government had to close the frontier between France and Spain.

Moreover, the Polish complaint says that the Franco regime has given haven to the largest aggregation of Nazi agents and personnel and has given refuge to a large number of war criminals and Nazi leaders who continue their activities from Spanish territory, and allows and promotes scientific research by German scientists in devising new means of warfare.

Doubts Lange Made Out Case

I cannot say that on the basis of the evidence that has been placed before us, much of which is purely conjectural, a case has been made out justifying a verdict that the Franco regime is endangering international peace and security. * * *

I have not heard the Polish delegation say one word that pointed with any degree of certainty or even probability to fundamental offensive action on the part of the Spanish ormed forces, and I must say that whatever my feeling concerning the Franco regime, I do not think it is so foolish as to take offensive action.

We all regret—and in fact censure—the fact that General Franco has debased Spain to being a receptacle of Nazi garbage. * * * But to say that this endangers peace and security seems to be an overstatement.

What can these people do to endanger peace? They have no armed forces, and it would be an insult to the United Nations to say that by propaganda they have the power to resuscitate the Nazi doctrine as a living political force.

In Holland, as in most countries of the world, we are through with National Socialism, and no General Franco or any German in Spain can revive it.

I therefore come to the conclusion that there is no sufficient

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ground for the Council to take any measures. * * * If we are to interefere in Spanish affairs on the basis of such evidence as has been placed before us, I think we would establish a most regretable and harmful precedent for all sorts of ill-founded intervention. * * *

Whether, so long as Franco does not really threaten international peace and security, Spain wants to keep that regime or, not, is a matter for Spain and for Spain only. It is, in my opinion, in the language of the Charter, a matter that is essentially within

So long as there is no evidence that the Franco regime really threatens international peace and security—and I do not think there is such evidence—the question as to whether it should or should not be continued, therefore, rests solely with the Spanish people. I can come to no other conclusion.

Mr. Stettinius, United States:

Mr. President, the hour is late. I shall therefore be brief, I am sure that many of us would wish an opportunity to study the statements that have been made by the Polish representative. Therefore, without specific reference to the resolution that the Polish representative has presented to the Council, or without specific reference to the views of other delegates who have spoken this afternoon, I would like at this time briefly to state the basic positions of the United States in regard to the question before the Council. * * *

Gentlemen, it is well known that we have gladly supported the resolutions at San Francisco and at Potsdam, and the resolution passed by the General Assembly in London last January, all of which have been referred to this afternoon. So long as the present regime remains in power in Spain, that country will not be permitted to become a member of the United Nations.

My Government has two broad objectives with regard to the situation in Spain. The first is that the Franco regime and its trappings and affiliated organizations, such as the Falange, be removed from power by the Spanish people at the earliest possible moment in order that Spain may resume its rightful place in the family of nations.

Our second objective is—and I am sure that this is also the earnest desire of every one of us here at this table—that this change in regime in Spain be accomplished by peaceful means and that the Spanish people be spared the horrors of a resumption of civil conflict, which would almost certainly have serious international repercussions.

We have been conducting diplomatic conversations for months to which I have referred. On March 4 of this year we joined with the British and French Governments in making a statement of our views on the situation in Spain. We are glad now to have a discussion of the Spanish situation here at the Council table, feeling confident that the other members of the Council share our two objectives.

My Government believes that the Security Council should carefully examine the Spanish question and that every opportunity should be granted to the members of this body to bring to attention the facts bearing on the problem and the interpretation of these facts made by the respective governments.

We will give sympathetic consideration to actions in conformity with the Charter or to independent national action which will afford a reasonable prospect of achieving these two objectives, namely, the elimination of the Franco regime and the restoration of a democratic regime without a resumption of a civil war.

President (Dr. Afifi, Egypt):

I am going to propose to adjourn till tomorrow at 3 o'clock in the afternoon if that is agreeable. We will continue the discussion of the problem we are discussing now, and we will be perhaps able to see the Iranian question if the report of the experts is finished before then.

COLONEL HODGSON (AUSTRALIA): Mr. President, there was some suggestion at one time that we sit on Friday, but if you ascertain the views of the Council, personally I would prefer to sit tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock and again in an afternoon session at 2:30 or 3. Let us have luncheon here tomorrow. That is just my personal view, Sir.

PRESIDENT: Do you want to have two meetings tomorrow?

DR. QUO (CHINA): What about Saturday morning?

Mr. Gromyko, Soviet Union:

I don't quite understand, Mr. President, why it is proposed that we have two meetings tomorrow and none on Friday. It would be better to have one meeting tomorrow and one on Friday, as I think we decided before.

DR. VELLOSO (BRAZIL): Mr. President, I wish to say that my religious convictions and those of the other members of my delegation and of my country will not permit me to take part in any meeting of the Council held on Good Friday.

PRESIDENT: I think I would propose that we should meet tomorrow at 3 o'clock and then we will adjourn and meet when you like to meet again.

DR. QUO (CHINA): Maybe Saturday morning.

SIR ALEXANDER C

(UNITED KINGDOM): But, Mr. President, didn't we take a decision about sitting on Friday? Is it decided not to?

PRESIDENT: No, we did not take a decision.

SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN (UNITED KINGDOM): Can't we take a decision now on that? I should be against meeting on Friday.

STATES): My delegation would be opposed to meeting Friday, Mr. President.

MR. VAN KLEFFENS (Netherlands)—I share the views of my Brazilian and United States colleagues, Mr. President.

DR. LANGE (Poland)—I wanted to propose that we meet tomorrow, and it makes really no difference whether we meet once or twice tomorrow, and that our next meeting be either Monday or Tuesday.

PRESIDENT—Do you agree to that?

SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN (United Kingdom) — Tomorrow afternoon or tomorrow morning?

PRESIDENT—Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'cloc.

(The meeting adjourned at 6:20 P. M.)

Text of Afifi Statement

Following is the text of the opening speech before the Security Council of Hafiz Afifi Pasha, Delegate of Egypt:

In addressing our warm thanks to Ambassador Dr. Quo Tai-chi, I am sure that I am voicing the unanimous sentiment of the Council. During his period of office, he presided over our deliberations with great ability, courtesy and patience.

In succeeding such a distinguished representative of a great power, I fully appreciate the honor which has fallen to my country and consequently to myself as the representative of Egypt. I find in this a symbol of one of the fundamental principles of the United Nations, namely, the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members.

The realization of the purposes and principles of our organization is not an easy task. At this initial stage of our existence we will have to face difficult problems and complex situations, the immediate solution of which becomes more difficult as our organization has not yet fully acquired all the means and authority that time alone can confer.

Our primary duty is to make of this organization, to which so much universal hope has been attached, a strong institution which will accomplish to the full the noble aspirations of our sovereign humanity and to organize peace and international security in conformity with the principle of law and justice.

Let us have teamwork; let us always keep in mind, when considering our international problems, the collective interests of all nations and the responsibilities we have assumed in that direction.

After the recent dissolution of a similar international organization which has not been able to assemble under its group all the big powers, the Charter of San Francisco embodies the noblest aims and has created the best means by which all nations of good-will can now gather under one group to uphold those lofty ideals. Its seat is established again on the soil of one of the greatest powers that was absent from the old League, a democratic and generous nation, the torch-bearer of the noble message of the Four Freedoms.

In assuming the Presidency, I realize the great and the heavy responsibility placed on my shoulders, and I pledge myself to fulfill my task with the utmost impartiality and without fear or favor. In this chair, I shall try to follow the good example of my distinguished predecessor, and I am sure that I will always be in need of your confidence, and at times of your guidance, but last and not least your indulgence at all times. Thank you.

Chronology of Franco Case

A chronology of the major developments in the establishment of the Franco regime in Spain follows:

1931 N.Y. TIMES

April 12—In first elections since 1922, the Republicans swept the polls in most Spanish cities.

April 13—King Alfonso XIII was faced with Republican threats to use force if necessary to compel him to yield to the results of the elections by quitting the throne.

April 14—Fifteen centuries of the monarchy, except for one brief intermission, ended when the King, the last of the Bourbons, fled to Cartagena and embarked for Marseille, en route to exile in France. A Republican government, headed by Niceto Alcala Zamore as first President, was installed.

April 23—The United States Government accorded recognition to the Spanish Republic, following the lead of France and Great Britain. NOT A.P.

May 7—Minister of Justice Fernando de los Rios presented a cisco Largo Caballero sent greetings to Moscow.

May 12—Extremist terrorists were put down by the Catalan government associated with the republic.

May 27—Spain called upon the League to act on Italy as an aggressor and mentioned that German planes were used in Franco's forces.

July 1—Forty-eight members of the Catholic Hierachy in Spain joined in a pastoral letter supporting General Franco.

Aug. 4—The Vatican accepted an envoy from the Franco regime.

1939

Jan. 31—General Franco set up a Cabinet of twelve to replace the military junta.

May 14—Spain, aided only by Russia, vainly asked the League assembly to reconsider its non-intervention policy.

May 16—The Vatican recognized the Franco regime as the legitimate Government of Spain.

Dec. 16—Full rights of citizenship were restored to former King Alfonso by the Franco regime.

Feb. 27—With all but a few centers of Spain overrun by the Franco forces, Great Britain and France formally recognized the regime.

March 24—The Madrid National Defense Council surrendered unconditionally and organized resistance by the Republican forces ended everywhere.

March 31—The Franco regime arrested 100,000 of its foes.

April 1—Pope Pius thanked Franco for a "Catholic victory." Franco adhered to the anti-comintern pact.

May 8—Franco Spain gave formal League of Nations.

May 10—Four thousand Nazi German legionaires quit Spain.

May 19—Ten thousand Italian Fascists and 5,000 German Nazis were among 150,000 troops reviewed by General Franco at Madrid.

May 24—Five transports of German troops and eight of Italian sailed for home.

May 26—The Franco regime executed 688 enemies since March 28 and held 1,200,000 in prison.

May 27—The Mussolini government announced that 19,400 more Italian troops were sailing for home.

June 1—Nine troopships sailed with 20,000 Italian soldiers, completing their withdrawal.

June 3—Luis Araquistain published letters from Premier Joseph Stalin of Soviet Russia as evidence that the Russians ran the Republican side of the war.

June 30—Franco troops quelled an uprising in Asturias.

Aug. 4—Wide powers controlling foreign policy, education, press, police, labor and justice were given the Falangist party.

Oct. 1—General Franco pledged a policy of "strictest neutrality" in the European war.

protest to the Papal Nuncio, virtually demanding the recall of Petdro Cardinal Seguro y Saenz of Toledo, Primate of Spain, for interfering in elections.

May 11—Anti-religious rioting began in Madrid and spread to half a dozen other cities. Churches were looted and burned.

May 15—Msgr. Tedeschini, Papal Nuncio, filed an energetic protest from the Vatican on the burning of religious houses by rioters.

May 17—Pope Pius XI branded the riots as sacrilegious.

May 22—Complete religious freedom was decreed by the Cabinet.

June 15—Cardinal Primate Segura was expelled from Spain after censuring the Government for failing to take proper means to protect church property.

June 17—The Vatican strongly protested the Cardinal's expulsion.

June 27—Gen. San Jurjo, chief of the civil guards, nipped a revolt at Seville airport.

July 21—Governing forces broke a revolutionary strike by syndicates in Seville by arresting its leaders.

Oct. 13—The National Assembly approved a constitutional provision separating church and state.

Oct. 14—President Alcala Zamora resigned following the passage of drastic regulations for the clergy and religious orders, including the expulsion of the Jesuits. He was succeeded by Manual Azana.

Nov. 25—The Cortes voted a broad general amnesty.

Dec. 9—The National Assembly adopted the Republican Constitution.

Dec. 10—Niceto Alcala Zamora was elected first constitutional President of Spain.

1932

Jan. 22—The Government crushed an uprising of Syndicalists in Catalina.

Feb. 1—The Vatican protested to Spain on the dissolution of the Jesuits.

Feb. 15—An anarchist general strike in twenty-three cities failed.

Feb. 27—Former King Alfonso, from his retreat in France, denounced the Republic and asked Spain to restore the throne.

May 19—The Government suppressed a Communist revolt in southern Andalusia.

Sept. 7—The National Assembly passed a law socalizing confiscated Jesuit properties worth $30,000,000.

Sept. 9—A law was adopted creating a Catalan autonomous province.

Dec. 23—The National Assembly voted to end the state subsidy to the clergy.

1933

Jan. 11—A revolutionary movement in southern Spain collapsed.

May 17—A religious law was adopted which secularized education and established Spain as a law state.

June 3—Pope Pius XI in an encyclical condemned legislators in Spain for a "war" on the church.

July 10—The Government rounded up Fascist leaders, including Jose Antonio Primo de Rivara, son of the late dictator.

July 25—The Government arrested 500 reactionaries and anarchists to insure its power.

July 28—Soviet Russia recognized the Spanish Republic.

Oct. 7—Catalonia proclaimed independence and revolted but the rebellion was put down.

Dec. 8—Revolt of miners in Asturias was suppressed.

Dec. 13—General strikes and anarchist terrorism were put down by the Government.

1936

Feb. 18—Riots swept the country in post-election disorders.

March 15—The Army ordered the Government to stop disorders or face its intervention.

May 10—Manuel Azana succeeded Niceto Alcala Zamora as President.

July 6—The police intensified a round-up of Falangists. The Right accused the Left of plotting a Socialist dictatorship.

July 13—José Castillo, lieutenant of Assault Guards, was assassinated. Six hours later José Calvo Sotelo, monarchist chief, was murdered.

July 15—Forty monarchist deputies resigned in protest.

July 18—Part of the Spanish Army in Morocco revolted under the leadership of Gen. Francisco Franco.

July 19—General Franco and rebellious troops from Morocco landed at Cadiz. The Spanish Civil War was on.

Aug. 28—The Rebel leaders established headquarters at Burgos, pledged close cooperation with Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy and planned army rule under a Fascist dictatorship.

Sept. 25—Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Spain's delegate to the League of Nations Assembly, charged that the Rebels were being aided by the Fascist nations.

Oct. 1—The Rebel junta at Burgos designated General Franco dictator of Spain.

Nov. 18—The Italian and German Government officially recognized the Franco regime.

Nov. 27—Soviet Russia alone backed the Spanish Republic in an appeal to the League of Nations.

Dec. 1—Five thousand Germans were reported to have landed at Cadiz to help the Franco forces.

1937

Jan. 1—Acknowledging Soviet leadership in promoting aid for the Spanish Republic, Premier Fran-

Precedent On Iran Seen As Vital Issue

New York, April 17 (AP)—The principle of the protection of small states from the coercion of larger ones is a major stake in the latest turn of the wheel on Iran at the United Nations Security Council session.

The Council must set its precedent carefully, for, as has often been said at the sometimes heated meetings, the small countries of the world are watching the delegates closely.

One statement made by the United States delegate, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., brought sharply to the front this issue: Can a country that brought a case withdraw it while the troops of the nation complained against are still on the soil of the complaining nation?

Three-Cornered Controversy

In one of the remarks of the tri-cornered controversy among Stettinius, Andrei A. Gromyko, Russian delegate, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, the American representative yesterday had this to say:

"The Council cannot ignore the fact that the sudden reversal by the Iranian Government of the position which it has steadfastly maintained until yesterday occurred while Soviet troops were still physically in Iran."

The Russian delegate, in his blunt manner, insists that Iran and Russia have settled their argument and that there is nothing further for the Council to consider.

Decision Of April 4

It was pretty well agreed on April 4 among the delegates—except Gromyko and the Australian delegate, Lieut. Col. W. R. Hodgson—that the Council acted wisely in shelving the matter until May 10. Hodgson wanted a full documentation of the case and, lacking it, declined to vote on the resolution. Gromyko was not present.

Now, as Stettinius and Cadogan point out, it is likely that nothing more would have been heard of the Iranian case had not Russia's herself brought up the issue with a demand that the Council declare its previous act illegal and drop the case immediately.

With those considerations, it appeared to many observers who have followed the maneuvers of the Council since it met here March 25 that Stettinius got to the heart of the case in his brief sentence noting that Iran changed its mind while Russian troops were still on Iranian soil.

Earlier Iran Stand

Iran had repeatedly maintained that nothing could happen toward negotiating a settlement while the troops were in Iran.

Now Iran comes up with a report, which apparently was quickly arrived at over the week end, that all is well and she wants to withdraw the case.

This brought up the interesting point whether the Council is bigger than the nations making it up—or whether a single nation in the Council is bigger than the entire body.

Dr. Eelco van Kleffens, Netherlands Foreign Minister, who is his country's representative on the Council, answered that "the members are not more than the Council."

Danger Seen In Move

Furthermore, Van Kleffens saw a danger in the opinion that the parties are sole judges whether a matter stays before the Council. He spoke for the little countries when he said:

"I am afraid, Mr. Chairman, that if that interpretation were accepted the door would henceforth be wide open to abuse, for in cases dividing great powers, cases between smaller powers, and especially in matters dividing great from small powers, there would then be every incentive to bring diplomatic pressure to bear, in order that the question placed before the Council be withdrawn from the agenda by the parties who requested that it be placed on the agenda."

One of the five big powers, France, disagreed with the Netherlands. Henri Bonnet, French delegate, held that the Council should not keep on its agenda a question whose withdrawal has been asked by both parties concerned.

CONTROL OF RENTS STAYS UNCHANGED DESPITE ATTACKS

Final Passage Delayed at Night Session Until Today.

PORTER COMPLAINS

Administrator Says Amendments Mean Repeal of Price Control.

WASHINGTON, April 17—(AP) A rebellious House overthrew important phases of President Truman's stabilization program tonight, pasting the price control act with restrictions and directing that subsidy payments shall stop.

"You have murdered the OPA," Rep. Sabath (D-Ill.) shouted to his colleagues at the stormy night session.

"Repeal of price control," was the judgment of Price Administrator Paul Porter.

Extended Nine Months

The restrictions were plastered on a bill to continue the OPA beyond its present June 3 expiration date—for nine months, instead of a year as the Administration asked.

After voting the amendments on a series of record votes, however, the House put off until tomorrow the final roll-call which will send the bill to the Senate.

Its future there is highly uncertain. Senator Thomas (D-Okla.) announced tonight that he will introduce an amendment tomorrow to remove OPA controls on "everything but rents and alcoholic beverages." It would come up for action when the Senate considers the OPA measure.

The hitch on final passage occurred when Rep. Bradley (D-Pa.) demanded that the official final draft of the bill be read. This was not ready and the House quit for the night shortly before 10 p.m.

As one restrictive amendment after another went into the measure, rumors swept the Capitol that Porter and Stabilization Director Chester Bowles would quit, but an aside of Porter and Bowles himself denied them.

Bowles Disturbed

Bowles took to the radio at 9:30 p.m. with a blast at what he called the "inflationary joyride" and a promise to "see this thing through to the finish." But he said he is "deeply, deeply worried." He asserted the elimination of subsidies would raise the food bill of an average family by $70 a year.

Only rent controls escaped the House's sledge-hammer. Every amendment to alter these controls was defeated while those dealing with other phases of the control program went through by heavy Republican votes, assisted by some Democrats.

One amendment whooped through on a rollcall vote of 259 to 137, would require the OPA to make a drastic overhaul of its price ceilings. It provides that they must reflect cost plus a "reasonable profit" to producers and distributors.

An amendment to drop all price controls on meat, however, was defeated, 172 to 223, on a rollcall after the House earlier had approved it on a tentative ballot, 139 to 122.

Subsidy Program to End

A requirement that the government halt its $2,000,000,000 annual subsidy program by January 1 was adopted on a record vote of 245 to 150. The amendment, by Rep. Wolcott (R-Mich.), stipulates that as subsidies are reduced corresponding increases in prices shall be allowed by OPA.

Toward the end of the hectic day, OPA Chief Paul Porter issued a statement declaring:

"The action of the House today amounts to the repeal of price control.

"The bill has been loaded down with inflationary amendments which would make the law completely ineffective and impossible to administer.

"I hope this does not represent the final action of the House."

With Republicans and a group of southern Democrats in the saddle, the chamber also voted 171 to 144 to limit OPA's new life span to nine months instead of the year requested by Mr. Truman.

Opposed by Administration

In quick succession the chamber put those Administration-opposed amendments in the bill:

1. A Republican-sponsored "cost-plus" plan requiring OPA to fix prices so as to guarantee each manufacturer and distributor including retailers a "reasonable profit" on each item produced or handled. By Rep. Wolcott (R-Mich.) approved 200 to 112, standing vote.

2. Another Republican amendment, by Wolcott, gradually killing off the government's $2,000,000,000 annual subsidy program, used to hold down food prices, with a stipulation that OPA must raise price ceilings to cover the reductions of subsidies. Approval was 153 to 89, standing vote.

OPA would be compelled, if this amendment becomes law, to trim down subsidies by 25 per cent each 45 days until the government is entirely out of the subsidy business by January 1. This would reduce subsidy payments in the next fiscal year from $2,000,000,000 to around $500,000,000.

3. Removal of all meat subsidies, amounting to $715,000,000 annually, by June 30, with a corresponding increase in meat prices. This amendment, by Chairman Flanagan (D-Va) of the House Agriculture committee, would further reduce overall subsidy payments next year. The approving vote was 128 to 57 members, standing.

A committee of 63 House members, organized "to fight inflation," issued a statement at the day's end charging:

"The bill (OPA continuation) has been scuttled in the House today by an unholy alliance of paid lobbyists from their expensive hotel suites behind the skirts of reputable but deluded business leaders. Those who voted for this (guaranteed profit) amendment are pawning the people's fugure for the favor of profiteers."

Rent Proposal Rejected

In the first victory for the Administration, the House rejected 108 to 79 an amendment by Rep. Baldwin (D-Md) that would have put rents on a cost-plus basis, by requiring OPA to set rents that would cover all landlord costs plus a reasonable profit on the value of the rented property.

In addition to limiting OPA's new lease on life to next March 31, the chamber also put a nine-month limit on extension of the stabilization act dealing with wages and salaries.

The amendments, by Rep. Wolcott of Michigan, senior Republican on the Banking committee, were approved on teller votes.

The House refused to kill OPA outright, defeating 178 to 34 a motion by Rep. Rankin (D-Miss.) to strike the enacting clause from the bill. Offering the motion, Rankin shouted, "If you want to destroy the confidence of the American people in their government, just continue this communistic OPA."

Scores of amendment proposals still are to be voted upon, and one Administration supporter declared: "There is danger OPA will survive in name only."

OPA now fixes ceilings under a requirement from Congress that they be "generally fair and equitable."

Porter declared the cost-plus amendment would bring price increases "impossible to calculate," cause "drastic increases" in such reconversion items as automobiles, and give no stimulus for larger production.

Opponents in the House argued that the amendment would put a premium on high cost, inefficient production of consumer goods.

But Wolcott contended the guaranteed profit would [illegible] quate production needed to justify lifting of government controls completely.

Testifies Before Senators

Porter took notice of the House's "profit-on-every-product" action in testimony before the Senate Banking committee.

He told the senators that "this proposal is one of the principal reasons why the continued success of price stabilization is in grave danger" and set forth his reasons:

1. "It would unsettle a great number of price ceilings, as to which, in the absence of cost surveys, no one could say with assurance whether or not they were currently returning the profit margins prescribed in the formula."

2. "The influx of demands for ceiling price reviews would soon overwhelm OPA's limited price and accounting staffs."

3. "Comprehensive surveys recently completed by our accounting department show only a relatively few industries equipped to give OPA reasonably reliable product cost data."

4. "Applied to most reconversion products, including automobiles, where the temporary bulge costs of the transition period still hold down product profits, the standard would require drastic increases in prices to the consumer, setting ceilings far above the levels needed to bring back production in high volume."

5. "Applied to other product fields, it is impossible to calculate the number and amount of the price increases which would be required."

6. "Each unnecessary price increase made under this standard would mean either a direct increase in the cost of living or an increase in business costs likely to threaten the ceilings of other products. One price increase would feed another."

7. "The 'profit-on-every-product' standard would not give the stimulus to production which OPA can provide by the price increases it authorizes for supply purposes. To be effective, supply price increases must be selective. If prices must be raised under price control, it is important to see that the resulting increases do the maximum of good. Buck-shot methods, such as the proposed standard, are considerably worse than useless."

House Votes Curbs on OPA, Orders Revision of Prices As Subsidies Halt by Jan. 1

Kopplemann Proposes 'Sympathy' to Nation

WASHINGTON, April 17—(AP) The House almost voted today to extend "sympathy" to the American people after the slashing treatment given the OPA bill.

Rep. Kopplemann (D-Conn) proposed that a new section be

added to the badly-battered bill, reading:

"We sympathize with the American people."

The members, who were shouting approval of various amendments hurriedly at the time, yelled tentative approval of the suggestion.

When a standing vote was demanded, however, it was rejected 142 to 52.

strengthen resistance in the United Nations Security council at New York to the Russian demand for removal of the Iranian case from the council's agenda. Iran notified the council just before the Soviet request came up that it would be agreeable to having the case dropped.

According to the best information reaching official quarters here

Iran Imposes 'Blind' Censorship On News Filed by Correspondents

WASHINGTON, April 17 — (AP) An iron censorship, which some American officials suspect originated in Moscow, was clamped by Iran today upon all news dispatches by foreign correspondents in that country.

The United States State department, announcing the development as soon as word of it was received here from the embassy at Tehran, was considering tonight what action it should take in protest. A strong formal objection may be registered with the government of Premier Ahmed Qavam.

The censorship is of the "blind" type which denies to the authors of dispatches any information as to how their stories are being changed. Newsmen regard this as a most dangerous form of news control since it allows governments to distort the meaning of stories without any recourse permitted the writer.

In response to questions about censorship conditions in Russia itself, the State department said that Moscow had exercised a blind censorship for a period beginning about March 1 and ending March 29.

The present censorship in Russia permits the writer of a news dispatch to see a copy of the censored story before it is telegraphed —but it makes no provision, so far as is known here, for the writer to seek changes in the censored portions of the story.

Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland have had varying degrees of censorship, less rigid than that established in Iran.

The censorship development came a few hours after President Truman had announced the appointment of George V. Allen of Durham, N. C., to be ambassador to Tehran, succeeding Wallace Murray who leaves that post tomorrow because of illness. Allen is the State department's expert on Iranian affairs.

Insofar as the Iranian censorship action may represent an extension of Soviet influence in Iran it is expected by diplomats here to

Premier Qavam agreed to notify the council of such "willingness" only after Russian Ambassador Ivan Sadchikov had advised him that Russia would consider failure to withdraw the case as an evidence both of his unfriendliness and the unfriendliness of the Iranian nation.

This was regarded by American officials as extreme pressure. They noted (1) that strong Russian forces were still in Iran, (2) well trained and well equipped "autonomous" forces were becoming active in the Russian-backed Iranian province of Azerbaijan, (3) the Communist-dominated Tudeh party was a powerful force throughout the country.

Despite the assurances about withdrawal of Russian troops which Russia gave the Security council two weeks ago and mounting evidence that the troops actually were getting out, American officials said it was plain that powerful means of influencing Qavam were available to Sadchikov when he wanted to use them.

New U. S. Envoy to Iran Named

J. HIGHTOWER

Truman Appoints G. V. Allen, Middle East Expert, Who Starts for Post Tomorrow.

Washington, April 17 (A. P.).—President Truman today named George V. Allen, State Department expert on the Middle East and the Russo-Iranian dispute, to be Ambassador to Iran, one of the world's diplomatic hot spots.

Mr. Truman also announced at a news conference that he had chosen 45-year-old Edwin F. Stanton, now on assignment as Consul General at Vancouver, Canada, to be Minister to Siam, one of the key countries in the future development of southern Asia.

Allen, 42 years old, and a native of Durham, N. C., will leave Washington "as soon as possible," State Department officials said, to replace Ambassador Wallace Murray at Tehran. Murray, who is ill, is scheduled to leave Tehran tomorrow with his wife. In the meantime, the post will be filled temporarily by Angus Ward of the embassy staff.

Allen will cut through the usual formalities of departure in order to get to his post quickly, it was said, because of the disturbed state of affairs in Iran and the importance of the Iranian case before the United Nations Security Council.

Two-fold Job in Tehran.

The Ambassador's job in Tehran is mainly a double-barrelled affair of (1) reporting to the United States Government everything that happens there of political importance and (2) keeping the Iranian Government informed of American views and policies on such explosive problems as Iran's dispute with Russia.

Allen entered diplomatic service after working as a newspaper reporter and school teacher. He has served in the Far East, the Middle East and the State Department.

Stanton, a native of Bouckville, N. Y., began his career as a student interpreter in China in 1921, had a great variety of Far Eastern assignments and only in recent months was named to the consul-general post at Vancouver. In the appointment to Bangkok, Stanton replaces George Atcheson who was named American envoy to Siam but never took his post because he was stopped en route to serve as diplomatic adviser to Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Gets Usual Instructions.

President Truman said the Secretary of State would give Allen what the President called the usual instructions.

At the same time, Mr. Truman said he is not considering anybody for appointment to the diplomatic post at Rome, that he was satisfied with the man he had. Alexander Kirk is now at the embassy in Rome.

Allen, the President said with a smile, is in the Near East section of the State Department, and is not the George Allen, former presidential adviser, who is now a director of the RFC.

Truman Urges U.S. To Eat Less Food

Washington, April 17 (AP)—Expressing belief that Americans eat too much, President Truman said today that it would be a good idea if they tried getting along on European rations for two days a week during the world food crisis.

The subject came up at the President's news conference during a discussion of the food situation, which Mr. Truman will review later in the day with Secretary of Agriculture Anderson and Chester Davis, of the President's Famine Emergency Committee. A reporter asked:

"What is your reaction to the proposal that Americans voluntarily one day a week go on a diet similar in caloric content to that of the European countries?"

A Wonderful Thing

Without hesitation, Mr. Truman said he thought it would be a wonderful thing for them to do that for two days a week.

They would know then, he said, exactly what it means to go hungry. Most of us, he added, eat too much and throw too much away.

There is enough food wasted every day in this country, Mr. Truman said, to feed all the starving peoples for the time that we have to take care of them.

UNRRA officials have estimated the present European diet at about one third of the United States standard. The daily American ration per person averages about 3,300 calories, UNRRA says, while that in Europe ranges from 1,500 calories to as low as 900 in some areas.

At the same time, Mr. Truman said Herbert H. Lehman, former director general of UNRRA, was very much mistaken in saying that the Administration wasn't doing all it could to avert world-wide famine.

The President added, however, that Lehman's heart was very much in the question of feeding Europe and he was glad that it was.

Lehman's Charges

Lehman charged the Government with "faulty planning and unrealistic measures" in handling the food problem and called for a resumption of rationing here to meet relief commitments abroad. Abandonment of rationing in this country at the end of the war, Lehman said, was "a most unfortunate decision."

Mr. Truman's comments on food coincided with these other developments:

1. The Agriculture Department disclosed that the nation's meat supply is sagging to wartime ration levels and may remain there until early fall.

2. The CIO Political Action Committee echoed Lehman's proposal for a renewal of wartime food controls to help increase relief supplies.

Flour-Cut Plan

Mr. Truman also told his news conference that he would back Secretary of Agriculture Anderson if he issues a proposed order cutting the use of flour 25 per cent.

He also said, in response to a question, that he had not been called to referee a dispute between Anderson and Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles over milk subsidies. He added, however, that he would referee one if it came up.

The President also expressed willingness to make a personal contribution to the food shortage by turning over a calf to Anderson. He disclosed his intention after a reporter told him that he was to receive a calf this week as a gift.

Division Of Meat

The report on meat supplies was made by the Agriculture Department in announcing how it will divide dwindling stocks among civilians, the armed forces, and needy areas abroad during the April-June quarter.

The per-capita civilian meat supply until July 1 is expected to be at an annual average rate of 132 pounds (carcass-weight basis), compared with 147 pounds during the first three months of the year. In 1943, when wartime meat rationing was begun, the average for civilian supplies was 136 pounds annually.

Anderson Against Rations

Secretary Anderson, in an address last night before the United Nations Forum, said announcement of a wheat-rationing program now "would probably be the most severe blow that could be dealt to the cause of relief feeding around the world." He said it would take months to put rationing into operation, and meanwhile the effect might be the hoarding of wheat rather than the freeing of it.

Lehman, speaking simultaneously at a food mass meeting, differed sharply with Administration estimates that the famine crisis abroad would pass in 90 days. "We must assume," he declared, "that next winter's food situation will be as bad as the present—it would be sheer madness to accept any other conclusion."

Chester C. Davis, chairman of Mr. Truman's famine emergency committee, likewise told a news conference he foresaw a repetition of the food emergency abroad "sometime after the turn of the year." The famine-ridden areas, in his opinion, are unlikely to produce enough crops this year to assure survival without above-normal imports.

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ency which helped divide food supplies among the United Nations during the war.

This failure to agree held up issuance by this government of an order which would reduce domestic distribution of flour 25 per cent during the current food crisis.

Offer From Britain

The United Kingdom offered at a meeting of the board today to divert 200,000 tons of its current and prospective supplies of cereals to needy areas providing the United States and Canada agreed to replace this grain as soon as new crops became available in the latter countries.

A board spokesman — Maurice Hutton, British board member—said the American and Canadian

Program to Conserve Food, Speed Exports Drafted in Fight to Avert World Famine

WASHINGTON, April 17.—(AP) A far-reaching program designed to conserve food and speed exports to famished peoples abroad was urged tonight by President Truman's Famine Emergency committee which declared that the present voluntary wheat-saving program is not enough.

A boost in corn price ceilings to discourage the feeding of this grain to livestock and steps to end strikes hampering farm production were among the measures proposed.

Truman to Broadcast

The White House announced at the same time that the President will address the nation by radio at 7:15 p. m. Friday on the famine crisis. At his news conference earlier he proposed that Americans go on a European diet two days a week to save food.

Meanwhile, representatives of the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States failed to break a long deadlock on proposed plans for dividing remaining short exportable supplies of bread cereals among famine-stricken areas.

These countries have been trying for several weeks to reach an agreement on allocation of these supplies through the Combined Food Board, an inter-country ag-

governments agreed to consider the British proposal.

But the proposal apparently was not satisfactory to the American government. American officials believe that both Canada and Great Britain could contribute more to relieve the grain shortage by reducing their reserves and by curtailing consumption further.

Consumption restrictions on flour in Canada do not go as far as those already adopted and being considered by this country. Domestic consumption has been reduced through an increased flour extraction program and would be cut further by the proposed flour order.

It was learned from highly-placed sources that the American government was balking at issuance of the flour curtailment order until it could get Canada and Britain to "give more" in the way of reducing their reserves and curtailing consumption.

The famine committee report was given to the President April 9. It was released tonight by Chester Davis, committee chairman, following a White House conference and after Mr. Truman had told the reporters that the government is doing all it can.

Propose Curtailment

The committee proposed that millers be required to set aside a specific portion of their flour for

export. This was one of the steps urged by Herbert H. Lehman, resigned director-general of UNRRA, in criticizing the government's program last night.

The committee also recommended government orders which would:

Require closer trimming of meat to save fat.

Ban the use of edible tallow and oleo oils in making soap.

Establish priorities for makers of farm machinery and repair parts.

The committee also declared that "strikes in many industries are today stopping production and transportation of farm machinery and other products which are absolutely necessary to assure maximum food production." It recommended that the President appeal to labor and management to make "extraordinary efforts to compose their differences without delay." This was before the International Harvester strike had been settled.

Deplore Black Market

The committee also deplored the "growth of extensive black market operations that work against the accumulation of the food fats and wheat urgently needed for famine relief."

Finally it asked Mr. Truman to appeal to the average citizen to do his utmost to save food for "millions of our fellow men."

The proposal for a European diet for Americans two days a week would mean one of 800 to 1,500 calories instead of the average 3,300 calories a day Americans normally eat.

Mr. Truman at his news conference also supported the proposal for the government to ration wheat to millers and bakers.

Officials at the Agriculture department said an order slashing the use of wheat by millers and bakers, by an expected 25 percent, was ready for issuance. The decree, vigorously opposed by the industry and many congressmen, was drafted last week.

The officials, whose names could not be used, also reported that an order which would require bakers to reduce the weight of loaves of bread by ten percent is being studied. Legal aspects, including possible conflicts with local bread laws, remain to be assayed, however.

Questioned about the world food situation and this nation's relief measure, Mr. Truman told his news conference:

1. The government is making every effort to meet the crisis and Herbert H. Lehman, resigned director-general of UNRRA, is very much mistaken in his criticism.

2. It would be a wonderful thing if Americans voluntarily would go on a diet two days a week similar in caloric content to the diet in hungry lands—less than half of what Americans normally eat.

They would know then, he remarked, exactly what it means to go hungry. Most of us, he observed, eat too much and throw too much away. He added that enough food is wasted in this country to feed all the starving people.

TRUMANS HELPING TO CONSERVE FOOD

Washington, April 17 (A. P.).—Mrs. Henrietta Nesbitt, housekeeper at the White House, said today that President Truman and his family are doing their bit to help save food for the hungry overseas.

On orders from the first lady, Mrs. Nesbitt said she has put into effect several food conservation measures. Every precaution is taken she added, to avoid waste.

Mrs. Nesbitt's comments were made in response to inquiries after Mr. Truman had observed at his news conference that Americans eat and waste too much food. Here are some of the steps which Mrs. Nesbitt said have been taken at the Executive Mansion:

Every Monday is a wheatless day.

On other days the use of wheat foods is limited to the morning meal.

No bread is served at dinner. The President and his family usually eat rice, hominy grits or something similar.

Usually the President and his folks eat corn bread or bran muffins at lunch. The bread served with the morning meal, usually toasted, is the familiar darker bread available at bakeries.

Sample Diets in Europe Are Listed by UNRRA

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 17—Here are some sample diets in Italy, Greece, Czechoslovakia and Poland as listed by UNRRA headquarters:

Italy: Breakfast—Bread, tea or coffee, probably ersatz. Lunch—Thin vegetable soup and bread. Dinner—Small quantity of spaghetti, bread, nuts and ripe fruit.

Greece: Breakfast—Bread, tea or coffee, probably ersatz. Lunch—Macaroni with sauce of oil, garlic and a little meat, bread, raisins or figs. Dinner—Dry beans or peas in soup, bread, cheese and wine if available.

Czechoslovakia: Breakfast—Bread, ersatz coffee or tea with sugar. Lunch—Potato soup, cabbage cooked with potatoes and cheese. Dinner—Thin cabbage soup with small bit of meat or fish, bread, ersatz coffee and some kind of sweet.

Poland: Breakfast—Bread, tea or coffee, probably ersatz. Lunch—Small piece of meat or fish with potatoes, bread, ersatz tea or coffee without sugar. Dinner—Cabbage, borscht or barley soup, bread and perhaps a small piece of cheese.

UNRRA officials stressed the place of bread in every meal.

Admiral's Views Led To Truman Lobby 'Blast'

Washington, April 17 (AP)—President Truman disclosed today that statements attributed to an admiral were what prompted his outspoken criticism of navy lobbying and propaganda last week.

The President told his news conference that he thought the admiral's name was Melville and that he was in charge of the Hawaiian station. When the Navy was unable to find any "Admiral Melville," however, White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross told reporters that Rear Admiral A. S. Merill was the man Mr. Truman had in mind.

The President spoke sharply about navy officers who criticized the proposal to merge the armed forces.

En Route To Capital

Merrill, commandant of the 8th Naval District at New Orleans, was reported en route to Washington by plane today.

Ross said that what agitated the President was a statement or speech made by Merrill at Dallas, Texas, last Thursday. It developed, however, that Merrill spoke to newsmen in New Orleans that day.

The President told his news conference he did not think Secretary of the Navy Forrestal and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of naval operations, had been doing any lobbying against unification of the armed forces.

The admiral who stirred him up, he said, was in charge of the Hawaiian station.

To Discuss Merger

The Chief Executive had a late afternoon appointment today with Secretary Forrestal and Admiral Nimitz to talk over at their request the proposed army-navy merger.

Mr. Truman said he thought the admiral in Hawaii was named Melville. Anyway, he added, the admiral in charge there got into print in an interview which he saw, and he said it really stirred him up.

Truman Aim: Draft Bill 'That Works'

Washington, April 17 (AP)—President Truman today expressed hope the Senate will pass a draft bill that works.

This was the Chief Executive's reply to a news conference request for comment on a House measure which would extend the Selective Service System nine months from May 15 but bar inductions from May 15 to October 15.

Asked whether he meant, when he said he hoped the Senate will pass a bill that works, that he thought the House bill would not, he told reporters he would leave it to them to draw their own conclusions.

The President showed correspondents a chart which he said reflected the discharge by the Army of almost 7,000,000 men.

He commented that this was a remarkable demobilization—or disintegration.

NAVY SECRETARY ORDERS OFFICERS TO HALT DEBATE

WASHINGTON, April 17—(AP) A White House conference on unification of the armed services broke up late today with Secretary of the Navy Forrestal calling some form of merger desirable and saying Navy officers now should give "testimony, not assertions" on the subject.

The conference with President Truman followed disclosure by the White House that the chief executive's blast at Navy "lobbying" against unification was provoked by an interview statement of Rear Admiral A. S. Merrill, commandant of the Eighth Naval district at New Orleans.

Admirals Attend

Forrestal spent an hour and a half with the chief executive. Also in the huddle were John L. Sullivan, assistant Navy secretary; Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of naval operations, and Admiral William D. Leahy, personal chief of staff to the President.

Mr. Truman has recommended a single department of national defense. The Army has been for it and the Navy against.

Asked what the prospects were for agreement between the departments on the question, Forrestal told reporters:

"I think everybody is agreed on the desirability of using the lessons of this war to get a better mechanism—which means unification."

But he added quickly that the question of the form of it still had to be worked out. Congressional committees are concerned with that problem.

The secretary described the talk with Mr. Truman as "very satisfactory." He said the Navy presented its views and agreed with the President on one thing:

"It is desirable to forego further debate, by speeches or other propaganda, and confine it to officers' giving their views to appropriate committees of Congress, to testimony not assertions."

He said he thought some people had gone beyond his order, issued after Mr. Truman endorsed unification, allowing them to testify and also to express personal views freely.

But to a question whether any action was contemplated against Merrill, Forrestal said he didn't think so. He said he had not seen what Merrill had said but was going to have a look at it.

Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross said the President had had a "very satisfactory talk" with the top Navy officials and was sure, as always, that "everything is going to work out satisfactorily."

The President cut loose at alleged naval lobbying at a news conference last Thursday and kept going in milder tones at another meeting with reporters today.

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said what provoked the chief executive originally was Merrill's saying he believed that "when the next war comes we will need the finest army and air force in the world because, with a greatly weakened navy, submerged under army control, the fighting will be on our own shores."

Mr. Truman said he didn't think the admiral knew what he was talking about. Flitting over a dozen or so other subjects at today's news conference, the President also said:

1. Army discharges have reached almost 7,000,000—a most remarkable demobilization, or perhaps disintegration, in history.

2. He hoped the Senate would pass a draft extension bill that would work and that newsmen must judge themselves whether he thinks that a measure that just cleared the House wouldn't do the job.

3. He wants to visit the Philippines for independence ceremonies July 4 and go on to China and Japan if circumstances will permit.

4. He isn't considering replacing Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan as Democratic National chairman.

He said replacement was the National committee's business, that he liked Hannegan, but that he hadn't talked with him about complaints of House Democrats on the way the committee operates.

BYRNES WILL HAVE ADVISORS AT PARIS

WASHINGTON, April 17—(AP) The State department announced tonight that Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations committee and Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) will accompany Secretary of State Byrnes to the Paris foreign ministers conference opening April 25. They will act as advisors.

Connally and Vandenberg have participated in several previous international meetings, the latest being as members of the American delegation to the United Nations sessions at London in January and February.

Byrnes and his party will fly to Paris about April 23.

Byrnes will meet with Foreign Ministers Molotov of Russia, Bevin of Great Britain and Bidault of France in an effort to break the stalemate on the European peace treaties. The treaties are supposed to be worked out by the big powers and debated by a peace conference of all victor nations of the European war. The peace conference, originally set for May 1, cannot be held that soon although it has not yet been officially postponed.

British Aid Held 'Necessity' In U.S. Interest

Washington, April 17 (AP)—Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) opened Senate debate on the proposed $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain today by asserting that it is "an economic necessity in our own best interests."

"This is not a matter of charity," he said. "It is an effort to bring economic stability to the world."

Barkley frequently used the term "line of credit" instead of "loan" in referring to the proposed transaction.

He said it was no valid argument to recall that Great Britain defaulted on her World War I loan. Barkley said it became financially and economically impossible for her to continue the payments on that when a moratorium was declared on German reparations.

Denies Precedent-Setting

He denied that the British loan would establish a precedent that would require us to make similar loans to other nations. He said Britain's case was unique, and that any lines of credit to other countries would be extended through the Export-Import Bank.

Earlier, Barkley said he would fight all amendments because any congressional alteration of terms would force renegotiation of the agreement.

"If that happens," he said, "we won't be able to pass any authorization legislation in this session of Congress, and critical time will be lost."

To Open Markets To U.S.

Barkley contended that the trade and currency-stabilization features of the agreement would open to American exporters world markets that otherwise would be tightly blockaded by existing wartime sterling restrictions.

The British promised in the agreement to end these restrictions in return for a total of $3,750,000,000 available for borrowing until December 31, 1951. Then interest at two per cent a year would begin. The British would repay at the rate of $119,000,000 a year, but interest would be waived if their export earnings were not enough to pay for imports equal to the 1936-38 average.

Inflationary, Says Taft

While Barkley applauded this arrangement as the only practical course to take the brakes off international trade, Senator Taft (R., Ohio) said he considers the loan plan inflationary.

Taft's view had support from Senator Millikin (R., Col.), who did not vote when the Banking Committee recommended Senate passage of the measure last week. Millikin said that after listening to the testimony he still has to be convinced of the necessity for a loan.

VANDENBERG ASKS CURBS ON LENDING TO FOREIGN LANDS

WASHINGTON, April 17—(AP) Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) demanded today that foreign lending—outside the proposed $3,750,000,000 credit to Britain—"be definitely geared" to support of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements.

Vandenberg took the Senate floor

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during debate on the British loan, after Majority Leader Barkley (D-Ky) said that it is the only foreign loan the Administration expects to submit to Congress.

"So far as is now anticipated," Barkley said, "any other loans will be made through the Export-Import bank."

Hints New Controls

Saying his remarks had no reference to the British loan, Vandenberg asked whether new controls should not be put on the bank to assure that it will not "exercise independent fiscal judgment without regard to higher policies."

The bank now has $3,500,000,000 of lending authority and Barkley said it will ask soon for $1,250,000,000 more. Russia, Poland, France and several other nations are reported seeking loans with the Russians understood to want $1,000,000,000 or more.

Vandenberg said newspaper dispatches indicated the Polish provisional government was defaulting on the Yalta and Potsdam agreements for free elections and a free ballot in Poland.

If that should be demonstrated to be true, he declared, it should "stand as a barrier" to any loan to the present Polish government.

He hoped the bank would make no loans, Vandenberg said, without "consultation at a high level."

Supports Vandenberg

Senator Radcliffe (D-Md), saying he concurred with Vandenberg's comments, said he thought it had been the bank's policy to "give considerations to aspects other than fiscal."

Indications are that the Senate will not get around to voting on proposed amendments to the British agreement before the middle of next week at the earliest.

Barkley has served notice that he will oppose all proposed amendments. Any change, he said, would necessitate resubmission of the agreement to diplomatic conference between the United States and Britain and probably mean no action at this session of Congress.

Truman Backs Hannegan In Squabble

Washington, April 17 (AP)—President Truman expressed his personal friendship today for Chairman Robert E. Hannegan of the Democratic National Committee, who has been under the fire of some Southern Democrats.

At his news conference Mr. Truman was asked in view of criticisms of Hannegan voiced by some Democratic congressmen, whether he was considering a new chairman to the National Committee.

No, the President replied. He added that selection of a chairman is a matter for the National Committee.

Likes Him, He Says

For himself, Mr. Truman said, he likes the Postmaster General.

[Senator Stewart (D., Tenn.) has introduced legislation which would operate to force Hannegan either to resign as Postmaster General or national chairman.]

The President said he had not talked with Hannegan about a caucus called by the Democrats who want to discuss "mistakes" by the National Committee.

Mr. Truman observed with a smile that he saw in the newspapers that some Republicans had gotten invitations, which he thought was a good thing.

One reporter mentioned the visit to the White House yesterday of six Democratic senators up for election this year. He said that the senators, who included Mead, of New York, quoted Mr. Truman as applauding Senate progress on his legislative program.

Replies By Laughing

The reporter wanted to know if the President would tell the press what had been done, and if so when, to spur the congratulations. Mr. Truman only laughed heartily.

Another newsman wanted to know whether Mead was a candidate for governor of New York or for re-election to the Senate.

The President said he did not discuss that with Mead, nor had Mead with him.

Capitol Hill Democrats speculated that the White House conference yesterday with half the senators may have been the tip-off that the President is briefing members of Congress on his objectives in the hope that they will bear down on those issues in their election campaigns.

Opponents Slate Caucus

The CIO-Political Action Committee's call for the defeat of Democrats and Republicans who oppose what it termed the "people's program" came as Southern Democrats who have no love for the labor-political organization arranged for the caucus.

Leaders of the move said they expect a committee to be formed to tell Hannegan in unmistakable terms that they want the Democratic National Committee to support all party members, without regard to their views on legislation.

To Measure Each Candidate

That is precisely what the Political Action Committee made it plain it does not want. It said in a statement yesterday that voters ought to measure the record of every candidate against a seventeen point program and "oppose those who have forfeited the people's confidence by their failure to act on the people's interest."

Chairman Sidney Hillman told reporters the PAC hopes to be a factor in "at least" 100 congressional districts this fall, but he did not name any of them.

The senators the President saw included Senator Radcliffe, of Maryland.

TRUMAN'S ACTION AVERTS RAIL STRIKE

Washington, April 17 (A. P.).—President Truman today ordered an emergency board set up to investigate a dispute which threatens to tie up the Rock Island Railroad, starting tonight. A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, said yesterday a strike has been called on the line for 6 P. M. (estimated) today. He said the company had "violated schedule rules and certain awards made by the National Railroad Adjustment Board."

At Cleveland, Whitney, when informed of Mr. Truman's action in ordering an emergency board set up, promptly sent out a notice to withhold the walkout.

The three-man emergency board, yet to be named, is to report to the President within thirty days. In accordance with the railway labor act, there is to be no change, except by agreement, in conditions out of which the dispute arose until thirty days after the board has filed its report.

Meanwhile, the National Mediation Board said today the emergency fact-finding panel appointed by Mr. Truman in the dispute of the Brotherhoods of Railroad Trainmen and Locomotive Engineers probably would report its findings tomorrow in its efforts to avert a threatened strike of more than 200,000 trainmen and locomotive engineers. The fact-finding board was due to arrive in Washington today. Members of the board are former Justice Lief Erickson of the Montana Supreme Court, chairman; Frank M. Swacker, New York attorney; and Gordon S. Watkins of the University of California.

KAISER'S DEALS ARE ASSAILED

Senator Bridges Calls Him 'Coddled Darling Of New Deal'

Washington April 17 (AP)—Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) tore into Henry J. Kaiser's financial dealings with the Government today, calling the industrialist the "coddled darling of the New Deal."

Bridges told the Senate that Kaiser now owes the Government through RFC loans "almost $115,000,000, much of which bears no interest," and that the Government is "planning to spend additional millions in equipping plants for his private operation."

"Truly it can be said that he is Miss Democracy's boy friend," Bridges said after outlining what he called "Kaiser's wonderful years of wallowing in public moneys."

Kaiser Calls Attack Unfair

Kaiser in Oakland, Cal., said "there is no element of fairness or justice in Senator Bridges's attack.

"If he would take the opportunity, which is available to him, to call on the leading Republicans operating the departments of the Government for which he knows we have worked, and get the actual facts and their opinions, he would be sick and ashamed of his erroneous and misleading statements made in an attempt to destroy the character and reputation of the Kaiser company, none of which has failed in the things he mentioned."

Many Profitable Favors

Bridges declared he was "fascinated" by the "application of taxpayers' millions to the private game of one man" while studying war expenditures as a member of the Appropriations Committee.

"Money by the millions and many profitable favors have been showered upon Kaiser by various Government agencies," he declared. "No idea of his apparently has been too fantastic to obtain Government backing."

Bridges read a letter from Charles B. Henderson, chairman of the RFC, showing that up to last January 30, RFC had lent $114,870,348.35 to "Kaiser interests," including $114,328,380.23 for the Fontana (Cal.) steel plant.

Some Programs Failed

"What happened to the money after it got into Kaiser's hands appears to have made little difference," Bridges declared. "Some of his programs, backed by Government funds, have failed to the tune of millions of dollars, but these failures have never permanently shut off his golden stream of cash and credit."

Bridges said that Kaiser received a $22-per-ton advantage in OPA ceiling prices over Eastern competitors for his Fontana steel. Despite his interest in West Coast steel plant development, the Senator said, Kaiser "carefully sidestepped making any definite bid" for the Government-built $200,000,000 steel plant at Geneva, Utah

Vet Surplus Aid Backed

Washington, April 17 (AP)—The House Expenditures Committee today approved legislation to raise the priority status of veterans in acquiring war surpluses.

The measure would require the Surplus Property Administrator to set aside "appropriate quantities" of goods on which veterans would be given No. 1 priority.

Committee Chairman Manasco (D., Ala.) said the specific amount to be put in this category was left to the administrator so that he could operate on a flexible basis.

"It would be up to him to decide whether the veteran or some Government agency had the most pressing need for the articles involved," Manasco told a reporter.

The legislation also specifies that on all surpluses the veteran should have a priority second only to that of Federal agencies. At present they not only are rated behind Government departments but behind state and local subdivisions, too.

Manasco said he hoped to get a House vote tomorrow.

Faster Sale Of Surplus Goods Urged By Bruce

Washington, April 17 (AP)—Howard Bruce, who surveyed surplus war-property problems for President Truman, recommended today that the Government get rid of two thirds of the leftovers by the end of the year.

In a report released by Mr. Truman at a news conference, Bruce called for a speeding up of sales while the market is good and shortages acute.

Expects Third To Be Scrapped

Bruce, who was a deputy to Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, chief of Army Service Forces during the war, said about a third of the excess war goods probably will have to be scrapped.

Of the $32,000,000,000 worth available for selling by June 30, 1947, Bruce figured $8,000,000,000 to $11,000,000,000 could be used by consumers or producers. An additional $12,000,000,000 is in land and buildings.

Estimate On Demand

He figured that the period during which the major portion of surpluses can be sold probably is limited to from ten to twelve months. After that, he said, production should have reached such a level that the ready market will be gone.

On the question of "crookedness, favoritism and undue influence in sales of surplus goods," Bruce said corruption was no greater than might be expected and was being "rapidly eliminated."

53 Million Women Eye CPA And Its 1-Inch Skirt Issue

Washington, April 17 (AP)—If it gives women's skirts an inch, ponders the Government, will they take a foot?

And, if so, will it bring on depression?

This is the momentous issue before the Civilian Production Administration, which decides such things as how many buttonholes and pockets a female gets these days.

L-85 Is To Blame

Women's skirts, normally as skittish as a stock market, have been hanging around the same length for four years. All on account of a dictum known in Government circles as L-85.

L-85 says, for instance, that the dress of a size 16 miss shall measture 43½ inches from back of the neck to hemline. Women—sizes 7 to the upper 40's—found their wartime dresses had little leeway below a modest knee.

CPA got its postwar problem when it called in advisers recently to give L-85 a once-over. Everybody was satisfied but the women's dress committee.

The One-Inch Issue

If the order must stay, said the committee, at least give every American woman a one-inch margin on her skirt.

With the one-inch issue squarely before them, CPA's experts (male) in the women's dress division are grappling with these questions:

1. Will one inch lead to another?

2. If 53,000,000 American women take an inch apiece, how many miles of cloth will they use?

3. Is it true what they say about women's skirts—that when they are up, we are prosperous; when they are down, so is the country?

7 Ships Bringing 5,110 Veterans

[By the Associated Press]

More than 3,500 service personnel are due today at New York aboard four ships and 1,610 are expected aboard three vessels at San Francisco and Seattle.

Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Ernie Pyle, from Le Havre: 2,010 troops, including headquarters and headquarters battery, division artillery of 1st Armored Division.

Sea Robin, from Le Havre: 1,483 troops, including companies B and C of 123d Ordnance Battalion.

Miscellaneous on following: George Vancouver, from Toulon, 3; James Riley, from Cairo, 61.

One Vessel Delayed

Claymont Victory, from Bremerhaven, originally due today, now due tomorrow.

At Seattle—Herald of the Morning, from Yokohama (originally due Monday), 1,566 miscellaneous navy personnel.

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous on following: Bozeman Victory, from Yokohama, 4 navy, 39 army; Pratt Victory, from Pearl Harbor, 1 navy.

Abstract of Argentina's Repudiation of Blue Book's Charges

The following is a summary of Foreign Minister Juan Isaac Cooke's reply to the State Department's Blue Book on Argentina:

The Blue Book came as a "disagreeable surprise" to the people and Government of Argentina because it accused the present Government of the Argentine Republic of "being inspired by totalitarian ideologies and guided by a spirit of aggressiveness dangerous to the peoples of the Continent," and especially to neighboring countries. The State Department made "hasty judgments," formulated "inconsistent accusations" and "repeated notorious errors of information, demonstrating a deficient knowledge or a mistaken interpretation of facts."

The Blue Book is "nothing more than a re-edition of former allegations" and "a repitition of arguments formulated against the men and acts of the Argentine Revolution by ill-disposed persons or by those dismissed from office."

The Blue Book constitutes a "unique case in the diplomatic annals of the Continent, offends the best practices of international law, and is a serious attack on the spirit of confraternity that has inspired and still inspires the policy of all the peoples and Governments of America." It appeared "at the time of convocation to elections," and if it did not receive "the unanimous repudiation it deserved as a document offensive to the sovereignty of Argentina" it was because "a sector of public opinion, due to political passion, mistakenly believed that it could serve party interests."

By reason of the time of its appearance, the Blue Book was "a lamentable interference in the internal political affairs of Argentina. The Argentine nation, since the dawn of its independence, has upheld without limitations or euphemisms, as the guiding principle of relationship with sister nations, the principle of non-intervention."

Argentine Opinion Was Split

It is not the first time that the international conduct of Argentina has been called into question "with more or less foundation"; and this was not strange because, even in Argentina, "public opinion was not unanimously in agreement on what international policy should be followed," especially during the two world wars. But despite differences of opinion, Argentina "always adopted its decisions with absolute sovereignty. Foreign pressure never influenced Argentine policy, and even those who opposed the policy of neutrality "never have had cause to doubt the patriotism of the members of the Government, who believed that neutrality was the best policy for the ointerests and political welfare of the nation."

The breach with the Axis and the declaration of war against it had the support of a majority of Argentine people, "but the previous policy, which can be considered a mistake from an Argentine point of view, was not anti-patriotic nor favorable to totalitarian Powers, and never can our rulers be accused of connivance against the interests of the United Nations, or the 'isolationists' of North America might be suspected of the same deviations that are alleged against Argentine 'neutralists.'"

In the last twenty-five years, the world has witnesses the clash of ideological conceptions.

"It would be childish to deny that totalitarian ideas had followers in Argentina, as they had in all countries o the Continent and the world. But in our country there has never existed a political party with any degree of popularity, upholding nazi-fascist ideas.

"It would also be ridiculous to deny the existence of Nazi espionage, which has existed in Argentina just as it has existed in all the countries of America and the world. But while there may have existed carelessness at the time the country was juridically neutral, there is nothing to show that civil or military officials of the Argentine Government have engaged in activities of this kind."

It is "truly amazing" that Argentina should be reproached for this sort of activity "as if it were an exclusively Argentine case and had not unfortunately occurred all over the world. The importance and extension of Nazi espionage in the United States since the beginning of the war has been publicly recognized by its authorities and the press on many occasions."

Axis Espionage Curbed

As soon as the Argentine Government came to know of espionage activities, severe measures were taken; it was, indeed, as a consequence of Axis espionage on Argentine territory that Argentina severed relations with the Axis.

The Blue Book refers principally to facts that took place before June 4th, 1943 (the date of the revolution that put the military Government in power.)

"Should the facts to which the Blue Book refers be true—they are far from being proven—they could never be held against the present Government. In any case, these facts were purged by later juridical acts: adherence to the Act of Chapultépec, participation in and adherence to the Conference of San Francisco, and ratification of the Charter of the United Nations. On none of these occasions has the policy of Argentina been legally impeached, nor was this country accused in the recent Assembly of the United Nations in London. The country has been born—to put it this way—to a new juridical life within the United Nations."

As a consequence of its adherence to the Act of Chapultépec, the Argentine Republic declared war on Japan and Germany. There followed: On March 27, 1945, a decree placing all firms representing Japanese or German firms under the complete control of a "Council of Administration" created by the Government in 1944; on April 2, 1945, a decree confiscating all real and personal property belonging to the German or Japanese States; on April 10, 1945, the freezing of the funds, bonds, etc., held by directors, managers, administrators or employes of the firms referred to in the previous decree; on May 18, 1945, a decree creating the Board for the Vigilance and Final Disposal of Enemy Property, entrusted with the custody, administration and/or liquidation of enemy property and the control of the activities and assets of the same.

Enemy Schools Taken Over

Many measures were taken to eliminate German and Japanese schools operating in Argentina.

Among them were a decree dated Sept. 10, 1945, laying down the necessary measures to "take possession" of such schools, and this decree was followed by several others, till the Foreign Minister was able to declare: "There are no longer on Argentine territory German or Japanese schools."

All "associations, centers or entities of any nature from where doctrines and teaching repugnant to the Argentine people might receive propagation" were also eliminated. Only three or four German philanthropic organizations were exempted under supervision, and "the problem of their functioning has been discussed with the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain and the United States."

The Argentine Government also worked for the systematic elimination of newspapers, magazines and other publications spreading totalitarian ideas and anti-democratic doctrines. A number of decrees and resolutions permit the Argentine Foreign Ministry to reiterate that "on Argentine territory there are no longer German or Japanese publications nor printing presses owned by the nationals of these countries."

The Argentine Government delivered to the United States and Great Britain, though the Blue Book makes no mention of the fact, the German submarines U-530 and U-977, which surrendered in Argentina. The men and officers of the German pocket battleship Graf were interned, were later placed in concentration camps, were declared prisoners of war after Argentina's declaration of war on the Axis, and were finally repatriated on Feb. 15, 1946, on the British ship Highland Monarch.

The charges contained in the Blue Book concerning Argentina's failure to repatriate enemy agents are "groundless," since the Argentine Government displayed "zeal, loyalty and efficiency" in the task of "uprooting and vestige of totalitarian influence, as also in neutralizing, repressing and punishing the acts of persons or groups of persons who participated in espionage activities." The diligence and zeal of the Argentine Government now permit the following statement to be made:

"In Argentina there exist neither groups nor individuals which constitute a menace to the present or future security of the Continent nor possible centers for the eventual reconstruction, in peace times, of any center or organization with totalitarian tendency."

Enemy Property Seized

To deal with enemy agents, the Federal Police created a Coordination Office, and the Government created a Liaison Office between the Ministries of the Interior and Foreign Affairs. On Feb. 15, 1946, twenty-nine enemy agents were deported, in spite of the fact that some of them had obtained writs of habeas corpus. No more were deported because, at that time, these were the only enemy agents under arrest who were not subject to court jurisdiction. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is about to publish a list of persons included in deportation decrees, though the list is, "for obvious reasons," not complete.

The board for the Vigilance and Final Disposal of Enemy Property and the Foreign Minister himself were criticized in the Blue Book, especially with regard to the cases known as "Freude and Staudt." These charges were refused in the communiqués issued by the Argentine Foreign Ministry on Feb. 18 and 19 of this year, "which have not been answered up to the present."

As for the charges that Argentina negotiated to obtain armaments in Argentina, an extensive report from the Ministry of War states that similar negotiations were carried on with other Governments. A commission headed by Brig. Gen. Eduardo T. Lapez was authorized to go to Washington for this purpose in November, 1941, but was not able to conclude an agreement because "the State Department intervened, demanding that a plan of cooperation between the United States Navy and the Argentine Navy be included, in the event that the United States continued at war with non-American enemies and the Argentine republic remained a non-belligerent."

This demand could not be considered by the commission, which, after a week's delay, considered its mission in Washington at an end. The effort to purchase arms in the United States was repeated in 1943, but failed again "owing to the categorical refusal met by the proposal of our Foreign Ministry."

The charges that Germany was to supply Argentina with arms are groundless, since the system of navicerts was rigorously applied and made it impossible to import any material subject to control. At the beginning of the war a considerable quantity of materials that were to be sent to Argentina was in the process of manufacture or awaiting shipment in Europe. Argentina found it impossible to come into possession of these materials, and some of them that were shipped under the mistaken impression that they were included in a navicert were confiscated at Gibraltar. The suggestion that war material was transported in submarine is "merely fantastic and only designed to impress the gullible."

Two Officers Cleared

Charges that the Argentine Military Attaché in Rio de Janeiro, Brig. Gen. Moises Rodrigo, was to be replaced in the summer of 1943 because Nazi agents did not consider him sufficiently "cooperative" are disproved by the fact that he remained at his post till 1945 at the request of the Brazilian Government, which later decorated him with the Order of Merit, the highest decoration awarded in the Brazilian armed forces.

Capt. Juan B. Chavarría, mentioned in the Blue Book as engaged in subversive activities in Chile, was sent there to "represent the Horse-Grenadier Regiment General San Martin and bearing a facsimile of the Liberator's sword presented by the Argentine Government to the Infantry School of Chile." All similar charges against Argentine officers can be destroyed in the same way, as in the case of Gen. Arturo Rawson.

The Blue Book stated that the Ministry of War threatened to transfer Colonel Olano, president of the Board for the Vigilance and Final Disposal of Enemy Property, to an Army outpost; and this affirmation "would constitute a real affront to the Army if the aim pursued were not so obvious. The Army is not ruled by threats." Moreover, Colonel Olano, in his capacity as President of the Board, was not subordinated to the Ministry of War, but to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the fact that he still occupies that post proves that he has the full confidence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It was also stated in the Blue Book that Argentina engaged in a program of military expansion out of all proportion with the requirements of the country's security. The increase of Argentina's military forces was, on the contrary, a long-standing necessity, as was recognized even by previous Governments, and even today the Argentine Army is below what is required by the rule in all well organized countries that the peacetime army should be 1 per cent of the population. Moreover, the increase of the Army's power took place during the war, and Argentine neutrality did not guarantee her against the possibility of being later engaged in the war.

The Ministry of War has preferred not to reply to the statement of the Blue Book that "the Government troops, after having organized a bloody demonstration in Buenos Aires, acclaiming Hitler, Mussolini and Perón and shouting 'Down with democracy' by order of their officers," * * * considering it a "blatant falsehood." It prefers to submit it to the judgment of the Argentine people, who know "that the armed forces have never acclaimed other names than those of our recognized patriots; neither have they used their arms to shed a single drop of Argentine blood."

Military Program Justified

As for the Argentine military program, it is true that in the last few years the Government built new barracks to quarter an increased number of troops, wishing to afford better living conditions to the conscripts. The Blue Book admitted that Argentina had received neither arms nor war material from any country, and it is therefore "surprising" to find that it refers to "the largest military program in the history of the nation," notwithstanding the fact that "all sources of supply of military equipment were closed to the Argentine Republic throughout the duration of the conflict."

The pre and post conscription instruction imparted to Argentine citizens is an imitation of the legislation put into practice by almost every country and in particular by many American nations. The increase of Argentine military expenditure is in part owing to the higher cost of living, and the effect that the rise in the price of building materials, the cost of labor, raw materials, etc., have had on military spending. Moreover, the army's contribution to the education and social improvement of the population, which is included on its budget, is well known.

The third part of the Blue Book tries to prove that the Argentine Government professes a totalitarian ideology.

"Actually, it is questionable whether a country, however powerful, can make charges of this nature without in so doing affecting the harmony and good neighborship among nations or without perpetrating an act of direct interference in the internal policy of another country."

In support of its charges, the Blue Book mentioned the activities of the Argentine Army and officers, political and social persecutions, restrictions of the freedom of the press, the state of siege, etc.

Free Elections Held

It is not to be denied that the Government of the Revolution lived through moments when circumstances made the use of force inevitable. Its very existence was at stake. * * * But it must be pointed out that the accusation that the Government was totalitarian was formulated during the final stages of the revolution, at a time when, faith in democracy restored once again in all spheres, the Government was working for the re-establishment of legality, so that through free elections the representatives of the sovereign will could assume power; the armed forces had accomplished the mission which they had set for themselves when they considered it their patriotic duty to overthrow the Government of President Castillo."

The accusations that the Argentine Government is Nazi-Fascist "have no other foundation than the self-interested passion of those who formulate them or a mistaken interpretation of facts. The Blue Book has gathered all the charges made against the Government by the political forces that opposed it and that the will of the people, expressed in the elections of February 24, has disauthorized."

Those who tried to make a distinction between the Government of the Revolution and the Argentine people must, after the election, recognize one of two situations:

"Either the Argentine people is totalitarian, and consequently has ratified the action of the Government, or it is democratic and for this reason has given its approval to the revolutionary task of the Government."

Nobody can be surprised that such tremendous errors of judgment were committed abroad when in Argentin a "political passion completely obscured the vision of those who considered themselves authorized and expert judges."

People Regain Sovereignty

The revolution set itself, as its foremost task, "the purpose of restoring to the Argentine people the free exercise of the right to vote. No effort was spared to attain this end and "the unshakeable decision of the President has surmounted all obstacles placed in his path" till an election was held that "can serve as a model for the most civilized and democratic countries in the world. Can a Government which has returned to the people

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its sovereignty through elections such as ours be accused of being totalitarian?" Only "an absolute ignorance of events in our country or as the result of an inflamed party spirit can it be said that the citizens of Argentina do not enjoy the most elementary human rights.

The election was vehement, it is true, as a consequence of the Argentine temperament and deficiency of democratic culture, but common and even trivial occurrences were magnified and the police were blamed for all kinds of abuses and outrages. But "little publicity was given to the fact that extremeist elements acted as shock forces for the political parties grouped under the name of 'Democratic Union.'" The charge that members of the Government and of the armed forces professed pro-Nazi ideas was merely "the defensive reaction of those who put their hopes beyond our frontiers."

THE PROPOSED FORM OF THE NEW CONSTITUION OR LEAVE THE CABINET.

THE LEFT-WING POSITION IS THAT A UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE WITH UNLIMITED POWERS WILL ASSURE FRANCE OF A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT. THE MRP STAND IS THAT A ONE-HOUSE ASSEMBLY MIGHT LEAD TO A LEFTIST DICTATORSHIP. THEY WANT CHECKS AND BALANCES ON THE POWER OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

GENEVA, APRIL 17-(AP)-LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMISSION TODAY COMPLETED PREPARATIONS FOR DISSOLUTION OF THE WORLD PEACE ORGANIZATION AT MIDNIGHT TOMORROW AND THE TRANSFER OF ITS BUILDINGS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

A BOARD OF NINE WAS NAMED TO HANDLE THE FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LIQUIDATION OF THE LEAGUE'S ASSETS OF $11,700,000 AND

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD IRON-STEEL X I X SECONDARY PRODUCTS.

ELLIS HUNTER, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH IRON AND STEEL FEDERATION, VOICED OPPOSITION TO THE NATIONALIZATION PROGRAM AND SAID THE INDUSTRY "VIEWS WITH THE GREATEST CONCERN A PERIOD OF ACUTE CONTROVERSY" OVER THE ISSUE.

HE SAID THE INDUSTRY HAD ITS OWN FAR-REACHING PLANS FOR MODERNIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT, AND FEARED THAT A CONTROVERSY WOULD "DIVERT EFFORT FROM THE TRUE NEEDS OF THE NATION, AND DISTURB CONFIDENCE IN A VERY WIDE RANGE OF ALLIED TRADES."

THE BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE COMMITTEE ON NATIONALIZATION SAID IN A REPORT THAT "COMMON PRUDENCE" WOULD DICTATE THAT "EXPERIMENTS IN NATIONALIZATION" BE CONFINED TO THE COAL INDUSTRY AT PRESENT.

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ADD STEEL xxx industry

WILMOT SAID HE WELCOMED THE INDUSTRY'S REPORT "AS AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OF THIS BASIC INDUSTRY."

WILMOT SAID A CONTROL BOARD TO COORDINATE AND BEGIN THE REORGANIZATION WOULD BE SET UP "VERY SHORTLY," USING THE POWERS OF CONTROL AND DIRECTION GIVEN UNDER THE WARTIME GOVERNMENT AND CARRIED OVER INTO PEACETIME BY AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

ASKED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE LATER JUST HOW FAR NATIONALIZATION WOULD GO, HE REPLIED: "WE ARE NOT SAYING WHERE THE LINE WILL BE DRAWN. WE JUST COULDN'T BE EXACT AT THIS STATE."

HE INDICATED THE IRON AND STEEL PROGRAM WOULD BE CONFINED FAIRLY CLOSELY TO THE BASIC MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL RATHER THAN EXTENDING TO THE MANUFACTURE OF SECONDARY PRODUCTS.

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ADD COALITION xxx COURT

SUPPORTED BY THE RIGHTIST RADICAL SOCIALISTS AND THE NEW RIGHT-OF-CENTER REPUBLICAN LIBERTY PARTY, THE MRP SUFFERED DEFEAT AT THE HANDS OF THE LEFT-WING PARTIES MONDAY IN THE FIRST TEST ON THE ISSUE. IT WAS REPORTED AT THE TIME THAT PRESIDENT FELIX GOUIN THEN MET WITH LEADERS OF ALL THREE MAJOR PARTIES AND TOLD THE MRP EITHER TO SUPPORT

TO DECIDE WHAT SHARE EACH MEMBER COUNTRY SHOULD GET OF THE LEAGUE'S FUNDS. THE 9-48 13,8:5; 91 4304:3,5-58;3: 91 ,942-6, BRITW

TO DECIDE WHAT SHARE EACH MEMBER COUNTRY SHOULD GET OF THE LEAGUE'S FUNDS. THE BOARD CONSISTS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF NORWAY, BRITAIN, FRANCE, INDIA, CHINA, BOLIVIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND SWITZERLAND.

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BRUSSELS, APRIL 17-(AP)-- THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THE APPOINTMENT OF JEAN VAN RICKSTAL AS CONSUL GENERAL AT SAN FRANCISCO AND LOUIS BORREMANS AS CONSUL GENERAL AT CHICAGO.

VAN RICKSTAL'S JURISDICTION WILL COVER ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, IDAHO, MONTANA, NEVADA, OREGON, UTAH, WASHINGTON, ALASKA AND THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. BORREMANS' TERRITORY INCLUDES COLORADO, THE DAKOTAS, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI NEBRASKA, OHIO, WISCONSIN AND WYOMING.

PESING IS A FEW MILES WEST OF HERE ON THE ROAD TO TANGERANG 100 Butchery & Today
ANETA SAID SOME 40 INDONESIANS AND THREE NETHERLANDERS WERE KILLED
AND A NUMBER OF INDONESIANS WERE WOUNDED IN THE CLASH.
PENDING THE INVESTIGATION, THE ALLIED FORCES ISSUED A STATEMENT
SAYING LEADERS OF THE INDONESIAN FORCES "IGNORED" A DUTCH
PROPOSAL THAT LINES BE DRAWN OUTSIDE BATAVIA ACROSS WHICH DUTCH
AND INDONESIAN FORCES SHOULD NOT ADVANCE.
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--DASH--

AMSTERDAM, APRIL 17-(AP)-ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INDONESIAN FREE STATE
IN JAVA AND SUMATRA IS PREDICTED BY SOURCES CLOSE TO INDONESIAN
REPRESENTATIVES WHO HAVE BEEN NEGOTIATING HERE WITH THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT

INTERIM CONTROL OF OUTLYING DUTCH ISLAND POSSESSIONS IS NOW THE MAIN
POINT OF DEBATE BETWEEN INDONESIAN AND DUTCH GOVERNMENT LEADERS,
THESE INFORMANTS SAID. THEY FORECAST A POSSIBLE COMPROMISE WHEREBY
THE DUTCH WOULD RETAIN CONTROL FOR THE TIME BEING IN BORNEO,
THE CELEBES AND OTHER SMALLER ISLANDS.

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, APRIL 17-(AP)-THE ARMY SAID TODAY THAT TWO AMERICAN DOCTORS ARE COMING TO MAKE A SURVEY OF DIPHTHERIA AND DISCLOSED THAT THE DISEASE IS "SIX TO SEVEN TIMES" AS PREVALENT AMONG TROOPS IN GERMANY AS IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

THE ARMY SAID THE CASES WERE SCATTERED HOWEVER, AND WERE "CONSIDERE TO BE THE RESULT OF FRATERNIZATION."

THE INCIDENCE IS HIGH AMONG GERMAN CIVILIANS, BUT "THERE IS NO EPIDEMIC," THE STATEMENT SAID.

THE DOCTORS TO MAKE THE SURVEY ARE DR.FRANKLIN H.TOP, MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF HERMANN KEIFER HOSPITAL, DETROIT, AND DR.MARTIN FROBISHER, PROFESSOR OF BACTERIOLOGY AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

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FRANKFURT, APRIL 17-(AP)-GEN. JOSEPH T. MC NARNEY, COMMANDING
U. S. FORCES IN EUROPE, DIRECTED HIS GENERALS TODAY TO PROMOTE THE
GROWTH OF NON-MILITARY GERMAN YOUTH GROUPS IN A MEASURE DESIGNED TO
STAMP OUR NAZI UNDERGROUND MOVEMENTS.
AT THE SAME TIME, UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNORS WERE ORDERED
TO TAKE ACTION TO INSURE THAT ALL NAZI SPORT, MILITARY AND SEMI-
MILITARY ATHLETIC ORGANIZATIONS ARE BROKEN UP.
AN AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE SPOKESMAN SAID THE INAUGURATION OF THE
EXPANDED PROGRAM OF YOUTH ACTIVITIES WAS DESIGNED TO ATTRACT
GERMAN YOUTH AWAY FROM REMNANTS OF THE HITLER YOUTH MOVEMENT AND
THE UNDERGROUND "EDELWEISS PIRATES" ORGANIZATION.
MCNARNEY'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THAT HE HAD ORDERED THE RELEASE OF
SEIZED BUILDINGS AND BOTH AMERICAN AND GERMAN ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT NOT
NEEDED BY U.S. TROOPS.
FIELDS WHICH HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED BY AMERICAN FORCES WILL BE TURNED
BACK TO THE GERMANS AND GERMAN YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS WILL BE PERMITTED
TO ORGANIZE ON A STATEWIDE BASIS IN WUERTTEMBERG, BADEN, GREATER HESSE
AND BAVARIA. HITHERTO, THEY HAVE BEEN RESTRICTED TO INDIVIDUAL
COUNTIES.
AN ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT WHILE THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT HOPED TO
STIMULATE SPORTS, IT HAD FORBIDDEN FLYING, PARACHUTING, GLIDING,
FENCING, MILITARY DRILL OR DISPLAY AND THE SHOOTING OF FIREARMS.
V705AES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, APRIL 17-(AP)-FOURTEEN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER EXECUTIVES TOURING THE UNITED STATES OCCUPATION ZONE ARRIVED TODAY IN THIS "LITTLE CAPITAL" TO CONFER WITH GERMAN POLITICAL LEADERS AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS.

AS GUESTS OF DR.JAMES K.POLLACK, HEAD OF THE REGIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE, THE NEWSPAPER EXECUTIVES WILL MEET MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN SPONSORED GERMAN "COUNCIL OF STATES" TOMORROW.

Rome, April 17--(AP)--Marshal Rodolfo Graziani told interrogators he accepted the war ministry in the puppet Fascist republic Mussolini set up after Italian capitulation because "the Teutonic fury would have raged even more fiercely if a government had not been speedily formed to show Italy was still and always allied with Germany."

"I made of my person a shield against German vengeance," Graziani said in the transcript filed today with judiciary authorities preparatory to his forthcoming trial on war crimes charges.

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BY JACK CULEN

budapest, april 9 (delayed) - (ap) - hungary is caught in the whirlwind of inflation so vicious that many people will hardly accept national currency for payment, preferring to risk threats of life imprisonment for dealing in american gold seal dollars.

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in budapest where pengos and dollars alike are quickly spent on champagne, women and toshr entertainment pengos still are generally accepted, but in the country farmers take a dim view of the steadily falling currency and have returned to the medieval barter system -- for instance a suckling pig cost one donkey and one pound of lime costs three pounds of string.

at the same time the government announced that a new measure was forthcoming which would provide penalties up to life imprisonment plus confiscation of property and loss of civil rights for possessing or dealing in foreign currency.

this has been the only attempt in recent months to halt the rapidly soaring inflation and followed a premise made by premier ferenge nagy in the town of pecs last week to stabilize currency. this is expected to become a law within a few days.

however, the value of the pengo continued to fall and notes with denominations as high as 100,000,000 pengos are expected to be issued any day. a 10,000,000 pengo note was issued about a week ago. today the dollar is worth about 25,000,000 pengo. on march 22 it had a value of 10,000,000.

a hungarian financier told this correspondent that he estimated that the american dollar would be worth 100 billion pengo by june. this is a tremendous leap from pre-war days when a pengo was worth one fifth of a dollar.

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but at the same time the american dollar -- most highly prized possession in hungary -- is also falling off in value. one week ago one gold which of scrap sold for 90 cents now sells for one dollar and 35 cents. seven months ago a rolleflex camera sold for $35. last month they

sold for $90. today they sell -- when anyone is silly enough to pay -- for $130. the first americans in budapest bought handmade boots for $20. the same boots cost $60 today.

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and all other currency is worth even less. for instance the british pound sterling sells in the black market for about $2.20. there are hundreds of five pound notes floating around priced at four dollars each, but there are few if any buyers. nearly every average citizen in hungary thinks there is no real five pound not -- it is just something the germans thought up.

of course americans carrying british pounds may exchange them at the legal rate of little more than four dollars at an army finance office. but hungarians do not have access to the finance office and, when offered pounds only shrug and say: they are pretty but what good are they to me?

budapest is no longer a glorified five and ten it is imagined by some folks who write for baubles like diamonds and mink coats. but to the city dwelling hungarians, it is an exclusive emporium where everything costs too much.

clothing is almost impossible for the average hungarian, who earns about one dollar per month (extremely wealthy off individuals earn five), anybody with 10 dollars is not only rich, but is suspected of being a reactionary, that being a term applied generally to anybody with a clean shirt.

but the real hurt comes in the food markets. everything costs too much, but for simplicity's sake take eggs. last september when the pengo value was 1,780 to a dollar one egg cost 60 pengo. last month one egg was 60,000 pengo. last week it was 70,000 (today it is 350,000 pengo. take it over all, last week you could buy 25 eggs for one american dollar. today the dollar will buy 80 eggs. all other food is in the same proportion.

but in thecountry it is a different matter. most people grow their own food, and although there are government restrictions about what the farmer can kill and eat, the country folk manage to keep looking fat -- much fatter than the city dwellers.

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a week ago when the pengo was worth 18,000,000 to the dollar, five persons got ham, eggs and beer in the southwestern town of pecs for 12,000,000 pengo. the restaurant owner would have much preferred american cigarettes or a duck, or a pair of socks, or anything worth something, but he accepted what he considered worthless pengo.

yesterday at a farm near the town of vesszprem, about 100 miles southwest of budapest, a fairly well-to-do farmer told this reporter that he would not accept a pengo as a gift and said he did all his trading in barter. he served his visitors coffee(which he had purchased for two quarts of homemade apricot brandy in exchange for a pound of coffee). the coffee was not very good.

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: THIS IS THE THIRD OF FOUR ARTICLES ON ROMANIA.)

BY FRANK O'BRIEN

Gedmanp april 18

BUCHAREST, (BY MAIL)-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA HAS FALLEN ON POTENTIALLY RICH ROMANIA LIKE A STARVING MAN ON A LOADED BANQUET TABLE.

UNDER THE ARMISTICE TERMS, AS INTERPRETED BY RUSSIA, THE SOVIET UNION IS DRAINING OFF AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE VAST QUANTITIES OF

ROMANIAN OIL PRODUCTS, GRAIN, TIMBER, CLOTHING, FOOD AND FUEL.

LOOKING TOWARD THE FUTURE, RUSSIA ALSO HAS CONCLUDED WITH A COMMUNIST-DOMINATED GOVERNMENT WHICH SHE INSTALLED IN ROMANIA A TREATY OF ECONMIC COLLABORATION AIMED AT HARNESSING ROMANIA'S RESOURCES TO THE SOVIET GIANT.

MEANWHILE, ROMANIA IS FACED WITH SEVERE SHORTAGES OF PRACTICALLY ALL GOODS AND WITH INFLATION.

NEVERTHELESS, ROMANIA IS BETTER OFF THAN MOST FORMER BELLIGERENTS IN EUROPE, AND THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION POLICY, THUS FAR, HAS BEEN TEMPERED WITH MORE COMMON SENSE THAN WAS THE ROMANIAN-GERMAN POLICY IN THE DAYS THEY OCCUPIED VAST AREAS OF SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE NEITHER BURNED ROMANIAN VILLAGES NOR DESTROYED ROMANIAN FIELDS, AND NO REPORTS OF MASS EXECUTIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

YET ALL OF THESE THINGS HAPPENED IN RUSSIA WHEN THAT COUNTRY

WAS BEING OCCUPIED BY THE ROMANIANS AND GERMANS.

UNDER ROMANIA'S ARMISTICE WITH THE ALLIES, SHE MUST "HAND OVER AS TROPHIES OF WAR...ALL WAR MATERIAL OF GERMANY AND HER SATELITES LOCATED ON ROMANIAN TERRITORY," "MAKE REGULAR PAYMENTS IN ROMANIAN CURRENCY REQUIRED BY THE ALLIED (SOVIET) HIGH COMMAND" AND "IN CASE OF NEED ... INSURE THE USE ON ROMANIAN TERRITORY OF INDUSTRIAL AND TRANSPORTATION ENTERPRISES, MEANS OF COMMUNICATIONS, POWER STATIONS, PUBLIC UTILITIES, STORES OF FUEL, FUEL OIL, FOOD AND OTHER MATERIALS AND SERVICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS."

THE ARMISTICE ADDS THAT SINCE ROMANIA FINALLY JOINED THE ALLIES SHE WILL NOT BE REQUIRED TO PAY REPARATIONS IN FULL TO THE SOVIET, BUT MUST PAY TO THAT NATION $300,000,000 (U.S.) OVER SIX YEARS IN COMMODITIES AND MUST "RETURN TO THE SOVIET UNION IN COMPLETE GOOD ORDER ALL VALUABLES AND WAR MATERIALS REMOVED FROM ITS TERRITORIES." COMPENSATION FOR OTHER ALLIED STATES IS TO BE COMPUTED LATER.

AN ANNEX PRODIVES THAT ROMANIA WILL WITHDRAW AND REDEEM WITHOUT COST SOVIET OCCUPATION MONEY, AS DIRECTED.

ALTHOUGH THE ARMISTICE SPECIFIES THE CREATION OF AN ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION, WHICH WAS SET UP AFTER LONG DELAY, THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ARMICTICE HAS BEEN KEPT STRICTLY WITHIN SOVIET HANDS.

THIS HAS RESULTED IN RUSSIA GETTING TOP PRIORITY IN THE SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS; AND AS A RESULT OTHER ALLIED NATIONS MAY BE PENALIZED WHEN THEIR CLAIMS ARE CONSIDERED.

THIS IS PARTICULARLY TRUE IN THE CASE OF PETROLEUM. APPROXIMATELY 80 PER CENT OF THIS COUNTRY'S OIL INDUSTRIES WERE OWNED BY BRITISH, AMERICAN, AND OTHER COUNTRIES PRIOR TO THE WAR. YET RUSSIA IS RECEIVING VAST REPARATIONS IN OIL.

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THE RUSSIANS HAVE TAKEN AS WAR TROPHIES ONE OIL COMPANY WHICH WAS 99 PER CENT FRENCH-OWNED, ONE WHICH WAS 30 PERCENT FRENCH-OWNED, AND ONE WHICH WAS PREDOMINENTLY BELGIUM-OWNED. THESE THREE COMPANIES FELL INTO GERMAN HANDS DURING THE WAR, BUT THE ORIGINAL OWNERS CLAIM THEY WERE SOLD TO THE GERMANS UNDER PRESSURE AND CANNOT BE

CONSIDERED WAR BOOTY.

THE SOVIETS, LOOKING TO THE FUTURE, HAVE ORGANIZED A RUSSIAN-ROMANIAN OIL COMPANY AND HAVE CONTRIBUTED, AS THEIR SHARE OF THE [illegible] ASSETS, SHARES OF STOCK IN THE THREE COMPANIES [illegible] THEY HAVE SEIZED.

British-American and Dutch property, representing the major part of the oil industry, has been left in these hands, but under the armistice they must produce for reparations, and no private firm may contribute less than production costs and 9 per cent-American-owned firm had by last October lost 5,000,000,000 lei.

Other foreign and domestic oil companies are in the same situation, while allied stockholders are paying part of Romania reparations [illegible] to be $4,250,000 yearly. The firms also complain that they are taking up their losses are not permitted to explore and the damage must be borne by them.

The situation has been fully and often brought to the Russians' attention [illegible] but following [illegible] the Russians have refused [illegible] the [illegible] company, [illegible] the order also seems to be that all Romanian [illegible] the [illegible] reparations [illegible] to pay the [illegible] the [illegible] is viewed like a corrosive acid on the Romanian economy, eating at

soviet troops also means the inevitable direct seizure of property. the romanian official gazette said that ten months of armistice expenditures, through june, 1945, amounted to $7,840,000,000 worth of the economy effort. st.to expenses were some 500,000,000 lei, about $2,630,000; the russians did attempt an easing of requisitioning last december, but it now is done in the name of the romanian army.

one result has been increase of the national bank issue to 309,500,000,000 lei, almost four times the circulation at armistice-time in september, 1944.

demands also are heavy on the railroads, now at 84 per cent of the 1938 level, and communications, leaving little of both for internal use.

but the greatest effort is in the oil fields, whereby romania must pay half the reparations, at an annual rate of $25,000,000 for six years.

the armistice works like an acid in another respect - it must soon piss out. russia has already looked beyond the peace treaties due in may. a year ago she drew

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rumania into a "ruble area" treaty of economic collaboration, with effects similar to the old British "sterling area," under it rumania would conceivably sell only for soviet rubles, forcing her to buy from russia and permitting russia to use her credits abroad. but the plan is primarily to get finished goods into a russia that needs them badly. it also calls for direct barter.

in return for finished goods, rumania will get "reconstruction and increase of production possibles," through exchange of advice and materials in agriculture, industry, transport and banking. companies with mixed money and direction have been formed -- sovrombunsport, sovrompetrol, sovrombanc, sovromlemn(wood) and tarv(all cars) (air transport), neither american nor british allied control commission members knew of the negotiations the agreement until it was signed.

the russians seem also to be taking over the insurance companies, formerly mainly swiss-owned, as a source [illegible]

meanwhile, the groza, communist-controlled government has not succeeded in righting the country economically. its land reform last spring, for one thing, created confusion right at sowing time and limited the harvest. but since then it directed fall and spring (1946) plantings, and the communists have begun to supply food and clothing to about one-third of the workers.

rumania is the cinderella country of the war, risen [illegible] glittering in prospects from the ash-heaps of europe's most destructive war, and the glittering most family, a wealthy prospective spouse, in the soviet eyes.

[illegible] 10th times

Editor Number Four

End advance for Thursday PMs April 18. Sent

--DASH--

MOSCOW, APRIL 17-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN IZVESTIA PREDICTED TODAY THAT RUSSIA'S NEW FIVE-YEAR PLAN WOULD SEE A GREAT EXPANSION OF HER MERCHANT MARINE WITH A RESULTING DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

THE PAPER SAID EDITORIALLY THAT RUSSIA WAS POTENTIALLY A GREAT SEA POWER AND FORESAW THAT ENORMOUS TONNAGES WOULD BE SHIPPED FROM BLACK SEA PORTS TO THE FAR EAST AND INTO THE BALTIC.

--DASH--

NIGHT LEAD MANCHURIAN

PEIPING, APRIL 17 (AP)-CHINESE COMMUNISTS FOUGHT TOWARD THE FORTIFIED HEART OF CHANGCHUN TODAY AFTER SEIZING THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL'S RAILWAY STATION AND BEATING BACK A HOPELESSLY OUTNUMBERED GOVERNMENT GARRISON CUT OFF FROM AIR OR RAIL REINFORCEMENT.

AS CHINESE BATTLED CHINESE FROM THE STREETS, OFFICE BUILDINGS, AND ROOFTOPS IN CHANGCHUN, GENERAL MARSHALL ARRIVED IN PEIPING BY PLANE FROM TOKYO FOR A SUPREME EFFORT TO CHECK THE SPREADING FLAMES OF CIVIL WAR.

(CHINESE OFFICIALS IN CHUNGKING SPECULATED HE CARRIED A STERN DEMAND BY THE UNITED STATES FOR AN IMMEDIATE TRUCE IN MANCHURIA.)

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT TOM MASTERSON, CAUGHT IN THE CROSS-

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FIRE IN CHANGCHUN, RADIOED AN ACCOUNT OF THE CONFLICT IN WHICH 4,000 CHINESE GOVERNMENT TROOPS, BOLSTERED BY 3,000 LOCAL RECRUITS, BATTLED 40,000 COMMUNIST ATTACKERS.

A COMMUNIST COLUMN, WHICH STRUCK THE CITY FROM THE NORTHWEST, MOUNTED MACHINEGUNS AND MORTARS ON ROOFTOPS AND CAPTURED CHANGCHUN'S ONLY RAILWAY STATION IN A NIGHT-LONG BATTLE.

FROM THIS POSITION, THE COMMUNISTS COULD LOOK SOUTHEAST A MILE AND A HALF DOWN THE BROAD MAIN THOROUGHFARE TO THE GREAT PLAZA WHERE M J.GEN.CHEN CHIA-CHEN, COMMANDER OF THE GOVERNMENT GARRISON, WAS DUG IN BEHIND SANDBAGGED EMPLACEMENTS.

THE FALL OF THE RAILWAY STATION FURTHER ISOLATED THE GOVERNMENT DEFENDERS, WHO ALREADY HAD SEEN THE THREE OUTLYING AIRFIELDS DROP SWIFTLY INTO COMMUNIST HANDS IN SUNDAY'S OPENING ASSAULT.

OTHER COMMUNIST COLUMNS WERE ATTACKING FROM THE NORTH AND SOUTH. SOME OBSERVERS IN PEIPING EXPRESSED DOUBT THE GARRISON COULD HOLD OUT FOR THE ESTIMATED SEVEN DAYS IT WILL TAKE THE U.S.-ARMED CHINESE FIRST ARMY TO FIGHT UP THE LAST 60 MILES FROM THE SOUTH.

THE FLANKS OF THE GOVERNMENT GARRISON WERE STRONGLY PROTECTED, HOWEVER, BY MODERN FIVE AND SIX-STORY OFFICE BUILDINGS BUILT BY THE JAPANESE ALONG THE EIGHT STREETS FANNING OUT FROM THE PLAZA.

PREVIOUS DISPATCHES HAD INDICATED GOVERNMENT TROOPS WERE RUNNING LOW ON AMMUNITION, ALTHOUGH THEY YET HAD PLENTY TO EAT.

MASTERSON SAID THE CITY'S MAIN HOTEL, THE YAMATO--ONLY 100 YARDS EAST OF THE RAILWAY STATION ACROSS A PLAZA--WAS CUT OFF BY TELEPHONE FROM THE REST OF THE CITY.

IN THE HOTEL WERE MAJ.ROBERT B.RIGGS, CHICAGO, ASSISTANT U.S. MILITARY ATTACHE, AND A STAFF OF FOUR. MASTERSON REPORTED THAT THE LAST WORD FROM RIGGS WAS THAT A BULLET HAD WHIZZED THROUGH HIS ROOM.

MASTERSON SAID BULLETS ALSO WERE PLOWING INTO THE SIDES OF THE MAYOR'S HOME, WHERE HE AND FOUR OTHER U.S.CORRESPONDENTS WERE BILLETED.

GENERAL MARSHALL, BEARING CHINA'S HOPES FOR PEACE, FLEW TO PEIPING DIRECT FROM TOKYO, WHERE HE HAD CONFERRED WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR. WITH THE GENERAL WAS MRS.MARSHALL AND MRS.HENRY A.BYROADE, WIFE OF BRIG.GEN.BYROADE, DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS OF EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS, AND THE BYROADE'S YOUNG SONS.

THE SPECIAL U.S.ENVOY HAD WAITING FOR HIM A FIRST-HAND REPORT ON THE GRAVE MANCHURIAN SITUATION PREPARED BY LT.GEN.ALVAN C. GILLEM JR., A U.S.FIRST ARMY VETERAN AND EXPERT ON ARMORED WARFARE, WHOM MARSHALL LEFT IN CHARGE WHILE BACK IN WASHINGTON.

GILLEM, WHO HAD BEEN SENT TO CHINA PRIMARILY TO REORGANIZE CHINA'S ARMY, HAD BEEN GRAPPLING WITH A TOUGH POLITICAL SITUATION IN WHICH BOTH GOCERNMENT AND COMMUNISTS HAD STIFFENED THEIR POSITIONS.

THE POINTS ON WHICH THE RIVALS APPARENTLY HAD AGREED WHEN MARSHALL LEFT FOR WASHINGTON MARCH 11, PARTICULARLY THE SENDING OF TRUCE TEAMS TO MANCHURIA, STILL ELUDED COMPROMISE. TEAMS HAD BEEN SENT OUT, BUT WITH BADLY WEAKENED AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT VHEN.CHIN TEH-CHUN AND COMMUNIST GEN.CHEN SHIH-CHUN, WHO ACCOMPANIED GILLEM ON A FACT-FINCING VISIT TO MANCHURIA, RETURNED TO CHUNGKING--INDICATING LITTLE PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE TOWARD PEACE.

MARSHALL AND GILLEM WILL FOLLOW TOMORROW, ACCORDING TO PRESENT PLANS, FOR FULL-DRESS DISCUSSIONS WITH HIGHEST-RANKING GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST OFFICIALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT HAROLD K.MILKS SAID FROM CHUNGKING MANY CHINESE LEADERS PREDICTED MARSHALL WAS BRINGING BACK A TERN U.S.DEMAND FOR AN IMMEDIATEE CEASE FIRE PACT IN MANCHURIA.

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(THEY SPECULATED THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD SAY THAT IF CHINA EXPECTED HELP IT MUST NOT STOP FIGHTING BUT ALSO REACH A COMPROMISE IN THE POLITICAL DISPUTE BETWEEN THE KUOMINTANG AND COMMUNISTS. SOME CHUNGKING OBSERVERS FELT THE ERUPTION OF FIGHTING MIGHT DEEPLY AFFECT U.S.POLICY OF CO-OPERATION TOWARD BOTH FACTIONS.)

GG3PCS NM

PMS BUDGET

MANCHURIAN (320) (SUBS FOR CHUNGKING)

PEIPING,APRIL 17-(AP)-ALL CHINA AWAITED TODAY THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL MARSHALL, FLYING BACK FROM AMERICA TO RESUME HIS LABORS FOR PEACE--WHILE TORN COMMUNICATIONS BLACKED OUT THE FATE OF EMBATTLED CHANGCHUN, MANCHURIAN CAPITAL.

MARSHALL WAS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN MIDAFTERNOON FROM TOKYO, WHERE HE CONFERRED YESTERDAY WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR.

CHINESE COMMUNIST TROOPS STREAMED THROUGH CHANGCHUN'S BROKEN DEFENSES AS EARLY AS MONDAY, OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT NEWS DISPATCHES SAID. THE SMALL DEFENSE FORCE, COMPLETELY ENCIRCLED AND BEYOND QUICK REACH OF REINFORCEMENTS, PRESUMABLY WAS DRIVEN SPEEDILY BACK TO THE SAND-BAGGED HEART OF THE CITY.

LT.GEN.ALVAN C.GILLEM,JR., WHO SOUGHT IN MARSHALL'S ABSENCE TO HALT THE MANCHURIAN STRIFE, MEANWHILE CONFESSED FAILURE. "WE HAVE NOT YET SUCCEEDED," HE TOLD BOTH FACTIONS BLUNTLY IN A BANQUET-TABLE PEACE MEETING IN MUKDEN.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES IN CHUNGKING ESTIMATED IT WOULD TAKE A WEEK FOR STRONG NATIONAL FORCES NOW IN THE SZEPINGKAI AREA, 60 MILES SOUTH OF CHANGCHUN, TO REACH THE CAPITAL.

ISOLATED WITH CHANGCHUN'S OVERWHELMINGLY OUTNUMBERED GARRISON WAS ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT TOM MASTERSON, UNHEARD FROM SINCE MONDAY, WHEN HE REPORTED THE BEGINNING OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST ONSLAUGHT THE PRECEDING DAY. ALSO ISOLATED THERE WERE FOUR OTHER AMERICAN CORRESPONBENTS AND MAJ.ROBERT RIGG, CHICAGO, U.S. ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHE, AND A STAFF OF FOUR.

BY MONDAY, THE ATTACKING COLUMNS HAD SLASHED INTO THE CITY "FROM SEVERAL DIRECTIONS," GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES REPORTED.

MUKDEN OFFICIALS SAID THEY WERE ATTEMPTING TO ARRANGE FOR REMOVAL OF THE CORRESPONDENTS--ONE A WOMAN--BY A NEUTRAL PLANE.

THERE EVIDENTLY WAS NO WAY IN WHICH THE CORRESPONDENTS COULD TRANSMIT FROM CHANGCHUN FURTHER NEWS OF THE BATTLE, OR WHETHER IT HAD TERMINATED IN CAPTURE OF THE CITY.

WITH MASTERSON WERE GEORGE WELLER, CHICAGO DAILY NEWS; HENRY R. LIEBERMAN, NEW YORK TIMES; REYNOLDS PACKARD, UNITED PRESS, AND CHARLOTTE EBENER, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.

AN OFFICIAL DISPATCH RECEIVED IN CHUNGKING TODAY FROM MUKDEN REPORTED THAT COMMUNISTS HAD SEIZED AN AMERICAN LIAISON PLANE AT CHANGCHUN AIRFIELD. PRESUMABLY, IT WAS THE TWO-SEATED CRAFT IN WHICH RIGG HAD FLOWN THERE AND THE SEIZURE OF WHICH PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN REPORTED.

DS314APS

CHUNGKING--FIRST ADD PRECEDE PEIPING (MANCHURIAN)
XXX NATIONALIST GARRISON.
(THE COMMUNISTS' YENAN RADIO TODAY REPORTED THE 87TH DIVISION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FIRST ARMY HAD BEEN "ENTIRELY ANNIHILATED" IN A BATTLE MONDAY AGAINST COMMUNIST FORCES DEFENDING STRATEGIC PANHSICHENG, 20 MILES WEST OF SZEPINGHAI. IT IS FROM SZEPINGHAI THAT GOVERNMENT FORCES ARE SEEKING TO AID CHANGCHUN. THE BROADCAST WAS MONITORED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AT MANILA).

EW950PCS

ADD MARSHALL XXX YESTERDAY

THE OFFICIAL CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY REPORTED YESTERDAY FROM CHANGCHUN THAT THE CAPITAL WAS BEING SHELLED AND THAT HEADQUARTERS OF THE 14TH AIRFORCE, DIRECTLY ACROSS FROM CHINESE GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS THERE, WAS DESTROYED BY DIRECT HITS.

MARSHALL WAS SCHEDULED TO CONFER HERE WITH HIS SUBSTITUTE ON THE SINO-AMERICAN PEACE-SEEKING COMMITTEE OF THREE, LT.GEN.ALVAN C.GILLEM,JR., AND WITH WALTER S.ROBERTSON, U.S. MINISTER TO CHINA.

AFTER CONFERENCES AT THE SINO-AMERICAN TRUCE HEADQUARTERS IN PEIPING, MARSHALL AND GILLEM ARE SCHEDULED TO FLY TOMORROW TO CHUNGKING, TO CONFER WITH THE GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THREE.

THE LATTER TWO MEMBERS FLEW TO CHUNGKING TODAY WITHOUT AWAITING MARSHALL'S ARRIVAL HERE.

(EDITORS:--THE FOLLOWING FRAGMENTARY DISPATCH WAS RECEIVED TONIGHT FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT TOM MASTERSON, CUT OFF WITH FOUR OTHER AMERICAN REPORTERS IN BESIEGED CHANGCHUN, MANCHURIA.)

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BY TOM MASTERSON.

CHANGCHUN, MANCHURIA, APRIL 17-(AP)-CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES CAPTURED THE SOVIET-MANAGED YAMOTO HOTEL TODAY AS THEY PUSHED BACK CHINESE GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN THIS EMBATTLED CAPITAL CITY OF MANCHURIA.

THERE WAS NO WORD OF MAJ. ROBERT B. RIGG OF CHICAGO, ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHE, OR HIS PILOT, M/SGT. CLAYTON POND OF PORTLAND, ORE., WHO HAD BEEN STAYING IN THE HOTEL. TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS WERE BROKEN.

THE HOTEL IS ACROSS THE STREET FROM CHANGCHUN'S RAILROAD STATION, CAPTURED EARLIER, AND ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM THE SAND-BAGGED CENTER OF THE CITY.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AIRFORCE CONTINUED TO DROP AMMUNITION TO THE SMALL NATIONALIST GARRISON.

NF1042PPS NM

SHANGHAI,APRIL 17-(AP)-THE AMERICAN CONSULATE HERE REFERRED TO AUTHORITIES IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY A PROTEST BY THE CREW OF THE ISTHMIAN FREIGHTER HOLMES THAT THE SKIPPER VIOLATED SEAMEN'S LAWS BY FAILING TO MAINTAIN ADEQUATE SEA WATCHES COMING INTO SHANGHAI.

THE CONSULATE TOOK ACTION ON ONE PHASE OF THE CREW'S FIVE-POINT PROTEST, ORDERING THE COMPANY TO REMEDY THE ALLEGED UNSEAWORTHINESS OF LIFEBOATS.

BY ROY ROBERTS

SEOUL, THURSDAY, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE U.S.-SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION, STRUGGLING WITH THE SLOW TASK OF ESTABLISHING A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO UNIFY KOREA, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT WOULD CONSULT ONLY WITH "TRULY DEMOCRATIC" KOREAN GROUPS.

THE COMMISSION ALSO OUTLINED PROMPT PRELIMINARY STEPS TO BE TAKEN BY THREE COMMISSION SUBCOMMITTEES LEADING TOWARD UNIFICATION.

KOREAN PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS TO BE CONSULTED MUST BE "TRULY DEMOCRATIC IN THEIR AIMS AND METHODS," AND MUST AGREE TO UPHOLD TERMS SET UP BY THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS AT MOSCOW LAST DECEMBER, A JOINT COMMUNIQUE REPORTED. THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE PROPOSED AN ALLIED TRUSTEESHIP OVER KOREA FOR NOT TO EXCEED FIVE YEARS.

30.24-2351

THE COMMISSION DECIDED ON CONDITIONS OF CONSULTATION WITH KOREAN PARTIES AFTER "THOROUGH INVESTIGATION OF THE POINT OF VIEW OF SOVIET AND U.S. DELEGATIONS."

PROCEDURE FOR CONFERENCES IS BEING WORKED OUT BY ONE JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE, A SECOND WILL PREPARE A TENTATIVE CHARTER COVERING THE STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION OF A PROVISIONAL KOREAN GOVERNMENT--UNDER WHICH, PRESUMABLY, THE COUNTRY CAN BE UNIFIED. IT NOW IS SPLIT IN HALF, WITH RUSSIANS CONTROLLING NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL, AMERICANS THE SOUTH.

A THIRD SUBCOMMITTEE WILL "WORK OUT THE POLITICAL PLATFORM AND OTHER APPROPRIATE MEASURES FOR THE FUTURE PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT."

JQ1107PCS

SEOUL, THURSDAY, APRIL 18-(AP)-SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY TONS OF SEED POTATOES ARE EXPECTED FROM THE UNITED STATES BY MAY 1 TO COMBAT A POSSIBLE FOOD SHORTAGE NEXT WINTER. CAPT. THEODORE R.GARDNER, OF CHATHAM, N.J., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SAID THE POTATOES SHOULD PRODUCE A CROP FOR KOREA WITHIN 60 TO 90 DAYS.

JQ1021PCS

BY RUSSEL. BRINES

TOKYO, APRIL 17-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR SHARPLY REMINDED THE FOUR-POWER ALLIED COUNCIL TODAY THAT ITS JOB IS "EXCLUSIVELY ADVISORY AND CONSULTATIVE" AND DOES NOT INVOLVE REVIEW OF HIS PAST ACTIONS IN ADMINISTERING JAPAN.

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THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S STATEMENT, INCORPORATED IN A WRITTEN REPLY TO RUSSIAN "SUGGESTIONS," WAS PRECEDED BY AN IMPASSIONED DEFENSE OF OCCUPATION POLICIES BY MACARTHUR'S MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICER, BRIG.GEN.COURTNEY WHITNEY.

WHITNEY TOLD THE COUNCIL THAT THE RESULTS OF LAST WEEK'S GENERAL ELECTION SHOWED "DEMOCRACY ON THE MARCH" IN JAPAN. HE VEHEMENTLY ASSERTED THAT RUSSIA'S QUESTIONING OF ALLIED OCCUPATION POLICY, "WHETHER IN GOOD FAITH OR NOT. . . IS A WARNING THAT SUCCESS OF THE OCCUPATION IS THREATENED."

THE UPSHOT WAS A SOFT ANSWER FROM THE RUSSIAN MEMBER, LT.GEN. KUZMA DEREVYANKO, DISCLAIMING ANY DESIRE TO COMPLICATE THE OCCUPATION TASK.

"NOT A WORD ON OUR PART," SAID DEREVYANKO, COULD BE REGARDED AS "A THREAT TO THE SUCCESS OF THE OCCUPATION." HE ADDED:

"I HAVE NO DOUBT THAT THERE IS SOME SUCCESS IN THE PROGRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF JAPAN."

THE RUSSIAN EXPLAINED THAT HE HAD ASKED ABOUT THE EXTENT TO WHICH MACARTHUR'S JAN. 4 POLITICAL PURGE DIRECTIVE WAS BEING CARRIED OUT, AND THOUGHT THAT THE NATURE OF MACARTHUR'S AND WHITNEY'S REPLIES SHOWED "THERE HAS BEEN SOME MISUNDERSTANDING."

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DEREVYANKO'S CONCILIATORY STATEMENT EASED THE TENSION OF AN SESSION DOMINATED BY MACARTHUR'S WRITTEN REMARKS, AND A TWO AND ONE-HALF HOUR SPEECH BY WHITNEY DESCRIBED BY SOME OBSERVERS AS A "FILIBUSTER."

MACARTHUR'S WRITTEN STATEMENT, REPLYING TO FOUR "SUGGESTIONS" MADE APRIL 5 BY THE COUNCIL'S RUSSIAN MEMBER, REJECTED REQUESTS FOR A WEEK'S ADVANCE NOTICE OF HIS DIRECTIVES TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND 10 DAYS ADVANCE NOTICE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MEASURES.

THE SUPREME COMMANDER SAID HE WOULD LET THE COUNCIL HAVE DRAFTS OF HIS DIRECTIVES 48 HOURS PRIOR TO ISSUANCE, AND SUGGESTED THAT COUNCIL MEMBERS READ THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE TO KEEP ABREAST OF THE GOVERNMENT'S DOINGS.

HE ADDED THIS SHARP REMINDER:

"THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE COUNCIL BEING EXCLUSIVELY ADVISORY AND CONSULTATIVE, IT DOES NOT INVOLVE A REVIEW OF ACTION HERETOFORE TAKEN IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAPAN, NOR WILL THE SUPREME COMMANDER BURDEN IT WITH MATTER CONCERNING PAST ISSUES."

DURING THE QUESTIONING OF WHITNEY BY COUNCIL MEMBERS THE STATUS OF LIBERAL PARTY LEADER ICHIRO HATOYAMA AND OTHER OFFICE-HOLDERS CAME IN FOR COMMENT.

REPLYING TO A QUESTION OF DEREVYANKO, WHITNEY SAID THERE STILL WERE SOME JAPANESE IN OFFICE WHO WILL COME UNDER MACARTHUR'S PURGE DIRECTIVE. HE SAID SUCH PERSONS REMAIN FOR TECHNICAL REASONS, AND

EXPLAINED THAT THE PURGE IS BEING CONDUCTED ON A TIMETABLE WHICH CONTEMPLATES REMOVAL OF ALL UNDESIRABLES BY JUNE.

THE CHINESE MEMBER, GENERAL CHU, ASKED SPECIFICALLY IF HATOYAMA, WHO HOPES TO FORM A COALITION BLOC TO CONTROL JAPAN'S NEW DIET, WAS AMONG THESE UNDESIRABLES.

"I UNDERSTAND HIS CASE IS ONE OF THOSE BEING INVESTIGATED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT," WHITNEY REPLIED.

JQ521PCS NM

TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE TOKYO PRESS SET UP A UNANIMOUS CLAMOR FOR THE RESIGNATION OF THE SHIDEHARA CABINET TODAY AS THE 72-YEAR-OLD PREMIER SET ASIDE A LIFETIME DETERMINATION TO REMAIN ALOOF FROM ALL PARTY TIES. HE JOINED THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY IN A MOVE TO STAY IN POWER.

HIS STRATEGY, OBSERVERS SAID, IS TO BECOME PRESIDENT OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY, WHICH FINISHED SECOND TO THE SO-CALLED LIBERAL PARTY IN LAST WEEK'S ELECTION, AND THEN TRY TO PICK UP ENOUGH INDEPENDENTS AND CONSERVATIVES TO SUPPORT HIS GOVERNMENT.

THE INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPER ASAHI CRITICIZED SHIDEHARA'S ACTION, DECLARING HIS GOVERNMENT HAD NO FOUNDATION IN THE POPULAR MASSES.

MAINICHI SAID EDITORIALLY THAT THE SHIDEHARA CABINET "IS A TRAITOR TO DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT AND AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE."

JIJI SHIMPO SAID SHIDEHARA'S ACTIONS WERE "AGAINST THE WILL OF

JIJI SHIMPO SAID SHIDEHARA'S ACTIONS WERE "AGAINST THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE."

ICHIRO HATOYAMA, LIBERAL PARTY PRESIDENT WHO ASPIRES TO BE PREMIER, CAME UNDER JAPANESE GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION. IT WAS ALLEGED THAT WHEN HE FILEDFOR THE DIET, HATOYAMA FAILED TO LIST AMONG HIS BOOKS HIS CONTROVERSIAL "THE FACE OF THE WORLD," IN WHICH HE COMPARED THE NAZI SPIRIT WITH JAPANESE BUSHIDO. FAILURE TO LIST WRITINGS CARRIES A POSSIBLE PRISON TERM OF UP TO ONE YEAR.

JQ1124PCS NM

BY DUANE HENNESSY

TOKYO,APRIL 17-(AP)-JAPAN IS PUSHING PRODUCTION OF THE THINGS IT CAN TRADE SO IT CAN PAY FOR THE FOOD ITS MILLIONS WILL NEED.

BICYCLES, CAMERAS AND TEA ARE AMONG THE ITEMS JAPAN WANTS TO EXPORT, BUT MOST STRESS IS BEING PUT ON SILK, WHICH BEFORE THE WAR BROUGHT 60 PERCENT OF JAPAN'S RETURN FROM EXPORTS. NOW THE NATION EXPECTS TO BE ABLE TO SHIP AN AVERAGE OF 10,000 BALES TO THE UNITED STATES EACH MONTH, STARTING IN MAY. IN MARCH, 2,600 BALES WERE SHIPPED, AND 8,300 BALES WILL BE EXPORTED THIS MONTH.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF TEA IS EXPECTED TO AMOUNT TO 62,500,000 POUNDS. TEN PERCENT WILL BE SHIPPED ABROAD, TOGETHER WITH STOCKS ALREADY HELD BY THE GOVERNMENT.

CANNED FISH AND FRUITS ALSO WILL BE EXPORTED, AS JAPAN FEELS THE NEED FOR THE MORE STAPLE FOODS THEY WILL BRING. FIFTEEN THOUSAND CASES OF CANNED FISH AND FRUITS ARE READY FOR EXPORT. THE JAPANESE HOPE TO TURN OUT 1,800,000 CASES THIS YEAR, WITH 500,000 TO BE SHIPPED ABROAD.

BICYCLE PRODUCTION IS LAGGING BECAUSE OF A SHORTAGE OF STEEL. ALTHOUGH THE GOVERNMENT GOAL IS TO SHIP 50,000 TO OTHER COUNTRIES DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THIS YEAR AND TWICE THAT IN THE LAST HALF, ONLY 10,000 ACTUALLY WERE PRODUCED IN THE FIRST QUARTER. PRODUCTION CAPACITY HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AT 1,800,000 ANNUALLY.

FIRST SHIPMENTS OF GLASSWARE ARE SET FOR AUGUST UNDER A PRODUCTION SCHEDULE WHICH CALLS FOR 50,000 DOZEN GLASSES DURING THE NEXT TWO MONTHS. NINETY-ONE THOUSAND CAMERAS ARE EXPECTED TO BE MADE IN THE LAST EIGHT MONTHS OF THIS YEAR, 40,000 FOR EXPORT AND THE REMAINDER FOR SALE TO OCCUPATION FORCES.

THE WATCH PROGRAM CALLS FOR 150,000 THIS YEAR, WITH EXPORTS TAKING 37,500.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 18-(AP)-LIQUIDATION OF THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL CONTROL ASSOCIATION, ESTABLISHED IN 1942 TO COORDINATE JAPAN'S WARTIME FINANCES WITH ITS ECONOMY, WAS APPROVED TODAY BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS.

THE BANK OF JAPAN CONTROLLED THE ASSOCIATION, WHICH WAS COMPOSED OF MEMBER BANKS AND FINANCIAL, INSURANCE AND COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

MEMBERS WERE ASSESSED AND LIQUIDATION WILL BE ON THE BASIS OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS. ASSETS ON MARCH 1 TOTALED 1,000,000 YEN, (MORE THAN $66,000), LIABILITIES 76,000 YEN, (MORE THAN $5,000).

JQ1023PC

TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 18-(AP)-SEVEN JAPANESE WERE CONVICTED TODAY OF ILLEGAL CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS WITH AMERICAN ARMY MEN AND FINED A TOTAL OF 75,000 YEN. FOUR WERE SENTENCED TO PRISON TERMS OF UP TO ONE YEAR.

MAJ.J.W.CANNEY (2 CRAWFORD ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.), JUDGE OF THE PROVOST COURT FOR THE TRIAL OF JAPANESE ON OFFENSES AGAINST THE OCCUPATION FORCES, SENTENCED THE JAPANESE.

ALSO CONFISCATED FROM THE DEFENDANTS WERE $5,000 IN AMERICAN CURRENCY AND 10,000 PESOS IN PHILIPPINES CURRENCY.

THE SEVEN JAPANESE DEFENDANTS, WITH ANOTHER WHO DIED WHILE AWAITING TRIAL, CONSPIRED WITH THE AMERICANS TO SECURE AMERICAN AND PHILIPPINE CURRENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR YEN AT HUGE PROFITS TO THE AMERICANS, CANNEY EXPLAINED. HE SAID MOST OF THE JAPANESE CONVICTED WERE TOKYO BUSINESSMEN.

JQ1021PCS

TOKYO,APRIL 17-(AP)-SUNRISE SERVICES WILL HIGHLIGHT THE FIRST EASTER FOR OCCUPATION TROOPS IN THE LAND OF THE RISING SUN.

A CHOIR OF OCCUPATION PERSONNEL AND THE JAPANESE CHRISTIAN BRETHREN CHOIR WILL SING SELECTIONS BY KOPOLYOFF AND HANDEL AT SERVICES AT MEIJI BOWL HERE. ANOTHER SUNRISE SERVICE WILL BE HELD IN THE YOKOHAMA BALL PARK.

GOOD FRIDAY SERVICES FOR CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS, AND MASSES AND PROTESTANT SERVICES ON EASTER ALSO ARE SCHEDULED.

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DS55PAPS

A90FX Also MACARTHURxxx AGENDA

AFTER THE MEETING ADJOURNED, THE COUNCIL RELEASED THE TEXT OF THE AGENDA QUESTION SUBMITTED BY THE RUSSIANS. THAT PRESUMABLY WAS THE BASIS FOR WHITNEY'S OBVIOUS RESENTMENT AT WHAT HE CONSTRUED AS A CHALLENGE TO MACARTHUR'S CONDUCT OF THE OCCUPATION. IT WAS:

"ACCORDING TO AVAILABLE INFORMATION, UNDESIRABLE PERSONS, FALLING UNDER THE DIRECTIVE DATED JAN.4, IN MANY CASES HAVE NOT YET BEEN REMOVED FROM LEADING POSITIONS THEY OCCUPY. SINCE THIS FACT ENDANGERS THE NORMAL PROGRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF JAPAN AND MAY NEGATIVELY AFFECT LOYAL REALIZATION BY THE JAPANESE AUTHORITIES OF ALL DIRECTIVE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, IN GENERAL, IT IS DESIRABLE THAT THE ALLIED COUNCIL BE INFORMED ON THIS MATTER AS FULLY AS POSSIBLE BY THE APPROPRIATE REPRESENTATIVE OF GENERAL HEAD-

30.24-2353

QUARTERS."
ACTUAL TEXTS OF QUESTIONS ARE HELD CONFIDENTIAL UNTIL EACH IS DISCUSSED BEFORE THE COUNCIL. THE PRESS IS BEING PROVIDED ONLY WITH A BRIEF SUMMARY.
DS523APS

BUENOS AIRES, APRIL 17-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT ISSUED A DECREE TODAY GRANTING WHEAT GROWERS A SUBSIDY OF FIVE PESOS PER 220 POUNDS AND CREATING A FUND OF 125,000,000 PESOS ($31,000,000) TO PAY SUBSIDIES TO HOLD DOWN THE DOMESTIC PRICE OF FLOUR.
THE MOVE WAS INTERPRETED AS THE GOVERNMENT'S ANSWER TO THE PROBLEM

THE MOVE WAS INTERPRETED AS THE GOVERNMENT'S ANSWER TO THE PROBLEM OF BRINGING TO MARKET GRAIN WHICH HAD BEEN WITHHELD IN THE HOPES OF HIGHER PRICES. THE ACTION WAS TAKEN AFTER THE CLOSE OF TODAY'S GRAIN EXCHANGE.
GUARANTEEING MILLERS CHEAP WHEAT TO PREVENT A RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD, THE DECREE LIMITED MILLERS' PURCHASES FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION TO AMOUNTS BOUGHT LAST YEAR AND OBLIGED THEM TO DEAL WITH THE OFFICIAL FARM PRODUCTION CONTROL BOARD AND NOT TO BUY IN THE FREE MARKET.
ALTHOUGH PRODUCERS NOW WILL COLLECT 20 PESOS PER 220 POUNDS FOR WHEAT DELIVERED TO BUENOS AIRES DOCKS, THE OFFICIAL FIXED PRICE WILL REMAIN 15 PESOS.
ALL WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR EXPORTATION MUST BE MADE FROM GRAIN ACQUIRED FROM THE FARM BOARD. THE BOARD, ON THE OTHER HAND, WILL SELL WHEAT FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION TO MILLERS AT 12 PESOS.
FOREIGN MINISTER JUAN COOKE SAID LAST SATURDAY THAT THAT ARGENTINA WOULD PUT AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE UNRRA WHEAT POOL BEFORE MAY 31 THE REMAINING 120,000 TONS OF HER 150,000-TON DONATION TO HELP FEED THE HUNGRY PEOPLE OF THE WORLD.
DA1235AES

GUAM, APRIL 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JAPANESE NAVY COMMANDER HIKARU CHO WAS ACQUITTED TODAY BY A U.S. MILITARY COMMISSION OF CHARGES OF BEHEADING AN AMERICAN ON WAKE ISLAND IN 1942.
CAPT.SUSUMI KAWASAKI, CHO'S COMMANDING OFFICER, AND LT. KIROKU HORIE WERE CONVICTED ON SEPARATE MURDER COUNTS INVOLVING EXECUTIONS ON WAKE. BOTH WILL BE SENTENCED TOMORROW. THE COURT-ROOM WAS A JAMMED QUONSET HUT.
CHO, WHO WILL BE RETURNED TO TOKYO, WHERE HE ORIGINALLY WAS ARRESTED, WAS CLEARED BY THE TESTIMONY OF KAWASAKI, WHO ASSERTED CHO PLAYED NO ACTIVE PART IN BEHEADING ONE AMERICAN AND "WAS PRESENT AT THE EXECUTION ONLY AS A SPECTATOR." THE COMMISSION FOUND KAWASAKI GUILTY AS THE OFFICER WHO ORDERED THE BEHEADING.
HORIE WAS CONVICTED OF ORDERING A JAPANESE PLATOON TO MACHINEGUN 25 AMERICAN PRISONERS ON A WAKE ISLAND BEACH. HORIE WAS ACQUITTED OF COMPLICITY IN THE BEHEADING.
JQ1016PCS

HONOLULU,APRIL 17-(AP)-COMMANDER LOUISE KATHLEEN WILDE, A FORMER NEWSPAPER REPORTER AT SPRINGFIELD,MASS., WAS PRESENTED WITH A BRONZE STAR TODAY FOR HER WORK WITH THE WAVES OVERSEAS.
THE MEDAL WAS PRESENTED TO MISS WILDE, 14TH NAVAL DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF THE WAVES, BY VICE ADM.SHERWOODE A.TAFFINDER, NAVAL DISTRICT COMMANDER.
"HER LOYAL DEVOTION AND TIRELESS EFFORTS," SAID THE CITATION, "RESULTED IN THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE WOMEN'S RESERVE PROGRAM OVERSEAS AND ITS EFFICIENT OPERATION AS A VITAL PART OF THE NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT."
THE COMMANDER IS THE DAUGHTER OF MR.AND MRS.GEORGE W.WILDE, CONCORD,N.H.
FJ1224ACS

ANCHORAGE,ALASKA,APRIL 17-(AP)-THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THE NAMES OF FOUR MEN MISSING SINCE FRIDAY ON A FLIGHT FROM YAKUTAT TO JUNEAU IN A C-45 PLANE.
THEY INCLUDED:
LT.JOHN F.DECLASPEL, PILOT, FT.RICHARDSON,ALASKA. MOTHER, MRS.C.H. DECLASPEL, 1157 EAST 147TH, CLEVELAND,OHIO.
FRED A.BATES, CIVILIAN, SON OF TODD T.BATES, TERRACE BAY FIELD,WISC.
SGT.HAROLD G.MILLER, A PASSENGER, SON OF MRS.EMILIE MILLER, 360 SOUTH 19TH ST., NEWARK,N.J.
(EDITORS: BATES ADDRESS AS PROVIDED BY ARMY; UNSHOWS POSTAL DIRECTORY.)
FJ1238ACS

APR 18 1946

OTTAWA, APRIL 17-(AP)-J.R.CARTWRIGHT, CROWN COUNSEL, SAID TONIGHT A "SUBPOENA HAS BEEN OUT FOR SOME TIME" FOR SAM CARR, NATIONAL ORGANIZER OF THE LABOR-PROGRESSIVE PARTY, TO TESTIFY IN ONE OF CANADA'S ESPIONAGE TRIALS.
"WE HAVE DONE OUR BEST TO LOCATE HIM BUT WITHOUT SUCCESS," CARTWRIGHT TOLD MAGISTRATE GLENN STRIKE.
THE LABOR-PROGRESSIVE PARTY WAS FORMED BY CANADIAN COMMUNISTS AFTER THE COMMUNIST PARTY WAS OUTLAWED EARLY IN THE WAR.
CARTWRIGHT MADE HIS STATEMENT AFTER THE COMPLETION OF EVIDENCE IN THE PRELIMINARY HEARING OF DR. DAVID SHUGAR, FORMER NAVY ANTI-SUBMARINE EXPERT CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.
DURING THE HEARING IGOR GOUZENKO, FORMER CIPHER CLERK IN THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY, IDENTIFIED CARR AS A RUSSIAN AGENT.
MAGISTRATE STRIKE RESERVED JUDGMENT IN SHUGAR'S CASE AFTER CARTWRIGHT ADMITTED THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE THAT SHUGAR EVER HAD GIVEN ANY CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION TO ANY PERSON IMPROPERLY. THE MAGISTRATE SAID HE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO ANNOUNCE HIS DECISION UNTIL NEXT TUESDAY AT THE EARLIEST.
DA1153PES

OTTAWA, APRIL 17-(AP)-TOURISTS VISITING CANADA FOR SEVEN DAYS OR LONGER MAY APPLY FOR SPECIAL TEMPORARY RATION CARDS, THE PRICES BOARD SAID TONIGHT.

THE CARDS, ISSUED FOR PERIODS UP TO A MONTH, WILL BE AVAILABLE EITHER FROM SPECIAL OFFICES TO BE SET UP AT BORDER POINTS, OR FROM THE LOCAL RATION BOARD IN THE DISTRICT VISITED.

OFFICIALS SAID THE ARRANGEMENT WAS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE FOR TOURISTS WHO HAVE THEIR OWN SUMMER COTTAGES IN CANADA OR PLANNED TO VISIT FRIENDS AND RELATIVES. THOSE STOPPING AT HOTELS OR BOARDING HOUSES WILL NOT REQUIRE RATION CARDS, REGARDLESS OF THE LENGTH OF THEIR STAY.

DA946PES

Winnipeg, April 17--(AP)--Women prisoners in the Portage La Prairie Jail are rioting for the second time in 48 hours, it was learned here today.

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Nineteen of the ringleaders, transferred to the men's section, started breaking windows, shouting and singing, repeating their Monday night performance when 45 women prisoners staged a destructive riot demanding better food.

Locked in dormitories on the third floor of the jail and in the basement of the men's section, the women today used toilet seats, the only avaible weapon, to break windows. There is no furniture in the dormitories. The prisoners also showered newspapers from the windows.

Mrs. M. C. Mountain, jail governess, declined to comment, while Sheriff E. Calder, now in charge of the men's section, was away from his office today.

Atty. Gen. J. O. McLenaghen left for Portage La Prairie earlier today to make a personal investigation of the disturbances.

The first riot started late Sunday and lasted well into Monday night.

The rioters barricaded themselves in the women's section of the jail and behind furniture, wrecked equipment and caused heavy damage.

cp rch 314p.

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--DASH--

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN., APRIL 16-(AP)-SIXTEEN OF 45 RIOTING WOMEN PRISONERS WHO ALMOST WRECKED THE MANITOBA PROVINCIAL JAIL IN A 24-HOUR DEMONSTRATION WERE HELD IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT TODAY PENDING OUTCOME OF AN INQUIRY INTO THE SITUATION IN THE INSTITUTION.

OFFICIALS SAID THE ONLY COMPLAINT OF THE WOMEN, WHO BARRICADED THEMSELVES BEHIND A WALL OF FURNITURE, SMASHED EQUIPMENT AND DEFIED A TEAR GAS BARRAGE, WAS INADEQUATE MEDICAL SERVICE.

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Britain Will Oppose Demand for Action On Franco Reaime

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LONDON DELEGATE, GROMYKO AT ODDS IN U. N. SESSION

Four Nations Back Proposal to Break with Franco.

U.S. NOT COMMITTED

Seven Affirmative Votes in Council Needed to Uphold Complaint.

NEW YORK, April 18 — (AP) Great Britain and Russia sharply disagreed in the United Nations Security council today over Poland's [illegible] Spain as a Nazi-inspired [illegible] peace.

They disagreed also as to the propriety and wisdom of collective council action against the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Soviet Delegate Andrei Gromyko joined Russia with Poland, France and Mexico in favor of a concerted break in diplomatic relations with Madrid.

Joins Opposition

Sir Alexander Cadogan lined Britain up with the Netherlands and Brazil in opposition to the Polish proposal charging Spain is a potentially explosive threat to France and a long-range menace to the world in the atomic age.

Lt.-Col. W. R. Hodgson, the Australian delegate, offered an amendment to the Polish resolution for a break with Spain, asking that a five-man sub-committee investigate the Spanish situation and report back to the council by May 17.

Hoodgson made no mention of Franco's recent invitation offering "friendly" nations represented on the council to send investigators to Spain to see for themselves whether Germans are experimenting on new war weapons there. Those five "friendly" nations having dipiomatic relations with Spain are the United States, Britain, the Netherlands, Egypt and Brazil.

The council adjourned until 3 p. m. next Tuesday after more than three hours' debate without reaching any decision on either the pending Spanish or Iranian issues and without acting on Hodgson's amendment.

Four Favor Break

After two sessions of debate on Spain the lineup showed Poland, Mexico, France and Russia favoring a diplomatic break with Franco; the Netherlands, Britain and Brazil stoutly against such a move; the United States and China uncommitted; Australia sponsoring further subsidiary investigation, and Egypt thus far unheard. Poland needs seven affirmative votes out of the eleven to carry her motion.

Cadogan discounted the charges laid yesterday by Polish delegate Oscar Lange and declared a break in relations would remove agencies of the Allied governments in Madrid which now keep tabs on German activities in Spain.

The British delegate said that in the event of a break "the field would be left free to the Germans in Spain and we should have no check upon them."

The high point of disagreement between Russia and Britain brought forth their opposed contentions on the question of whether the Spanish situation should rightfully fall into the category of an internal problem or a matter for world attention and action.

Gromyko in Debate

Gromyko said the Spanish question was "brought opportunely and deserves the serious attention of the council. x x x When the internal situation of any country does constitute a danger to international peace and security, the Charter positively authorizes intervention by the United Nations."

Cadogan had disputed the legality of council action against Spain, saying that nothing in the U. N. Charter "authorizes the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state."

Gromyko declared "The policy of non-intervention practiced by the League of Nations, and by some of the states represented in this organization encouraged German fascism and was one of the causes of the war which fascist aggression inflicted on the peace-loving peoples of the world."

"This shameful policy of non-intervention," the Russian said, "was applied to Franco at the time of the civil war in Spain, as Franco, with the help of Hitler and Mussolini, proceeded to crush the Spanish republic.

"The price of that policy is well known to all of us; the price of that policy was a heap of corpses, and a river of blood x x x."

The British delegate suggested to the council that if Spain was making or promoting untoward motions against the peace the agencies of the Allied governments there would be aware of them.

Disputes Polish Charge

In a tartly phrased presentation, Cadogan disputed the Polish delegate's contention that Nazi-inspired new war efforts were going on under cover in Spain.

"His Majesty's government have no information of any German war criminals or Nazi leaders having been given refuge in Spain," Cadogan said.

"x x x His Majesty's government in Madrid reported in January that there was no evidence whatever to suggest German scientists in Spain were engaged in scientific research on new methods of warfare and we have no information to date which would confirm this allegation.

"The Allied missions in Madrid are indeed keeping an eye on German technicians in Spain and if the latter were to engage in undesirable activities these activities would probably become known. In fact most Germans in Spain are living quietly and discreetly in the hopes of escaping repatriation.

The British delegate said between 10,000 and 12,000 Germans remain in Spain but most were private citizens and thus far only 2,500 have been deemed dangerous enough to require repatriation to their beaten homeland.

Lange yesterday, in laying his charges against Spain, contended there were 100,000 former German soldiers and Vichy French militia in Spain.

"As far as is known," Cadogan replied today, "there are only some 150 ex-German soldiers still in Spain."

Germans Removed

He said efforts of the United States, France and Britain thus far had removed 1,500 Germans from Spain by rail, sea and air, including "many undesirable ones."

"Constant pressure is being exercised on the Spanish government by the British and U. S. embassies in Madrid and it is hoped it will be possible to repatriate the next batch of Germans by a United States ship before long."

Cadogan said the Spanish government has been far from completely cooperative in effecting repatriations of Germans but that it had not been obstructive or unhelpful.

Cadogan said the Polish case appeared to have been based largely on the attitude and acts of Franco in the early years of the war rather than the current situation in Spain as viewed by British agents there.

Answers Troop Charge

In answer to Spanish republican charges, which were relayed to the council yesterday by Lange, that between 250,000 and 450,000 Franco troops were massed in depth to the French frontier, Cadogan said:

"I can only say that the figure he quoted is considerably in excess of the estimate which my government possesses."

He declared the attitude of Spain thus far has been "cooperative and compares favorably with that of other neutral governments" in transferring German assets to Allied control.

SP[illegible] DETAILS ANTI-RUSSIAN ACCUSATIONS

Britain, U.S. Reported Informed Of Hostile Border Activity

Madrid, April 18 (AP)—Well-informed sources said today that Spain had given the United States and Britain details about her charges that the Russians were supplying weapons to Communist organizations along the Spanish-French border.

Foreign Minister Alberto Martin Artajo yesterday called in United States Ambassador Philip W. Bonsal and British Ambassador Sir Victor Mallet to amplify a Spanish note of March 20 which, these sources said, concerned Communist activities at the border.

[A Madrid broadcast tonight declared Russia was provoking United Nations action against Franco as a guise for attacks whose "aim is not Spain but first Great Britain and then the United States." It called for an investigation by "all honest men in the world" of the charges brought before the Security Council by Poland.]

Aggression Charged

The newspaper *Arriba* charged today that "physical aggression" against Spain was being organized in the Pyrenees with Russian aid and asserted that Spanish Republican forces might attempt an invasion of northern Spain.

Commenting on the charges made against Spain to the Security Council, the Falange party publication said:

"While a pretense is made at treating a Communist aggression against Spain on a purely juridical plane, according to all the symptoms physical aggression is being organized in the Pyrenees."

It said Russian officers were making plans in that area and that a Russian grain ship had carried arms to Marseille for Spanish Republicans. The paper also charged that Spanish Republicans had arrived at Bordeaux recently by ship from Casablanca and that French troops were moving up to the Spanish-French frontier.

The Spanish Republican Government of José Giral may be seeking to establish itself on a portion of Spanish territory, *Arriba* said, and an invasion of northern Spain may be attempted.

"Ballot-Box Fetishism"

Another *Arriba* editorial declared, "We want to challenge Russian cynicism when it speaks of liberties and democratic phariseeism, with its ballot of fetishism and its corseted, atrabilious reality."

The Monarchist *A.B.C.* said Soviet enmity to the Franco regime was based on the success of Franco's anti-communistic principles, and the Catholic newspaper *Ya* listed reasons why Franco's supporters opposed communism.

Morning newspapers gave only 100-word accounts of the Security Council session yesterday concerning the Polish charges. *Arriba* listed on its front page 37 "urgent matters" which it said would not be treated by the Security Council. These included the Baltic countries, Iceland, "the Red menace in Greece," the "liberty of French colonial peoples," and American bases.

SPAIN HITS ALLIES ON GERMAN FIRMS

Madrid, April 18 (A. P.).—The Foreign Ministry closed a loophole today through which the Allied Control Commission could take over German businesses without informing the Spanish Government.

An order signed by Foreign Minister Alberto M. Artajo required Spanish Government approval of any changes in high officials or directors of blocked companies. A Spanish law of July 17, 1945, required Spanish Government approval for substitutions in high personnel of blocked firms. This was interpreted to mean authorization was needed only when one director or official resigned and another took his place. Allied methods in taking over German firms has consisted in inducing German firms to add new directors who were Allied nationals or friends.

Another order today removed from the blocked list three Spanish firms. The German Krupp Works has a minor interest in two of them and has sold its interest in the other.

The Foreign Ministry announced last Sunday restrictions on trading in the stocks and bonds of 330 German firms, in accordance with a request of the Allied Control Commission. Those firms were termed "blocked."

Chief U. N. Speeches on Spain

Here are the texts of the chief speeches yesterday in the United Nations Security Council on the issue of Franco Spain:

SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN (UNITED KINGDOM): Mr. Chairman, toward the end of his speech yesterday the Polish delegate made an eloquent appeal to the Council in the name of Poland, liberated by all the United Nations. I can assure him that such an appeal coming from the delegate of Poland will find a sympathetic echo in my country, which had the honor of being the first to declare war on Hitler in support of Poland.

I can assure him also that my country, having fought through every day of two world wars, is not insensible of the vital necessity of averting the occurrence of such horrors. We have, as much as any one, a direct interest in the maintenance of peace and in the enforcement and the strict observance of the Charter of the United Nations.

The case concerning Spain which is now submitted to the Council is not so simple as might at first sight appear. There are two aspects of it. It will be noticed that in his two letters addressed to the Secretary General, dated April 8 and April 9, the Polish delegate refers to the situation "resulting from the existence and activities of the Franco regime in Spain." The resolution he submitted yesterday invites the Council itself to declare "that the existence and activities of the Franco regime in Spain have led to international friction and endangered international peace and security." (N.Y. Times)

It is not very easy, as I think the speech of the Polish delegate demonstrated, to disentangle these two aspects of the question. Yet I think the Council ought to attempt to do this in order to be clear as to its duties and obligations in the matter. Reference to the existence of the regime would imply that the regime itself was on trial before the Council. As regards the Franco regime, the views of His Majesty's government have been made clear enough and, as has already been pointed out, they have joined in various declarations on the subject. Any member of the United Nations is at liberty, either individually or conjointly with his colleagues, to express its disapproval of the regime existing in another country.

Conformity With Charter

It is perfectly within their rights in the United Nations to go further and to declare that they will not support the admission to the United Nations of a country subjected to such a regime, but before the Council embarks on collective action, it must be sure that it does so in conformity with the charter and that its action is calculated to achieve the desired result. Previous speakers have brought attention to paragraph 6 of Article 2 of the charter, but I must point out that that paragraph is immediately followed by a further paragraph 7 which says that nothing in this charter authorizes the United Nations to intervene in matters of the regime in a given country in indisputably a matter of domestic jurisdiction.

The proposed draft of the charter wisely made one exception to this rule designed to meet the case, whether a regime such as the Nazi regime in Germany might be of so aggressive a nature as plainly to threaten the peace and the security of other countries. The same paragraph which I have quoted lays down that this principle, that is to say, the non-intervention in matters of domestic jurisdiction, shall not prejudice the application of enforcement matters under Chapter VII; that is the chapter of the charter which deals with enforcement measures and the first article of that chapter, Article 39, governs the whole chapter. It lays down that the Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or restore international peace and security.

The Polish delegate has not sought to show that there is a case for the application of Chapter VII. He bases his appeal on Articles 34 and 35 in the charter which form part of Chapter VI. Therefore, it would appear that in spite of his reference to the "existence of the regime in Spain," what he claims is that the Spanish government have taken or are taking measures that in the words of Article 34 might lead to "international friction or give rise to a dispute." That is the question actually submitted to the Council, and I must say that I do not find the evidence submitted sufficiently convincing. In the Polish delegate's letter of April 9, there appeared to be a rather serious gap. That letter begins by referring to declarations condemning the Fascist regime in Spain to which I have already referred, and it then goes on to say that "since then a series of developments has made it clear that the activities of the Franco government have already caused international friction and endangered international peace and security. As a consequence, French government was compelled on Feb. 26, 1946, to close the frontiers between France and Spain." That is a quotation from the Polish delegation's letter.

Expected Fuller Evidence

I had expected that the Polish delegates would have given us rather fuller evidence of the activities to which he refers. His case appears to be based largely on the attitude and the acts of General Franco in the early years of the war. These have now come to light and certainly throw a lurid light on the attitude of the Spanish government during those years. Undoubtedly, Franco was then convinced that German power was irresistible and that Hitler would conquer Europe and he wished to draw from that the best advantage he could for his country. He was not alone in making that mistake.

But all that has been done for some time. What I do not know even now is what the Spanish government has recently done that we could describe as indication of their aggressive intentions. It is true that the Polish delegate has declared that Spain is a center of Fascist infection and the jumping-off place for war, but I cannot find that he has presented any proof of aggressive intention.

I had expected that the delegate of France might have filled this gap and might have expressed on behalf of his government apprehensions regarding Spanish military preparations. But on that point he was silent.

I do not wish to appear as the advocate of the Spanish government, against which my government has many complaints, and on which they have frankly expressed their opinion. My government have no more liking for the Franco regime than any other government represented at this table, but the case is now submitted to the Council, and it is the Council's duty to investigate it dispassionately and impartially.

My government, having certain information in regard to the matters to which the Polish delegate referred, feel bound to state the facts as they know them in order to prevent the position being misrepresented and action being possibly taken on false premises. I will give the facts known to my government before the Polish delegate made his statement of yesterday. We will, of course investigate to the best of our ability the information he submitted.

As regards the concentration of Spanish troops on the French frontier, my knowledge must be perhaps as conjectural as that of the Polish delegate. I can only say the figure which he quoted is considerably in excess of the estimate which my government possesses.

German Infiltration

The Polish delegate dealt at some length with the German infiltration into Spanish economy. It is true there are certain considerable German assets in Spain, principally in the form of industrial undertakings. From official British reports it appears that all official and most of the semi-official German assets have already been handed over by the Spanish government to the Allied missions in Madrid directly concerned. Those missions already exercised considerable and growing influence in many German industrial undertakings in Spain.

An assurance has been given that the Spanish government will not oppose the appointment of nominees of those missions to the board of these German concerns. We have, for example, already appointed nominees to boards of three out of four subsidiaries of the I. G. Farben Industrie in Spain. Indeed the attitude of the Spanish government in the matter of German assets has so far been cooperative and compares favorably with that of other neutral governments.

It is true again that there are still between ten and twelve thousand Germans in Spain. Most of these are, however, private individuals, and so far only some twenty-five hundred cases of officials, agents, etc., have been discovered in which repatriation is considered important. As far as is known there are only some 150 ex-German soldiers still in Spain. For several months past the United States and United Kingdom governments have been doing their best for the repatriation of these Germans, and more particularly, undesirable ones. It has, however, not been possible to make as much progress as hoped for, owing to great difficulty in making transport available. Even so, over 1,500 Germans, including many undesirable ones, have already been repatriated by rail, sea and air as a result of the efforts of the United Kingdom, the United States and French governments.

Constant pressure is being exercised on the Spanish government by British and United States Embassies in Madrid with a view to securing departure of the remaining Germans as and when the opportunities for transport can be arranged, and indeed, fresh representations were made to the Spanish Ambassador in London only a few days ago. It is hoped that it will be possible to repatriate the next batch of Germans by a United States ship before long. Although the Spanish government has not by any means been as co-operative in the latter as they might have been, it cannot be fairly said they have been obstructive or unhelpful. The great obstacle has been the lack of transport, and any help that other members of the United Nations can give in this direction would be welcome.

No Data on Nazi Refugees

His Majesty's Government has no information on any German war criminals or Nazi leaders having been given refuge in Spain. His Majesty's Embassy in Madrid reported on Jan. 24 that they had no trace, whether under their own names or under aliases, of persons mentioned by the Byelo-Russian delegate in his speech in the General Assembly on Jan. 18, nor have we anything to confirm recent allegations in Russian newspapers that General Faupel is in Spain running an Ibero-American institution.

His Majesty's Embassy in Madrid reported in January that there was no evidence whatsoever to suggest that German scientists in Spain were engaged in scientific research on new methods of warfare, and we have no information up to date which would confirm this allegation. The Allied missions in Madrid are indeed keeping an eye on German technicians in Spain, and if the latter were to engage in undesirable activities, these activities would probably become known. In fact, most of the Germans in Spain are, living quietly and discreetly in the hopes of escaping repatriation.

Now as regards the resolution which the delegate of Poland has submitted, it would appear that the only thing the Council could do under Chapter VI in regard to a situation such as that defined in Article 34 would be under Article 36 to "recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment."

The only operative part of the Polish resolution is that which requires members of the United Nations to sever immediately diplomatic relations with the Spanish government. The severance of diplomatic relations is one of the first enforcement measures prescribed in Chapter VII of the charter which is not invoked here, and can only be invoked if the Council determines the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression.

I cannot admit that the case so far made against the Spanish government has established such threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, and I do not therefore consider that it is appropriate to ask now for a collective severence of diplomatic relations. Nor, in view of what I have just said, can I think that such a step would be wise.

I have already indicated that something is being done in Spain to uproot German influence. That is being done at the instance of our diplomatic missions who are watching closely the actions of the Spanish government and are constantly urging them to meet their obligations. If those missions were removed the field would be left free to the Germans in Spain and we should nave no check upon them.

For all these reasons I am unable to vote for the resolution which the Polish delegate has submitted to the Council.

ANDREI A. GROMYKO (U. S. S. R.): (Second interpretation, from Russian to French to English): Mr. President, the question brought to the attention of the Council by the delegate of Poland on the instructions of his government concerning the situation in Spain is brought opportunely and deserves the serious attention of the Council.

The Polish government has taken action under Articles 34 and 35 of the charter in drawing the attention of the Council to the situation in Spain, which, in the opinion of that government, constitutes a danger to international peace and security. Voices have been raised saying that such measures by the Council would constitute intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign state and that such intervention is forbidden by Article 2, Paragraph 7 of the charter.

However, Mr. President, such a point of view is ill-founded and is a distortion of the true state of affairs. The charter does not say that it is necessary to intervene in the internal affairs of states when conditions are normal; that is, when such internal conditions do not constitute a danger to international peace and security. However, when the internal situation of any country does constitute a danger to international peace and security, the charter positively authorizes intervention by the United Nations. It authorizes such intervention clearly under the terms of Article 2.

So, Mr. President, the charter leaves no doubt whatever that, although there are circumstances in which the United Nations cannot intervene in the internal affairs of sovereign states, in the present circumstances the United Nations both can and should take certain measures concerning the internal affairs of a state when these internal affairs constitute a menace to international peace and security.

The nations assembled in San Francisco to prepare the charter of the United Nations had in their minds the experience of the second world war. They knew the causes of that war, and the memory and the knowledge is still fresh in their minds today. The policy of non-intervention practiced by the League of Nations, and by some of the states represented in this organization, encouraged German Fascism and was one of the causes of the war which Fascist aggression inflicted on the peace-loving peoples of the world.

Recalls Civil War

This shameful policy of non-intervention was applied to Franco at the time of the civil war in Spain, as Franco, with the help of Hitler and Mussolini, proceeded to crush the Spanish republic. The price of that policy is well known to all of us; the price of that policy was a heap of corpses and a river of blood. The nations assembled to draw up the charter of the United Nations were determined to avoid a repetition of that fateful mistake.

So, Mr. President, the charter quite naturally permits the United Nations to take measures against any state in which the internal situation constitutes a danger to international peace and security. This is perfectly natural and obvious since it is one of the most important duties of the United Nations and, especially, of the Security Council to insure the maintenance of peace and security in the interests of the peace-loving peoples of the world. Everything possible must be done to this end. The Council, therefore, should make a very careful study of the present situation in Spain and of the results which may follow from its continuance.

Some members of this Council, and in particular Sir Alexander Cadogan and Dr. Van Kleffens, have attempted to prove that the communication submitted by the Polish delegate—the alarm signal given by the representative of Poland—is ill-founded and that the situation in Spain does not constitute a danger to international peace and security, and from this the deduction has been made that the Council need not take any definite action in the examination of this matter.

I cannot agree at all with this point of view.

May I try and show the measure in which, in my opinion, this point of view falls short of a true version of reality, and I would stress in particular three principal points which have to be kept in mind in examining this question as suggested by the delegate of Poland.

In the first place, I would deal with the nature of the Franco regime. In the second place, with the subject of Franco's foreign policy during the second world war. And in the third place, with the question of the continuation of the Franco regime and the fact that such continuation would constitute a danger to the maintenance of international peace and security.

Calls Regime Fascist

I think it is doubtful if any member of this Council would be bold enough to deny that the Franco regime is a Fascist regime. It is well known that this regime did not spring up from internal forces in Spain; it sprang up as a result of foreign intervention carried out by the founders of the Axis, the German and Italian Fascists who helped to lay chains upon the Spanish people. The crushing of the Spanish republic after three years of civil war was a result of armed intervention of Hitler and Mussolini. It is not necessary for me, Mr. President, to dwell on this uncontested fact. We have living witnesses of these times in the hundreds of thousands of Spanish refugees at present scattered around the world.

The origin of the Fascist regime in Spain, its links with

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the Italian and German Fascism, its foreign policy and its internal policy all confirm in the most striking manner the Fascist character of that regime. Whatever camouflage Franco may have sought to cover himself with after the collapse of his accomplices, whatever pitiful efforts he may have made to cover himself, we cannot be misled in this matter. The nature of the Spanish regime was and still is essentially Fascist and it has all the characteristics of Fascism. The sole fact of the origin of the Fascist regime justifies the submission to the Council of the following question:

Can the United Nations, after fighting a bloody war against Fascism, not take measures to deal with the situation in this country?

Can the peace-loving nations of the United Nations after the war against Fascism in which colossal sacrifices, human and material, have been made, fail to take measures to deal with the situation in Spain which constitutes a threat to international peace and security?

I submit that it is impossible to conclude international agreements to uproot and destroy Fascism and at the same time to permit the continuation of Fascism in Spain. We cannot be logical if we attempt at the same time to take measures to destroy the remnants of Fascism, for example, in Germany and Italy, and to leave calmly the Fascist regime in Spain.

The sense of the remarks made by Sir Alexander Cadogan and Dr. van Kleffens was that we might, without violating the Charter, continue to fight against Fascism without, however, giving attention to the successor of Hitler and Mussolini, General Franco in Spain. If this is logic, Mr. President, I think we shall have to agree that logic and common sense are the contrary of what they are normally called. I wish to refer, in particular, to the foreign policy of Franco during the second world war. It is known that General Franco acted as the faithful ally of Hitler and Mussolini, to whom he owed his position in Spain and whose help he enjoyed in destroying the disarmed Spanish Republic. It is perfectly natural that Franco, owing these things to Hitler and Mussolini, should adopt this attitude toward them during the World War.

We have now, Mr. President, new documents to show the close links between Franco, on the one hand, and Germany and Italy on the other. These documents, hitherto hidden from public opinion, are now at the disposal of the public of the world and they lie on the table of the International Tribunal sitting at Nurenberg. Many of these documents, which only constitute a part of the history of the collusions between Franco, Hitler, and Mussolini, are of a very convincing character, for they show abundant data proving the close co-operation of Franco with Hitler and Mussolini during the second World War. I shall refer only to official documents and, in particular, to the document published by the State Department of the United States on the fourth of March of this year. These documents include correspondence between Franco and Hitler, Franco and Mussolini, and the Foreign Ministers of their countries. One of these documents, in particular, is a letter from the German Ambassador in Madrid, Storer, dated the tenth of August, 1940, in which he states the conditions upon which Franco would be prepared immediately to enter the war on the side of Hitler and Mussolini. Another communication of Ambassador Storer, dated the eleventh of November, 1940, states that—it is a letter addressed to Berlin—the Foreign Minister has signed a treaty regulating the entry of Spain into the war on the side of the Axis.

If Spain did not officially enter the war after these events, that was due, Mr. President, to circumstances independent of the will of the Spanish regime. It is impossible, therefore, to say that Spain remained a non-belligerent; that Spain did not enter the war. This is a fact pointed out repeatedly by the Soviet government—the fact that the Blue Division of General Franco took part in the war against the Red Army on the eastern front.

Troops on Eastern Front

That, Mr. President, constitutes clear proof that the contention that General Franco's government did not enter the war against the United Nations is false. If Spanish soldiers and officers were sent to the eastern front they were sent not in order to go skiing. I understand, in any case, that they are not expert skiers. They were sent to the eastern front to take part in the war on the side of Germany against the Red Army, against the United Nations.

One may, of course, question the value of these soldiers of the Blue Division. One may question their competence both as skiers and as soldiers, but the fact remains that Spanish military units took part in the fight against the Red Army, killed and pillaged the civilian population and stole the property of Soviet citizens and institutions.

It is well known that General Franco made efforts to deny that that the Blue Division had fought against the Soviet Union. But all those denials were but close copies of the declaration made by Mussolini at the time when Italian volunteers were being sent by him to take part in the Spanish war. If at that time there were representatives of governments who pretended to believe the statement of Mussolini, there cannot be today any who believe the excuses made by Franco. This is so in view of statements made by Franco himself.

On July 13, 1941, the first contingents of the Blue Division left Madrid. On July 14 a representative of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs said, in a speech, that Spain was proud of the causes and the aims which the Spanish Blue Division were serving in being sent to the eastern front. On July 17, in a speech at the National Congress of the Falange, Franco said that the sending of Spanish volunteers to the eastern front was proof of Spain's brotherhood with the German people. On September 2, 1941, Hitler welcomed the commander of the Blue Division, Grande, at his headquarters. On September 10 the official German agency announced the arrival of the Blue Division on the eastern front.

Attempts have been made, of course, to show that the Blue Division consisted only of volunteers. Such attempts were made by General Franco as soon as he saw the beginning of the collapse of his Fascist allies. But these attempts are exposed by the remarks of Franco and the remarks of Franco himself. In a decree dated Dec. 31, 1943, it is said that the remains of the Blue Division constitute a part of the regular Spanish Army.

Supplied Raw Materials

The participation of Franco Spain in the second world war on the side of the Axis took other forms besides the sending of the Blue Division to the eastern front to fight against the Red Army. Franco Spain supplied raw materials during the war to Italy and Germany. This supplying of raw materials was mentioned several times in the world press, and in particular by the press of the United States. It is now known to the public opinion of the world.

It is known that General Franco was ready to enter the war fully on the side of the Axis if at the moment fixed, the situation of the Axis had not taken such a serious turn. The best proof of Franco's intentions consists in a letter addressed by Franco to Mussolini on the 15th of August, 1940. In this letter Franco writes, "From the beginning of this conflict, our intention has been to make the greatest possible efforts to prepare ourselves to enter the war on the side of the Axis when this most suitable occasion arises." This occasion did not arise, owing to the circumstances which were quite outside the letter of General Franco, owing, that is, to the collapse of his German and Italian allies.

I come now to the third part of my statement in which I shall attempt to analyze the reasons why the existence of the Fascist regime constitutes a danger to international peace and security. Dozens and even hundreds of facts could be brought forth which show the serious danger which the existence of this regime constitutes for the peace-loving peoples both of Europe and of South America. The Spanish regime is a regime contrary to the high aims and principles of the United Nations. There are some facts which can leave no possible doubt of the rightness of the demand put forward by the delegates of Poland that steps should be taken to break off diplomatic relations with the Spanish government.

The world press has published and is still continuing to publish information proving the presence of German agents in Spain. Many such agents left for Spain after the collapse of Germany, traveling there at different times. But it is estimated that there are at the present moment in Spain no less than 80,000 Nazis, some of them holding high rank in the industrial firms of Germany among the Nazi officials and among previous Nazi diplomats. Many names have been published and are, therefore, at the disposal of the public opinion of the world. Besides this, it is known that many Nazi war criminals are still in Spain instead of before the bar of the tribunal in Nuernberg.

German Industry in Spain

But it is not only that these war criminals are being harbored by the Franco regime in Spain, I wish to emphasize another very important fact in this connection. There are German industrial firms, very considerable in number, now in Spain. In support of this statement, I would quote in particular an official document published by the Finance Department of the United States on the 2d of July, 1945, concerning a report made to the Kilgore committee. The material contained in this document would give a good idea of the influence exercised in Spain by these German industries, I. G. Farben, and others. These industries have a very considerable economic influence and constitute an economic basis for German imperialism. Our information is that there is in Spain German undertakings of a total value of as much as $100,000,000.

I think, Mr. President, that these facts are enough to justify the request brought forward by the delegate of Poland that the Security Council give serious attention to the situation in Spain.

The Fascist regime in Spain was set up, thanks to the help of Germany and Italy. German Fascism existed before the war and was even then a breeding ground of Fascism, and thus a cause of complication in international relations and a danger to the peace and the security of the world. This fact, that the Franco regime is and was a breeding ground of Fascism and a threat to international peace and security, it was this fact which led the Polish government to have read to the Council the statement presented by Dr. Lange. Unfortunately not all have yet recognized the fact that the lessons of history must be learned. Unfortunately, all have not yet learned that the leaders of today should avoid following the example of the Bourbon dynasty, of which it is said that "they forgot nothing and learned nothing."

It would be sad if we failed to learn something from the history of the last fifteen or twenty years, a history which shows the development of Fascism in certain countries, and in particular in Germany, which led to the outbreak of the World War.

I want to recall to your attention, Mr. President, that even before the second world war the Soviet government warned the peoples and the governments of the world of the danger to the peace-loving countries of the development of Fascism. The Soviet government called for action: it called for preventive measures against this Fascist development. Unfortunately, its warnings were not heeded by the chiefs of state of the time.

I don't want to go in detail into the history of the present war period, but there is no doubt that the leaders of certain states continually placed obstacles in the way of decisive and determined action to prevent the catastrophe which we were able to foresee. The motives of these leaders have now been revealed. The policy which was then followed before the second World War, this policy of non-intervention of which the typical exponents were Chamberlain and Daladier, led to utter catastrophe and failure. I think there is no longer any doubt in anybody's mind about that.

And so, Mr. President, I suggest that the United Nations should take determined action to avoid a repetition of this policy of non-intervention. We must destroy the remnants of Fascism; we must free humanity from the Fascist plague. It is said perhaps that at the present stage Fascism does not appear dangerous. I would suggest that that is only an appearance, and I suggest that we can no longer consider as possible a policy of non-intervention in regard to this Fascist régime . . .

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. R. HODGSON (Australia): Mr. President, the question before us is the resolution of the Polish delegate calling on all members of the United Nations to sever diplomatic relations with the Franco regime, based on his letter and the verbal evidence he gave yesterday.

Obviously, this is a dispute or a situation which has caused wide international controversy causing differences of opinion in each of our countries and every country in the United Nations. It also raises fundamental issues of the war aims for which we stood and fought during the recent war, and issues of the implementation of our peace aims.

Now, at the outset the question of domestic jurisdiction has been raised. We have one important limitation in this Council imposed by Article 2 of the Charter. It expressly forbids us to intervene in a matter which is essentially of domestic jurisdiction. As a general rule, it follows that we cannot make recommendations concerning the government of any country.

Now the Australian government places great stress on that limitation. It believes it one the most valuable, one of the very few safeguards for the protection of small nations. The large nations—the five permanent members—are, of course safeguarded all through by the existence of a separate veto. Prima facie then, this question is one of domestic jurisdiction. But the line between what is of international concern and domestic concern is not fixed.

It seems reasonably clear that a government of Fascist origin may by its actions, by its policy, both at home and abroad, in conjunction with reactionary groups of other countries, seriously threaten international peace. For example, Hitlerite Germany actively pursued a domestic policy deliberately aimed at international friction. The existence of a Fascist government, as such, does not, therefore, enable us to discuss it. We have to have an investigation and proof that its policy and activities are of international concern, and thereby bring it within the arm of the Charter.

On the other hand, we have evidence that this question is of international concern. We have the resolution of San Francisco, of London, the Potsdam Declaration, of which you are all aware of and to which Australia has subscribed. This question was also taken up by the League of Nations over a number of years by the Council, investigation was held and many resolutions passed, and there is this significant thing. On the 4th of March the United States, the United Kingdom and France made a declaration calling for the removal of the Franco regime.

Three-Power Declaration

What was their objectives? What was the information; what was the evidence they had? Did they think it was a cause of international friction? Did they have information that it was a threat, or endangered international peace and security? We don't know. All we know is that that important declaration was made. One would have thought

that action of that kind was rather for the whole of the United Nations to be associated with rather than individual countries.

Further, we have very important papers issued by the Department of State and the F. B. I. purporting to show that Nazi agents are controlling vital aspects of Spanish industrial and economic life. That is very real and very important evidence —the facts behind those reports.

Now, the second question I look at: Is it a source of international friction? On the one hand, the Polish delegate said the massing of troops on the frontier, the action of the French government in closing that frontier proved conclusively that it was the source of international friction. But strange to say, the French delegate never said a word about that. He never claimed it was the source of international friction. All he said was, it has caused international differences, differences of opinion, which we hope to be resolved. Further, he said nowhere, not a word, about the reasons of the French government for closing that frontier.

So I can find so far no evidence as to whether this situation is a cause of international friction. It certainly is a source of disputation among groups, among individuals. But what are the facts?

Now, as to the third question: Is it a danger to international peace and security? Now the Polish delegate made several assertion about 100,000 Vichy and German militia men there; about the size of the army; about the amount of money they were spending; about the military preparations which were going on. But most of that was based on reports from the Minister of War of a Republican government in exile. The information I have, on the other hand, is that the Spanish Army is not as large as it was six months ago, and it is not organized, it is not equipped to fight a modern war.

Asks for the Facts

The Polish delegate also mentioned some gentleman who came here to buy plans and machinery for the production of uranium, it was. Did he, in fact, buy it? Has it been shipped? Is it being installed? We do not know. So I ask again: Where are the facts?

Now, the Polish delegate brought his case under Chapter 6. But Chapter 6 requires investigation. It demands investigation before we can take any action. We have got to take a decision and ascertain facts. But he jumps straight away into Chapter 7, Articles 39 and 41, which only operate against approved aggressor.

The Australian viewpoint, Sir, has been consistent right through. We have demanded investigation and evidence and proven facts before we reached decisions.

We have here at this table two schools of thought. One school says, let us without investigation impose certain sanctions. The other school says, we won't do anything because it is a matter of domestic jurisdiction. The viewpoint of the Australian delegation is that we accept neither proposition. We want an investigation into the three questions I have indicated.

First, is it a matter of international concern and not merely of domestic jurisdiction? Secondly, is the situation a cause of international friction? If the answer to that question is yes, the third question arises, is it endangering international peace and security? If the answer to those questions is no, we can take no further action. If the answer is yes, then and then only can this Council decide what can and should be done.

What is the objective of this Council, of us all round this table? To remove the Franco regime. But does the Polish delegate and those who are supporting this resolution really think that the severance of diplomatic relations is going to accomplish that objective? Is the Soviet delegate really serious? How many countries are in diplomatic relations with Franco? Very few; I can't even get the fact about that. I don't think half of the United Nations. Australia isn't.

Therefore, I agree with the delegate of the Netherlands when he says that action such as that is likely to strengthen Franco. I believe further that action such as the declaration of the fourth of March also strengthened France. And so I repeat, if the answers to these questions are no, we take no action. But if the answers are yes, we take everything we can do under the Charter.

Amendment to Resolution

So, sir, I am going to move an amendment to the Polish resolution, which will be distributed to you in a minute, for the establishment of a subcommittee of this Council to investigate and examine the facts. I commend it for your serious consideration. I think it will appeal especially to Mr. Stettinius, who said his government had got an open mind, and wanted a proven case. I will read it, sir.

"The attention of the Security Council having been drawn to the situation in Spain by a member of the United Nations acting in accordance with Article 35 of the Charter, and the Security Council having been asked to declare that this situation has led to international friction and endangers international peace and security, the Security Council hereby resolves, in accordance with Article 34 of the Charter, to make further inquiries in order to determine whether such a situation does exist. To this end the Security Council appoints a committee of five of its members and instructs this committee to examine the statements made before the Security Council concerning Spain, to call for further written statements and documentary evidence from members of the United Nations and from the Franco regime, and to make such other inquiries as it may deem fit in order that the committee may report to the Security Council not later than May 17, 1946, on the following questions.

"(1) Is the Spanish situation one essentially with in the jurisdiction of Spain?

"(2) Is the situation in Spain one which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute?

"(3) If the answer to question (2) is "yes," is the continuance of the situation likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security?"

In the mean time, of course, sir, if that amendment is acceptable, the Polish resolution will still remain before us, but any action on it will be deferred until May 17.

QUESTION RETURNS TO COUNCIL AT ITS SESSION TUESDAY

F. Carpenter

NEW YORK, April 18—(AP) The United Nations Security council's experts on procedure reported tonight they had been unable to agree on the question as to whether the Iranian case could legally be kept on the council's agenda.

This means that the question will be thrown back on the floor of the council when it meets next Tuesday.

The committee of experts had been studying for two days an opinion of Secretary-General Trygve Lie who expressed doubt that the Iranian case could be kept on the agenda in view of Iran's withdrawal of her complaint against Soviet Russia.

Committee Splits

The members of the committee were split eight to three on the major question of whether the council must drop a matter when the parties to a dispute ask for such action.

Only Russia, France and Poland among the experts backed the opinion of Lie that the council had no authority to keep the case on the agenda.

The other eight held that the Security council itself must decide when it was proper to drop a case.

"The committee of experts," the report said, "has not been able to formulate a common opinion on the question put to it by the Security council."

Some Division in Council

The report was circulated immediately among the members of the council, who previously had been divided eight to three on the question of dropping the Iranian case.

The majority, ruling against the arguments of Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko, held that:

"The Security council may, even when the parties announce that they have reached an agreement, find it necessary to remain seized of the matter until the whole or part of the agreement has been executed, or even longer."

This was the position previously taken by U. S. Delegate Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., who had argued that the Iranian question should be kept on the agenda until May 6, the date on which Russia has promised to have all her troops withdrawn from Iran.

The minority, on the other hand, held that the rules governing the withdrawal of a question submitted to the Security council "vary according to whether a dispute or situation is involved."

They were of the opinion that in a case such as the Iranian case, where an agreement was reported after negotiations, the "council is bound" to drop the case if the two parties request it to do so.

U.N. Rules Vote Reported Lost By Russia

New York, April 18 (AP)—Soviet Russia was reported today to have lost a strenuous battle behind closed doors to have the United Nation Security Council's procedure experts rule against further consideration of the Iranian case.

As the Council prepared to meet this afternoon, the committee of experts on rules and procedure was said by informed quarters to be split, 8 to 3, with the majority holding that the case could legally be kept on the agenda.

The Council was expected to resume its debate on the controversial Spanish question at the opening of the session, while the experts completed drafting majority and minority reports, expressing the committee's split opinion on the Iranian question.

Lie's Opinion On Legality

Sources close to the committee said that the reports, based on a study of Secretary-General Trygve Lie's opinion that there might be no legal grounds for keeping the case on the agenda, would be submitted to the Council late today.

This was expected to open the way for a renewed floor fight over the legality of maintaining jurisdiction over the case. The lineup in the committee of experts was the same as that during the Council debate earlier this week—Russia, Poland and France insisting that the question should be dropped.

The other eight members, led by United States Delegate Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., have argued that the case should be kept on the agenda until May 6, the date on which Russia has promised to have all her troops out of Iran.

Showdown Vote Seen

There was some possibility that the Council might reach a showdown vote late in the day unless it became involved in a lengthy debate over the experts' reports, which must be accepted by the Council itself to become binding.

Meanwhile, Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, was scheduled to lead off in the Spanish debate with an assault on some of the arguments advanced yesterday by Polish Delegate Oscar Lange in his plea that members of the United Nations break diplomatic relations with Franco Spain.

The British position was said to be similar to that voiced yesterday by Stettinius;

1. That Britain wanted to see the Spanish people themselves throw out the Franco regime, and

2. That it wanted this to be done without starting another civil war.

Dutch Delegate Opposed

Foreign Minister Eelco N. Van Kleffens, of the Netherlands, opposed the Lange resolution.

Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko gave no indication as to when he would speak.

The Polish position was set forth by Lange in an hour-long speech in which he charged that the Franco Government was originally a creature of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, that it served in wartime as an active Axis partner and that it now has "caused a state of international friction by compelling the French republic to close her borders with Spain by massing troops on the borders of France."

"The Franco regime has allowed the territory of Spain to become a refuge of German assets, for German personnel and for German scientists engaged in pursuits dangerous for the peace of mankind," Lange asserted.

To support this claim, he said there were some indications of Nazi scientific efforts to carry on atomic research in Spain and suggested that weapons even more terrible than the atomic bomb might be under experimentation there.

He referred to charges of the Spanish Government in exile that Franco had a quarter million troops massed along the French border and a total of 450,000 bivouacked within striking distance of France, and to charges that Franco had 100,000 Nazis and former Vichy French militia under arms.

"Do we have to wait until they open fire on each other?" he demanded.

U. N. Experts Unable to Agree on Legality of Iranian Case

Report of U. N. Experts' Iran Views

Following is the text of the report of Dr. H. Saba, chairman of the Committee of Experts of the Security Council, concerning the legality of keeping the Iranian case on its agenda, a document that the Council will consider on Tuesday afternoon:

At its meeting on 16 April 1946, the Security Council decided to refer to the Committee of Experts for examination and report the letter from the Secretary General to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of the retention of the Iranian case on the agenda of the Security Council (document S/39).

The Committee of Experts met for this purpose on 17 April 1946, and in the first place sought to define its terms of reference. It decided that, by reason of the technical nature of its competence, it would study from an abstract point of view, without referring to the concrete case submitted to the Security Council, the problem whether the Security Council can remain seized of a matter after the interested parties have requested its withdrawal. It likewise decided for

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the same reasons that while it was within its competence to consider and criticize the legal arguments put forward in the Secretary General's memorandum on the basis of such observations as a study of this document had suggested to its members, it would not proceed to a detailed study of the memorandum.

Agree on Council's Right

The committee then went on to consider the question of substance. There was agreement in principle that when a matter has been submitted to the Security Council by a party, it cannot be withdrawn from the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized without a decision by the Security Council.

It seemed all the more necessary to define these points exactly since the Secretary General's memorandum, which was criticized in this respect by several delegates, referred to an automatic process which seemed to exclude intervention by the Security Council.

But the very freedom of decision of the Security Council was challenged, and the committee was divided in this respect between two opposing views.

Whilst certain delegates were of the opinion that if the parties to a dispute ask the Security Council to drop the matter—particularly when they have reached an agreement—the Security Council must decide accordingly, other delegates, on the other hand, thought that the Security Council's freedom of judgment and decision remain unimpaired.

Certain delegates observed in this connection that the Secretary General's memorandum had put the problem on too narrow a basis, since it referred only to a dispute and since it treated such a dispute merely as a lawsuit between two parties. Such a definition implied an inexact understanding, in the first place of the functions of the Security Council (which is not a court of justice), and in the second place of the nature of its competence, which includes the consideration of situations and which in any case far exceeds the narrow framework within which the memorandum would tend to confine it.

This was the opinion expressed with variations by the delegates of Australia, Brazil, China, Egypt, Mexico, the Netherlands, United Kingdom and the United States. Some of these delegates observed that for the Security Council to drop the matter, it is not enough for the parties to the dispute to have come to an agreement. It would be a mistake, in their opinion, to regard the problem from a purely legalistic point of view. The Charter has, in fact, invested the Security Council, especially under Article 24, with certain political functions of primordial importance by conferring on it the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Moreover, Article 1, to which Article 24 refers, stipulates that the pacific settlement of disputes shall be brought about in conformity with the principles of justice and international law. The Security Council may hold that, even after an agreement has been reached between the parties, circumstances may continue to exist (for example, the conditions under which the agreement has been negotiated) which allows fears regarding peace to subsist and which justify the maintenance of the question in the list of matters with which it is concerned.

Council Can Hold a Case

The Security Council may, even when the parties announce that they have reached an agreement, find it necessary to remain seized of the matter until the whole or part of the agreement has been executed, or even longer.

Several delegates of the same group drew the committee's attention to the mistake which the memorandum seems to have made in failing to distinguish clearly between the decision by which the Security Council becomes seized of a question and any decision which it might take under Article 34 or 36 it cannot remain the Security Council is seized of a question is absolutely independent of and distinct from the measures which it may decide to take under Article 34.

Several delegates of the same group questioned the argument in the memorandum which seemed to imply that unless the Security Council takes a decision under Article 34 or 36 it canot remain seized of a dispute the withdrawal of which has been requested.

Several delegates of the same group expressed the opinion that Article 35 (1) proves that the action of the Security Council in its role as guardian of the peace is quite independent of the strictly legal circumstances in which a dispute develops since, according to that text, it is not necessarily a party to a dispute which has to bring it to the attention of the Security Council; any member of the organization may draw the Security Council's attention both to situations and to disputes involving certain specified states..

II.

On the other hand, according to the opinion of the delegates of France, Poland and the U.S.S.R., the rules governing the procedure for the withdrawal of a question submitted to the Security Council vary according to whether a dispute or situation is involved. The notion of a dispute is of a subjective nature. It is essentially a conflict betwene two or more states, which exists only by virtue of the opposition between the interested parties.

The same delegates maintained that it is in conformity with common sense, logic and law to affirm that if all the parties to a dispute have reached an agreement the threat to the maintenance of peace from the prolongation of such a dispute thereby disappears. If the parties to a dispute have reached an agreement after negotiations which they have undertaken, either voluntarily or in fulfillment of a recommendation made by the Security Council in accordance with Article 33 of the Charter, and if they ask the Security Council to drop the dispute in question, the Security Council is bound to do so, after having noted that their agreement has put an end to the dispute.

With regard to the notion of "situation" it has, in the opinion of the same group, a clearly objective character. As in the case in which the attention of the Security Council is drawn to a dispute by a member not a party to this dispute, a situation exists independently of the member of the organization which may have brought it to the attention of the Security Council. The Security Council may remain seized of it even if the member which has brought it to the attention of the Security Council declares its desire to withdraw the communication which it had made in accordance with Article 35, Paragraph 1, of the Charter.

Moreover, two hypotheses should be envisaged; the case in which the dispute originally submitted to the Security Council has reached the point where other parties are concerned other than those originally involved; and the case in which a new situation has arisen out of the original dispute. In each case the question is a different one from that originally submitted to the Security Council. It may be brought to the attention of the Security Council by a member of the organization under Article 35 (1) of the Charter, or else the Security Council itself may take it up under Article 34 of the Charter.

It follows from what has been said above that the committee of experts has not been able to formulate a common opinion on the question put to it by the Security Council.

STATE DEPARTMENT MAY ACT

Seeks to Learn if Move by Tehran Was Promoted by Russian Officials.

By JOSEPH C. GOODWIN.

[This is the first dispatch to be received from Goodwin since the Iranian Government's announcement that it was imposing strict censorship on all outgoing news dispatches.]

Tehran, April 17 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Iranian Government disclosed today it had invoked Article 26 of the 1932 Madrid Communications Agreement in applying foreign press telegrams and radiograms.

[The 1932 Medrid Convention is a multi-lateral agreement governing international telecommunication. It was concluded by seventy-two countries and territories, including Soviet Russia, Iran, Germany, Japan, Italy, the United States and Britain. The article in question says: "The contracting governments reserve the right to stop the transmission of any private telegram or radiotelegram which might appear dangerous to the safety of the State or contrary to the laws of the country, to public order, or to decency provided that they immediately notify the office or origin of the stoppage of said communication or any part thereof, except when it might appear dangerous to the safety of the State to issue such notice."]

The United States embassy said it was reporting the Iranian action to the State Department and was sending a note of protest to the Iranian Foreign Ministry. Similar action was taken by the British embassy.

A United States embassy spokesman said the note to the Iranian Government would express "grace concern" in strong diplomatic language.

Not Called Censorship.

An Iranian Government executive said the new ruling had been followed during the last week and that the Government did not consider its action constituted censorship. He said all press messages were perused by three "readers" who decided whether they contained any matter covered by Article 26 of the Madrid Convention.

"If the readers consider the information of a suspicious character," he added, "the telegrams in question will be turned over to the Under-Secretary of Posts and Telegrams, who will rule on whether or not the messages will be transmitted."

The Iranian Telegraph Ministry advised foreign newsmen that neither the sender nor addressee would be notified of any suppressed message. The statement was made to a committee of correspondents who called at the ministry to protest the suppression of two dispatches filed by a correspondent of the Times of London.

U.S. PROTESTS CENSORSHIP OF NEWS BY IRAN

Embassy Files Strong Note —Britain Also Makes Representations.

U.S. Queries Iran On Censorship

Washington, April 18 (AP)—The State Department announced today that it is taking up the question of Iran's new tight censorship of outgoing news with the American Embassy at Tehran.

The Department declined to say specifically whether it was merely inquiring or strongly protesting.

[A British foreign office official said H. L. Farquhar, British charge d'affaires in Tehran, was also making representations to Iran on its imposition of news censorship.

Note Of Protest Reported

[An Associated Press delayed dispatch from Iran, the first received since imposition of the new censorship, said that the United States Embassy was sending a note of protest to the Iranian Foreign Ministry. An Embassy spokesman said the note would express "grave concern" in strong diplomatic language.]

The guarded comment that "we are taking the matter up with the American Embassy at Tehran" suggested that full information on the whys and wherefores of the Iranian case might be a primary objective of the State Department's action.

The Department sought to determine:

1. Whether the action was Russian inspired, and
2. What the United States might be able to do to get the iron lid lifted.

An explanation of the action would be expected to show whether there is any connection between yesterday's dramatic imposition of "blind censorship" and the increasing Soviet pressure on Qavam's Government because of the still pending row over Iran in the United Nations Security Council.

The form which Iran chose for control over out-going news is one that was used in Russia from about March 1 or earlier until March 29, but then partially modified.

"Blind Censorship"

It is known both among newspaper men and within the State Department as "blind censorship" because it denies correspondents the opportunity to learn what changes have been made in their censored dispatches. This may be used by an unscrupulous censor to distort the meaning of stories.

The new censorship policy as disclosed to correspondents by the Iranian Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs was reported to Washington by the American Embassy at Tehran.

A check of American officials brought the information that at the moment Iran appears to be the only country in the Russian orbit which actually has a completely blind censorship. Romania, Bulgaria, Poland and others were described here as having imposed varying degrees of control on outgoing news dispatches but with nothing now as extreme as the form applied by Iran.

British Protest.

London, April 18 (A. P.).—A Foreign Office official said today that H. L. Farquhar, British charge d'affaires in Tehran, was making representations to the Iranian Government on its imposition of news censorship.

IRAN SHAH FEARS ELECTION FRAUD

J. Goodwin

TEHRAN, April 18—(AP) Advisors to the Shah "are fearful that the people may be betrayed and foreign influences shape the coming [illegible]," a source close to the Iranian Imperial court declared today.

Declining to be quoted by name, this source added that the Iranian people "look to the United Nations and to America for help" and said he believed "all true Iranians would welcome United Nations observation of the national election."

Rightwing members of the last Iranian Parliament have expressed the desire for United Nations' observers for the elections, promised by Premier Ahmed Qavam as soon as the Russians withdraw completely from the country. Some rightist candidates said they were afraid to announce their candidacy for re-election.

Meanwhile travellers bound for Tabriz, capital of the autonomous Azerbaijan government, were told that Soviet military passes were still required. The American consul said yesterday that he had received a message from the Soviet consul at Tabriz that the passes were no longer necessary.

"Red army forces continue in Azerbaijan," a Soviet embassy spokesman said in reply to a query by an American embassy official into the refusal of Intourist, Soviet-controlled airline, to sell plane passage to Tabriz to an Associated Press correspondent and photographer.

An Iranian government spokesman said the Russians were evacuating Azerbaijan "according to agreement," but no reports of Soviet troops actually quitting the northwestern province have been received here.

UNITED NATIONS LEASE SITE IN LONG ISLAND

WASHINGTON, April 19 — (AP) The War Assets Administration announced today it had granted the United Nations a three year lease, with two-year renewal privilege, in two government-erected buildings of the Sperry Gyroscope company, Lake Success, Long Island, N. Y.

The United Nations will occupy approximately 64,824 square feet of space in the two buildings, with the United States government to get approximately $202,831 net on annual rental.

Coincident with the lease to the U.N., the Sperry company was given a similar three year lease, with renewal option, for the remainder of the plants at Lake Success. Sperry will have the right to buy the property, subject to the U.N. lease, for $9,500,000.

Hungary Reports 2-Year Extension

London, April 18 (AP)—A Hungarian Government broadcast tonight said Russia had granted Hungary a two-year extension of time for payment of her war reparations of $200,000,000 in commodities had been scheduled for repayment [illegible].

An [illegible] broadcast said Ferenc Nagy, Hungarian Premier, had returned from Moscow today after several days of conferences with Vyacheslav Molotov, Foreign Minister, and an interview with Generalissimo Stalin.

A Budapest dispatch quoted sources close to the Hungarian Government as saying that Nagy in his trip also had sought a reduction in the Soviet occupation force,

speedy return of prisoners of war, and the return of about 9,000 square miles of territory now under the Romanian flag. The territory includes the fairly large towns of Arad and Nagyvarad.

The broadcast said Russia "took into account the wish of the Hungarian Government" in extending reparations payments, and that the Moscow discussions "took place in a friendly atmosphere in the spirit of good neighborly relations."

The Budapest radio also said tonight that navigation would be resumed shortly on the Danube as far as the Black Sea and that Hungarian civil aviation soon would resume operations. Formation of Russo-Hungarian steamship and airline companies was announced recently.

Newspapers Critical

Most newspapers joined trade and industry groups in criticizing either the basic nationalization decision because of the complexities involved or else the scarcity of information concerning specific Government plans for the industry's future.

Meanwhile, a bill to bring the stock of the Cable and Wireless Company, Ltd., under public ownership was introduced in the House of Commons today.

The company, in which the Government has for a long time owned a minority of stock, operates a network of communications with British Empire units and several other countries, including the Soviet Union.

TORIES MAY SEEK TO CENSURE LABOR

London, April 18 (A. P.).—The Labor Government's decision to nationalize a large part of Britain's iron and steel industry provoked the threat today of a Conservative party motion of censure and brought sharp criticism from sections of the nation's press. Wartime Prime Minister Winston Churchill, reasserting his leadership of the Conservative party, presided at a special meeting of the conservative "shadow cabinet" last night, at which a possible motion of censure was discussed.

Earlier, at a stormy session of the House of Commons during which Supply Minister John Wilmot announced the nationalization plan, Churchill denounced the Government's plan as a "political ramp (swindle.")

Will Seek Full Debate

The "shadow cabinet" reportedly decided to present the censure motion unless full opportunity was granted to debate the nationalization measure in the House of Commons. Prime Minister Attlee was accused in the House yesterday of "acting like Hitler" after he declined to assure Churchill that the Government would take no "important decisive administrative step" before debate.

It also was reported that the "shadow cabinet" would urge publication of the Iron and Steel Federation's own £168,000,000 ($672,000,000) modernization plan, which Wilmot said had been studied before the Government made its decision.

Wilmot told the House of Commons today the federation had given permission for publication of its report and said it would be issued as a White Paper.

AVERS COLONEL ORDERED BLOWS

Lieutenant Takes Stand at Lichfield Trial.

London, April 18 (A. P.).—First Lieut. Granville Cubage of Oklahoma City, Okla., told a United States Army court-martial today that he was ordered by his commander, James A. Kilian, to beat an unruly G. I. prisoner in the stockdale at Lichfield during the war.

Lieut. Cubage, testifying in defense of Staff Sgt. James M. Jones of Muskogee, Okla., a Lichfield guard charged with assault on prisoners, said the policy of the Lichfield camp in the winter of 1944-45 was to "make the prisoners miserable and the guardhouse just as unpopular as possible."

Lieut. Cubage, who was in charge of the camp at that time, said he went to the office of Col. Kilian, commander of the Tenth Replacement Depot where the detention center was located, to discuss the handling of a prisoner who refused to obey orders even after being kept on bread and water in solitary confinement for fourteen days.

He said Col. Kilian informed him:

"We can be just as tough as any disciplinary center. It is a sign of weakness to admit we cannot handle a man of that type."

Cubage said this interview in August, 1944, led to a general "get rough" policy in the prison. Guards were instructed to club prisoners if necessary, he continued, the only limitation being "not to break too many bones."

Col. Kilian, Lieut. Cubage and four other officers are awaiting court-martial action on charges of conspiracy to inflict "cruel" punishment on Lichfield prisoners. Sgt. Jones is the second enlisted man to be tried on charges of maltreating prisoners at Lichfield.

NAZI 'WEREWOLF' CHIEF IS REPORTED CAPTURED

LONDON, April 18—(AP) The British Press association said today that Capt. Horst von Pflugk-Hartung, once rumored to be head of the Nazi "werewolves," was in Allied hands.

American sources did not immediately confirm the report. The German was said by the Press association to be en route from Eire to England in custody of U. S. Naval Cmdr. Victor A. Taylor of Washington and a "governmental official," Charles Ingram Stanton.

Stockholm dispatches a year ago said Pflugk-Hartung was in charge of the abortive underground resistance movement, which was proposed to harass Allied forces in Germany.

Ceremonies Usher In British Easter

London, April 18 (AP)—Britain started her first postwar Easter holiday season today with traditional ceremonies of charity and humility.

In a ritual dating back 261 years to when King James II "washed, wiped and kissed the feet of 52 poor men with wonderful humility," King George VI distributed royal Maundy gifts of 51 pence—one for each year of his life—to 51 needy men and a like number of women.

The men and women, in addition to the token coins, received $10 each in lieu of former gifts of food and clothing. The King himself performed the service for the third straight year.

Roosevelt Aims Cited by Attlee

Merthyr-Tydfil, Wales, April 18 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Clement Attlee said in an address here today that the fight for the four freedoms advanced by the late President Roosevelt "has not yet been won."

"We seek to insure that men and women all over the world should dwell together as good neighbors," Attlee said, in accepting the freedom of the town, which for years sent Keir Hardie, Socialist party founder, to Parliament.

PEACE CONFERENCE TO BE POSTPONED

PARIS, April 18—(AP) A Foreign office official said today the Paris peace conference, set for May 1, probably would be postponed. He said France has so informed the participating governments, advising them not to send their delegations until they receive further word.

As the host government, France issues the invitations and makes arrangements, but has no control over the date or scope of the conference.

The official said the Russia, British, and American foreign ministers had convoked the Paris conference during their last meeting in Moscow in December and that it would be up to them to change the date if necessary. In view of the shortness of time before May 1, a ne wdate now seems inevitable, he added.

He said the foreign ministers probably would fix the new date at their conference opening here April 25.

GOUIN ACCEDES TO MRP WISHES

Paris, April 18 (A. P.).—In an effort to avert the threatened resignation of Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and other MRP (Popular Republican Movement) members of the cabinet,) President Felix Gouin appealed to the Constituent Assembly to forget party differences in debating France's proposed new constitution.

He told the Assembly that the government as a whole would abstain from voting on constitutional issues dividing the MRP from the other two members of the coalition government—the Socialists and Communists. He thus acceded to the MRP thesis that participation in the government the support of or opposition to the constitution were different subjects. Earlier in the week Gouin was reported to be insisting that all members support the proposed constitution.

Gouin's address followed a series of MRP defeats in the Assembly yesterday over constitutional issues—defeats which raised fears that the MRP members might quit the three-party coalition government. The proposed new constitution for the Fourth Republic is to be voted on at a national referendum next month.

An MRP demand for a two-house legislature in place of a unicameral Parliament was beaten by twenty-one votes. An MRP plan for choosing a Premier was defeated by thirty-three votes and an amendment to provide for machinery to dissolve the Legislature was thrown out, 288 to 258. An MRP suggestion for a supreme judiciary council was defeated, 288 to 231.

MRP deputies walked out of the Constituent Assembly earlier in the day, but returned later, only to be outvoted at every turn, raising the possibility that the MRP might assume the role of an out and out opposition party in next month's referendum.

ARMY AIR FORCE REORGANIZES AT BASES IN EUROPE

BERLIN, April 18—(AP) The United States Army's new, powerful air force in Europe is taking shape.

The buildup, it was learned from officers in the European theater who cannot be named, comes from the personal orders of Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander-in-chief of the U.S.A.A.F., and early proponent of the heavy bombing tactics that laid low the Third Reich.

The hub of the new force will be the giant B-29s which never were used in the European theater. Two hundred of them have been shipped to the United Kingdom and 300 more are on the way or on order. Four fields for them are being readied in France and four more in Germany are contemplated.

Meanwhile the A-26, fast and powerful attack bomber, has supplanted the old Flying Fortress as a U.S.A.A.F. favorite. Hundreds of A-26s are being shipped into Germany.

The nucleus of the fighter force is being assembled in Bremen. The first of a large shipment of P-80s, new super-speedy jet craft developed toward the end of the war, has arrived there. More are on the way, it was said.

The new force is being built practically from scratch. After V-E day, the wartime units gradually disintegrated until U.S.A.A.F. in Europe was down to 38,000 men in midwinter. This has now been built up to 50,000 and it is planned to have 71,000 highly trained men ready for any emergency by July 1.

Air officers have said they believed Spaatz wants to complete this task this summer and then retire. Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, bombing expert and deputy to Spaatz, is expected to take over as chief.

NAZI WHO RULED IN POLAND ADMITS MURDERING JEWS

NUERNBERG, April 18 — (AP) With the fervor of a repentant sinner, former Gov.-Gen. Hans Frank of Nazi-crucified Poland today branded Hitler and his followers, including himself, with the crime of murdering Jews and declared "I feel a terrible guilt within me."

On the four-day Easter recess, judges of the International Military Tribunal listened to an amazing indictment of Nazism by the swarthy, 45-year-old Frank who denied having the blood of Germany's victims on his hands but not his soul.

Defendants Grim

Twenty other accused war criminals started grimly as Frank was asked by defense counsel: "Did you ever participate in the destruction of Jews?"

"I say yes," the bald, slit-mouthed defendant replied, "and the reason I say yes is because, being under the impression of these five months of this trial and particularly under the impression of the statements made by witnesses Hoess (Oswiecim camp commandant), I cannot allow it before my conscience that the responsibility for all this should be handed over to these small people alone.

"I myself have never installed an extermination camp for Jews, nor demanded that they should be installed, but if Adolf Hitler personally has turned that dreadful responsibility over to these people of his, then it must be mine, too.

Fought Against Jewry

"We have fought against Jewry. We have fought against it for many years and we have allowed ourselves to make utterances, and my own diary has become a witness against me in this connection, utterances that are terrible.

"It is my duty, my own duty, therefore, to answer your question with yes. A thousand years will pass and this guilt of Germany will still not be erased."

Only a few moments earlier, Frank had startled the court by declaring:

"I have gained at last insight into all that has been committed in the way of dreadful atrocities. I feel a terrible guilt within me.'"

Frank charged Hitler with throwing into the waste basket his complaints about the excesses of Heinrich Himmler's police in Poland, and lying to him about the planned extermination of concentration camp inmates.

"Through the walls one could smell the stench," he added. "The rumor that Jews were killed, that rumor did not die."

'Terrible Guilt Felt' By Nazis' Polish Ruler

Nuernberg, April 18 (AP)—Hans Frank, the Nazi Governor of German-occupied Poland, told the International Military Tribunal today that "I feel terrible guilt within me" for the atrocities of the Nazi regime.

Claiming that some of these crimes only became known to him, Frank declared from the witness stand:

"Speaking from the depths of my emotion, after five months of this trial, I have gained an insight into what was committed in the way of terrible atrocities. I feel terrible guilt within me."

Candid Admissions

Speaking in a loud, clear voice, Frank held the court with his candid admissions of guilt as he virtually threw himself upon its mercy.

He freely admitted the Nazi crimes against the Jews and his share of the guilt in those crimes—a guilt which he said would "not be erased in thousands of years."

"Did you participate in the destruction of the Jews?" his attorney asked.

"I say yes!" Frank replied. "I cannot allow it before my conscience that responsibility for this

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should be handed to small people alone. I never installed concentration camps for Jews, but if Adolf Hitler turned over that dreadful responsibility to people of his, it must be mine, too."

Authority "Limited"

He said he would "bear responsibility" for the events in Poland during his tenure as Governor, but hedged with a claim that his authority was "extremely limited" and that he had no control over the SS.

He acknowledged that he introduced ghettos in Poland and issued a decree for forced labor but claimed: "I was thinking of labor within the country to repair war damage."

"I didn't repeat my offer of resignation fourteen times for nothing." He denied plundering Polish art treasures and maintained he had tried to safeguard them in Poland. He said that most of them had been taken as "booty of war" before he became Governor.

Frank said he was ashamed of some of the words in his diary, which noted without remorse the disappearance of millions of Jews and expressed amusement at the starvation and mistreatment of Jews and Poles.

The Warsaw Ghetto

He said he never received a full report on the destruction of the Warsaw ghetto in 1943, and exclaimed:

"Thank heavens, through affidavits of witnesses recently, it has been explained that the destruction was on orders of Himmler and not of the Government-General."

Maidanek

Frank said he first heard of the Maidanek concentration camp in 1944. An estimated 1,500,000 victims were killed there. Frank said Himmler persistently evaded questions about the camp, so he went to investigate for himself.

He concluded his direct testimony in two hours and fifteen minutes, a record for brevity as well as candor among the twenty-one defendants in the prisoners' box. Other defendants appeared shocked by Frank's assertions.

4428 SAIL FOR U. S.

Frankfurt, April 18 (A. P.).—Another 4,428 American troops sailed for home today.

Units included the First Armored Division Military Police Platoon; the 141st Armored Signal Company; the Ninty-fourth Quartermaster Railhead Company; the 3,833d Quartermaster Gas Supply Company; the Forty-sixth and 3,476th Ordnance Maintenance Companies; the Sixty-fourth Traffic Regulation Battalion; the 3,580th Quartermaster Truck Company; A and B Batteries of the 398th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, and 601 unassigned officers and men.

DIPHTHERIA HITS TROOPS

FRANFURT, Germany, April 1[7] —(AP) Diphtheria broke out in th[e] 41st reinforcement battalion at Am[berg], Bavaria, this week and 16 ca[ses] developed in five days, Army headquarters announced today. The outbreak was described as "purely local thus far." The soldiers arrived only recently from the United States.

Army Paper Cuts Out Edition

Frankfurt, April 18 (AP) — The North German edition of the army newspaper *Stars and Stripes* was closed down today, leaving only one edition of the paper to service GI's throughout all northern Europe. The remaining edition is published at Altdorf in southern Germany. The consolidation was attributed to a staff shortage.

League of Nations Expires; U. N. to Get Physical Assets

President Hambro's Gavel Sounds Demise of Wilson's Hope—One Vexing Legacy Is Fate of Mandated Territories

By The Associated Press.

GENEVA, April 18—The League of Nations, created to preserve peace after a world cataclysm, expired tonight and willed to the United Nations its physical assets in the hope that the new organization might succeed where the League had failed.

It had lived twenty-six years.

Delegates from thirty-four nations, outnumbered by spectators in the galleries, witnessed the death of the first major peace organization of the Twentieth Century.

Quietly the delegates answered "Yes" to a roll call on a motion providing that "with effect from the day following the close of the present session of the Assembly, the League of Nations shall cease to exist except for the sole purpose of the liquidation of its affairs."

At 5:43 P. M. (12.43 P. M. Eastern Standard Time), Carl J. Hambro of Norway, President of the Assembly, pounded his gavel and solemnly announced:

"I declare the twenty-first and last session of the General Assembly of the League of Nations closed."

Thus ended at midnight tonight the life of the peace organization conceived largely by President Wilson, but never shared in by the United States as a member.

Its legal existence dated from the entry into force of the Treaty of Versailles on Jan. 10, 1920.

The formalities of terminating the League were interrupted only with a problem that is the heritage of the century's second great peace effort—the United Nations.

Mahmoud Mohamed el Darwiche Bey, the Egyptian delegate, abstained from voting on a resolution that provided that League members with mandated territories would continue to administer these countries as mandates until they were placed under trusteeship of the United Nations.

One of the league's final acts was to turn over to the United Nations thousands of treaty texts.

In physical assets the United Nations will inherit property valued at $11,700,000. These include the league palace, other real estate and the league's stock of paper, furniture, typewriters and similar equipment.

What cash remains after the league's debts are wiped out will be distributed to members on a percentage basis for credit to their accounts in the United Nations.

In other final actions today the League formally terminated its Permanent Court of International Justice and sent a congratulatory message to the new International Court being organized at The Hague, seat of the old court.

The League also confirmed Sean Lester, of Ireland, as secretary general as from 1940 and Seymour Jacklin, of South Africa, as treasurer from 1944. They will continue to serve until the last of the League's affairs are liquidated.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS CEASES TO EXIST

Geneva, April 18 (A. P.).—The League of Nations ended its existence today. Delegates of thirty-four nations, outnumbered by gallery spectators, answered "yes" [illegible] afternoon to a resolution providing:

"With effect from the day following the close of the present session of the Assembly, the League of Nations shall cease to exist except for the sole purpose of the liquidation of its affairs."

Thus the first major peace organism of the century expired twenty-six years, three months and eight days after its founding. It was conceived by Woodrow Wilson, but never was joined by the United States.

A board of nine—representing Norway, Great Britain, France, India, China, Bolivia, South Africa, Czecho-Slovakia and Switzerland—was appointed to handle the liquidation of the league's $11,700,000 in assets. The league's buildings and technical services will be transferred to the United Nations.

Some delegates said only one loose end was left—the mandate system. They said there was no legal way to insure that all mandates would be turned over for United Nations trusteeship. Other observers said all Powers holding mandates, except South Africa, have promised to negotiate trusteeship agreements. South Africa wants to annex its mandate—formerly German Southwest Africa.

Jose Gustavo Guerrero, of El Salvador, president of the new court and the last president of the old Permanent Court of International Justice, expressed before the black-robed, white-bibbed jurists the hope that international loyalty to principles of peace and settlement of difference would enable the new court to succeed. (insert)

Hopes for Support

He said the new tribunal looked to the nations to refer to international justice those litigations "susceptible to judicial solution."

He voiced hope that the Security council and General Assembly of the United Nations would ask advisory opinions of the new tribunal, as provided in the U. N. Charter.

Paying tribute to the old World Court but looking to the tasks ahead, he said:

"We shall proceed in the same spirit as our predecessors and we shall maintain its continuity and its prestige and its authority."

Dr. Ivan Kerno of Czechoslovakia, assistant secretary-general of the United Nations, speaking on behalf of the Security council and Trygve Lie, U. N. secretary-general, observed that the U. N. Charter and the council by the alms and principles of the United Nations—justice and international law.

"I am therefore convinced," he added "that the Security council and the court frequently will cooperate in the accomplishment of their tasks."

Spaak Addresses Group

Paul-Henri Spaak, president of the U. N. General Assembly, spoke extemporaneously on behalf of that body.

Other guests included Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard and Premier Wilhelm Schermerhorn of the Netherlands.

The 15 justices for the new court were elected by the U. N. General Assembly and Security council in London on Feb. 6. They are:

Green H. Hackworth, United States; Dr. Helge Klaestad, Norway; Bohdan Winiarski, Poland; John E. Read, Canada; Dr. Mo Hsu, China; Prof. Sergei B. Krylov, Russia; Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha, Egypt; Prof. Jules Basdevant, France; Sir Arnold Duncan McNair, United Kingdom; Dr. J. Philadelpho De Barros Azevedo, Brazil; Dr. Charles De Visscher, Belgium; Isidiro Fabela Alfaro, Mexico; Dr. Milovan Zoricic, Yugoslavia; Alejandro Alvarez, Chile; Dr. Jose Gustavo Guerrero, El Salvador.

New Court Set Up At Hague For World

The Hague, April 18 (AP)—A new Court of International Justice came into being today at the seat of the old World Court as Jose Gustavo Guerrero, [illegible] Salvador, president, expressed hope that international loyalty to the principle of peaceful settlement of differences would make the new tribunal succeed.

The justices, representing fourteen of the members of the United Nations, took their oaths of office in a ceremony at the Peace Palace at The Hague only a few hours before the League of Nations, of which the old World Court was a part, was to expire at Geneva.

Royalty, diplomatic dignitaries and representatives of the United Nations looked on. Guests included Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands; Paul Henri Spaak, of Belgium, president of the United Nations Assembly; Dr. Ivan Kerno, assistant secretary general of the new peace organization, and Premier Wilhelm Schermerhorn of the Netherlands.

"Spirit Of Predecessors"

"We shall proceed in the same spirit as our predecessors," said Guerrero, last president of the World Court and first president of the Court of International Justice, "and we shall maintain its continuity and its prestige and its authority."

He said the new tribunal looked to all nations to refer for international decision those litigations "susceptible to judicial solution" an dexpressed hope that the Security Council and General Assembly of the United Nations would seek advisory opinions.

"It will thus be on their faithfulness to the principle of pacific settlement of differences that the court will act," Guerrero declared.

Spaak spoke extemporaneously on behalf of the General Assembly of the United Nations, while Dr. Kerno spoke for the Security Council and the committee for social and economic affairs, as well as on behalf of Trygve Lie, United Nations secretary general.

Observing that the United Nations Charter laid the greatest responsibility on the Security Council for maintaining peace, Dr. Kerno said the Council was bound by the aims and principles of the United Nations—justice and international law.

"I am therefore convinced," he said, "that the Security Council and the Court frequently will cooperate in the accomplishment of their tasks."

First Refugees Leave Far East For Poland

Moscow, April 18 (AP)—The Soviet news agency Tass said today that the first trainload of Polish refugees had left the far eastern U.S.S.R. region of Osh, Kirghis, where they have been interned five years, and started back to Poland.

Repatriation is being carried out under a Soviet-Polish agreement of July 6, 1945, Tass said.

Red Reports On U.S. Food In Reich Zone

Moscow, April 18 (AP)—A Soviet correspondent who recently returned from a tour of the American zone in Germany asserted in an article in *Pravda* today that the food problem there is difficult but that "talk about hunger obviously is premature."

"In all cases, by proper rationing the food is sufficient until the new harvest," declared the correspondent, one of a group of six who made the tour.

U. N.'s New International Court of Justice Organizes as League of Nations Dissolves

THE HAGUE, April 18 — (AP) The International Court of Justice, the judicial arm of the United Nations, was organized at The Hague today even as the dying League of Nations in Geneva formally dissolved the new Tribunal's predecessor, the old World Court.

Royalty, diplomats and representatives of United Nations watched the ceremonies in the Peace Palace of The Hague, seat of the old World Court, which will be occupied by the new tribunal. From the League of Nations the new court received a message of congratulations.

Helm in Greece Taken Over by Populist Chief

Tsaldaris Names Cabinet of Right-Wingers, Asks Plebiscite on the King

ATHENS, April 18 (AP):—Constantin Tsaldaris, head of the Populist party, assumed control of the Greek government today as Premier and Foreign Minister with a Cabinet dominated by Right Wing and royalist elements.

Tsaldaris named a Cabinet of seventeen members, twelve of them from the Populist party, which is made up mostly of royalists. Of the remainder, four are National Liberals and one is a Reformist. Tsaldaris's party was victorious in the recent Greek elections and he accepted a mandate from the Regent, Archbishop Damaskinos, to form a government.

Tsaldaries was Foreign Minister in the Cabinet of Premier Panayotis Poulitsas, which resigned yesterday. He is a strong advocate of an immediate plebiscite on the question of returning King George II to the Greek throne. Three ministers, all former Premiers, expressed sharp disagreement with him on this question yesterday in quitting the government.

The Populist members of the new cabinet are: Welfare, George Lazanas; labor, Andrew Stratos; press, Nicholas Baltagis; public order, Spyros Theotokis; agriculture, A. Papathanasis; finance, Demetrios Helmis; war, marine and aviation, Peter Mavromichalis; interior, John Theotokis; justice, Panos Hadjipanos; education, Anthony Papademos; supplies, Demetrios Stephanopoulos; co-ordination, Stephanos Stephanopoulos.

National Liberals: Public Works, Stylianos Gonatas; Merchant Marine, Nicholas Avraam; Transport, Demetrios Papademetrios; Post, Telegraph, Telephones, Athanasios Perrotis.

Reformist: Hygiene, Alexander Kalanjacos.

Greek Government Is Revamped

Athens, April 18 (AP)—A new Greek Government was formed today with Constantin Tsaldaris, head of the Populist party, as Premier and Foreign Minister.

Tsaldaris, Foreign Minister in the Cabinet of Premier Panayotis Poulitsas which resigned yesterday, is a strong proponent of an immediate plebiscite on the question of returning King George II to the Greek throne.

Three Ministers, all former Premiers, expressed sharp disagreement with him on this question yesterday in quitting the Government.

Others In Cabinet

Other members of the new Cabinet are:

Welfare, George Lazanas; hygiene, Alexander Kalanjacos; labor, Andrew Stratos; transport, Demetrius Papademetrious; press, Nicholas Baltagis; public order, Spyros Theotokis; agriculture, A. Papathanasis; finance, Demetrius Helmis; war, marine and aviation, Peter Mavromichalis; interior, John Theotokis; justice, Panos Hadjipanos; public works, Stylianos Gonatas; merchant marine, Nicholas Avraam; post, telegraph, telephones, Athanasios Perrotis; education, Anthony Papademos; supplies, Demetrius Stephanopoulos; co-ordination, Stephanos Stephanopoulos.

New Death Camp Found

Warsaw, April 18 (AP)—Polish authorities have discovered a new German concentration camp which was maintained in Koldyczew, near Baranowicze. It is claimed that more than 20,000 Poles were murdered or died as a result of starvation and maltreatment there.

Greek Terror Is Charged By Moscow

London, April 18 (AP)—The Moscow radio charged today that an "unprecedented terror" was taking place in Greece under the Government organized following the Greek elections [illegible] responsible Government [illegible] were being replaced by "German servitors."

"The first thirteen days' existence of the new Government have been days of unprecedented terror," said the broadcast, which quoted a Tass dispatch entitled "Triumph of Reaction and Terror." "Between April 9 and 15 Royalists have committed 26 political assassinations. . . . There are also cases of people being arraigned for trial because they boycotted the elections."

[Greek law makes abstention from voting illegal. Leftist parties boycotted the elections and urged the voters to stay away from the polls.]

"The nature of the Greek Government formed after the elections is evident from its first measures," said the broadcast, which added that hard-won labor reforms are being abrogated.

Tells of Mikhailovich Capture.

Rome, April 18 (A. P.).—Il Giornale Della Sera quoted an unidentified Serb today as saying Marshal Tito's Yugoslav forces used gas bombs and warplanes in capturing Gen. Draja Mikhailovich last month. The dispatch quoted the Serb as saying 1,000 members of the former War Minister's "general headquarters" were killed and that only eleven were taken alive.

The dispatch, from Venezia Giulia, said Mikhailovich tried to commit suicide with poison carried in a ring, but failed. The Serb was said to have crossed the Morgan Line, demarcation point between American-British and Yugoslav forces occupying the disputed northeast Italian province.

JERUSALEM FILLED BY EASTER VISITORS

C. Dawson

JERUSALEM, April 18 — (AP) Thousands of pilgrims, amid tension created by a paralyzing strike of 50,000 civil workers and the prolonged Jewish-Arab-British controversy, thronged the Holy City tonight prior to tomorrow's Good Friday commemorating the last hours of Christ.

Today many witnessed the ancient rites of Maundy Thursday, in which sect after sect gave its interpretation of the events on the day the Saviour led his disciples to "The Last Supper."

Tonight, in the forerunner to the Good Friday observances, services were held in the Garden of Gethsemane, commemorating the final hours of prayer by the Saviour before his betrayal by Judas.

Tomorrow's rites will include the pilgrimage of the faithful along the via Dolorosa, the traditional path over which Christ was led from Pilate's palace to Mount Calvary, where he was crucified.

Because the Easter observance of the western and eastern Christian faiths coincide this year the sacred spots in the city were more crowded than usual.

Meanwhile civilian workers in military offices throughout Palestine walked out for three hours today in sympathy with the strike of the government, railroad and postal system employes for higher pay. Arab teachers in state schools joined the strikers.

Authorities remained alert for any possible outbreaks of violence. Arab legionnaires armed with rifles mingled with the colorfully garbed celebrants of the religious rites.

troops, thousands streamed into this ancient city today to see Christian worshipers recreate with symbolic ceremonies the last hours before Christ was crucified.

An undercurrent of tension prevailed throughout the city as Palestine's three-cornered Arab-Jewish-British political controversy was complicated by a countrywide strike of 50,000 civil servants, who are demanding increased pay and better working conditions.

A three-hour walkout in sympathy with the strikers, was set for today by several thousand persons employed in special wartime departments of the Palestine government.

Although so-called terrorist groups have been idle for the last few days, there was no relaxation by authorities, who remained alert against any possible outbreak. Arab legionnaires, with automatic rifles slung over their shoulders, mingled with the colorfully garbed celebrants of the sacred rites of antiquity.

Easter observance of the Western and Eastern Christian faiths coincide this year, making the Holy Sepulchre site and other sacred places more crowded with worshipers than usual.

The ancient rites of Maundy Thursday began at daybreak and will continue all day as sect after sect stages its interpretation of the events of the day on which Christ led disciples into the "upper room" for "the Last Supper."

Few Uniforms This Year.

There were virtually no American uniforms to be seen and only occasionally one of the other Allies, who formerly had made Jerusalem a popular furlough spot.

Elaborate rites of commemoration were planned by the eastern sects of Christianity today, featuring much colorful pageantry and ancient symbolism, but the chapels in which the ceremonies were to be held are small and only a fraction of the throngs visiting the city could witness them.

Throngs Pour Into Jerusalem

Devout Re-enact Last Days of Christ---Armed Troops Guard Against Political Strife.

C. Dawson

Jerusalem, April 18 (A. P.).—Through streets lined with barbed wire barricades and teaming with armed

Charges Yugoslav Was Beaten

Belgrade Reports Major Attacked at UNRRA Camp in Egypt—British Investigating.

Cairo, April 18 (A. P.).—A British military court started an inquiry today into the [illegible] of Major Boleslav Ivkovic, chief of the Yugoslav Military Mission in the Middle East, who the Belgrade government asserts was beaten savagely by Chetnik followers of Gen. Draja Mikhailovich in an UNRRA camp at El Shatt Sunday. The Yugoslav legation protested to UNRRA and the British embassy.

Officials at the Yugoslav legation said Ivkovic was an injured flyer of the war. They said that the Chetniks had destroyed pictures of Marshal Tito in the tents of Yugoslav refugees at El Shatt and desecrated the graves of 600 Yugoslav refugees who died in El Shatt and other camps in Egypt.

The spokesman for the Yugoslav legation said Ivkovic went to El Shatt camp, near Suez, to place flowers on graves and "investigate vandalism."

"There, in the presence of the camp commander, British Army Officer Capt. Hughes, Major Ivkovic was attacked savagely and badly injured about the head," the spokesman said. The Major's car was reported set afire and his camera seized.

The legation said it had asked the British and Egyptian governments some time ago to extradite six Chetnik refugees whom it described as war criminals. The spokesman said the requests had not been answered. Mikhailovich, first prominent underground war leader, was arrested recently and will be tried for treason by the Yugoslav regime of Marshal Tito.

Demonstration Against Marshal Tito Reported

Munich, April 18 (AP)—The Munich newspaper *Sueddeutche Zeitung* said today hundreds of displaced Yugoslavs demonstrated at their camp here Saturday against Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Government.

The demonstration was touched off when three Tito officers visited the camp to urge their return home, the newspaper said. It quoted cries such as: "Long live King Peter!" "Down with Tito!" "Down with dictatorship!" "Long live America!"

The demonstrators were reported to have vowed not to return.

48 Students Injured In Egyptian Riot

Cairo, April 18 (A. P.).—A fight developed today at Fuad I University between Wafdist supporters and members of the Moslem Brotherhood Association and forty-eight students were injured, eight seriously. Policemen guarded roads to the school.

Hoover Is in Cairo.

Cairo, April 18 (A. P.).—Herbert Hoover arrived here today and expects to remain for two or three days before going to India to continue his study of worldwide food conditions.

Indonesians Kill 2 in Ambush

BATAVIA, Java, April 18 (AP).—Two Australian officers were killed yesterday, an official British announcement said today, when a war crimes investigation party was ambushed by Indonesians outside the Allied-controlled area south of Buittenzorg.

U. S. S. Missouri Due At Tangier April 27

Tangier, April 18 (A. P.).—The United States battleship Missouri will arrive at this international port in Morocco April 27 for a visit of three days and then will proceed to Gibraltar.

Siamese King Plans Visit to U. S.

Bangkok, April 18 (A. P.).—Siam's 21-year-old King Ananda Mahidol plans to visit the United States this year, Premier Pridi Phanomyong announced today. The date of the King's departure is uncertain, because he must approve the new Siamese constitution which now is being drawn up before he can leave.

MARSHALL ARRIVES IN TROUBLED CHINA

Special Envoy Will Call Parley in Move to Arrange Truce.

H. E. Gilles

CHUNGKING, April 18 — (AP) General Marshall took personal command today of efforts to end Manchuria's "Little Civil War," raging to a climax in Changchun with predictions of Chinese Communist victory soon.

As Marshall arrived here and announced he would plunge at once into truce conversations, Government dispatches admitted the Communists had seized most of the Manchurian capital.

Garrison Holds Firm

It was asserted that up until 6 p. m. Wednesday the government garrison of less than 5,000 men still held out, presumably in the hastily-fortified center of Changchun—a city of 415,000 population.

As an estimated 40,000 Communist troops assaulted with artillery, mortars and machineguns, transport planes of the Chinese Air force flew over the metropolitan battleground to drop food and ammunition to the embattled garrison.

Military sources here said the government had refrained from throwing combat planes into the struggle.

Relief Five Days Away

The Chinese First army, fighting up from the south, might reach the capital within five days, it was believed.

The mere presence of Marshall, special U.S. envoy to China, prompted some political observers to assert that some kind of an agreement would be reached speedily.

He scheduled a series of conferences for Friday with heads of the government, Chinese Communist leaders, and officials of the United States embassy.

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Fate Of 2 U.S. Aides Unknown In Changchun

Chungking, April 18 (AP)—The fate of an American officer and his pilot was hidden by the smoke of battle in Changchun today as Chinese Communist forces captured the Yamato Hotel where the two had been staying.

Destroyed telephone communications made impossible a check into the fate of the two—Major Robert B. Rigg, of Chicago, assistant military attaché, and Mast. Sergt. Clayton Pond, of Portland, Ore.

News of the capture of the hotel from Government forces came in a fragmentary dispatch sent from the embattled city by Associated Press Correspondent Tom Masterson, cut off there with four other correspondents.

Planes Drop Arms

As General Marshall, special United States envoy, flew here in an effort to bring peace to Manchuria, gunfire roared through Changchun. Communist forces threatened to overwhelm the small national garrison fighting in the city. Government planes dropped ammunition to the beseiged force.

Marshall headed for Chungking after receiving reports on the Manchurian situation during a brief stopover at Peiping.

With him were his wife and Lieut. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., veteran army officer who had tried unsuccessfully in Marshall's absence to end civil strife in Manchuria as Marshall had ended it in China.

Firm Demand Seen

While Chungking awaited Marshall's first action, there was speculation among many Chinese leaders that he bore a firm United States demand for an immediate cease-fire pact in Manchuria.

Marshall arrived in mid-afternoon and was greeted by Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Communist General Chou En-lai and other leaders.

He said he was plunging immediately into the Manchurian and Chinese political problem, "but I certainly won't be able to say anything about the situation until I have talked to both sides."

The dispatch from Changchun said the Communists captured a great part of the city after twelve hours of severe fighting. The announcement that Government forces were receiving air support was the first indication either side was employing aircraft.

Still 80 Miles Away

[In Yenan, Communist headquarters said its forces had "entirely annihilated" the 87th Division of the Government's 1st Army at Pamiencheng, strategic city 20 miles west of Szepingkai.]

The 1st Army is plodding slowly northward afoot from Szepingkai to try to assist Government forces at Changchun, but observers doubt the capital can hold out until help arrives. Yesterday's dispatches placed the army 80 miles south of Changchun.

On the political front, a large group of Chinese liberals, including representatives of minority parties, radioed the Congressional Committee to win peace in Washington pledging their full support.

Statement Issued

They issued this statement:

"World peace lies in co-operation of two great nations, the United States and the Soviet Union. We are certain that Sino-American and Sino-Soviet co-operation will serve to bridge Soviet-American co-operation."

The message, which closely followed recent Communist statements, criticized the delivery of United States surplus arms to the Chinese Government and the use of United States military facilities to transport Chinese armies into Manchuria. It added "we favor large-scale loans for all of our Allies, but oppose the transfer of arms and ammunition for use in civil wars."

Americans in Changchun Safe

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Seven Americans were reported cut off in embattled Changchun today, but the State Department said it had been advised they were "safe and sound."

A fragmentary dispatch yesterday said Chinese Communists had captured the Yamato Hotel, where two United States Army men were staying. The Army men were Maj. Robert B. Rigg of Chicago, assistant military attaché, and his pilot, M/Sgt. Clayton Pond of Portland, Ore. Five American correspondents were staying at the Mayor's residence.

GANDHI CONFERS WITH MEMBERS OF BRITISH MISSION

NEW DELHI, April 18—(AP) Mohandas K. Gandhi and two members of the British cabinet mission held a "20-minute conference today which one of the Britons described as "very fruitful" just as the mission was preparing to leave on holiday.

Gandhi's call was unexpected, and there was no disclosure of what he discussed with Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, and Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade. Penthick-Lawrence said the talk was "very fruitful," but made no other comment.

For three weeks the mission, which also includes A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, has been trying to bring leaders of the Moslem league and All-India Congress party into agreement on terms for obtaining self-government for India.

Last week the mission said it hoped there might be an "opportunity for decisive consultations between Indian parties" during the five days the mission will spend at Kashmir.

Both Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Moslem league head, and Gandhi, a Congress party leader, remained in New Delhi, but there were no indications that they would meet over the weekend.

It is expected that the British mission, when it returns Tuesday, will suggest its own idea of a proper settlement and bring all factions into a round table discussion. A major issue is the Moslem league demand for a separate Moslem state of Pakistan, a move opposed by the Hindus.

$6,000,000 Voted by India.

New Delhi, April 18 (A. P.).—The Central Legislative Assembly unanimously agreed today to grant approximately $6,000,000 as India's second contribution to UNRRA.

JAPANESE CABINET EXPECTED TO QUIT

TOKYO, Friday, April 19 (AP)—Premier Baron Kijuro Shidehara's Cabinet met in special session today after both its chief secretary and the leader of the winning party at the election had expressed [illegible] the Cabinet would resign.

The parties that gained Diet seats in the election were jockeying so hard for political advantage and so many secret conferences were going on that the future of the Cabinet and the parties changed by the hour.

A surprise statement by Chief Cabinet Secretary Wataru Narahashi urged a coalition of the three leading parties—Liberals, Progressives and Social Democrats—none of which won a majority.

"My opinion is that the Shidehara Cabinet must resign and consult with the three parties as a means of obtaining political stability," Mr. Narahashi explained.

Ichiro Hatoyama, president of the Liberal party, which gained a plurality, said:

"We absolutely cannot support the present Cabinet. I think it unthinkable that the Cabinet should face a special session of the Diet in its present form. I consider the Cabinet will resign en bloc in two or three days."

Mr. Narahashi said that, if a conference of the leading parties should decide on Mr. Hatoyama for Premier, "Shidehara will cooperate with him as Foreign Minister."

However, an Allied headquarters source expressed his personal belief that Mr. Hatoyama would not be satisfactory to occupation officials because of his past record.

Aide Hints Tokyo Chief Will Quit, Ask Coalition

Tokyo, April 18 (AP)—Premier Shidehara's chief Cabinet secretary startled political Japan tonight with a statement urging a tri-party coalition government and declaring:

"In my opinion, the Shidehara Cabinet must resign and consult with the three parties as a means of obtaining political stability"

The secretary, Wataru Narahashi, considered one of the Cabinet members closest to the Premier, announced that Shidehara would become president of the Progressive party tomorrow and would consult with Ichiro Hatoyama, president of the Liberal party, and Tatsu Katayama, Social-Democrat leader, regarding a coalition.

Seeks Premiership

Hatoyama, under fire from some elements and under investigation by General MacArthur's headquarters to determine if he is qualified to occupy the Diet seat to which he was elected last week, recently demanded resignation of the Shidehara Cabinet. He said he would attempt a coalition among conservative elements with the objective of attaining the Premiership for himself.

Both the Liberal and Progressive parties actually are conservative, as are many in the Social-Democratic party and so are many of the independents elected to the Diet. The Liberals won 139 Diet seats; the Progressives, 93; Social Democrats, 92, and independents, 80, of the 466 places.

Narahashi's statement did not give any indication whether or how soon the Shidehara Cabinet might resign. It was issued after a special Cabinet meeting and presumably Narahashi was acting as official spokesman.

Pledges Co-Operation

Simultaneously, he made a left-handed gesture toward Hatoyama:

"If, after consultation among the three parties, it is decided that Hatoyama should be Premier, Shidehara will co-operate with him as Foreign Minister."

Narahashi, charged with carrying out MacArthur's political purge, said he expected to decide Hatoyama's status soon. He confirmed that Hatoyama had failed to report his 1938 book praising Hitler and Mussolini—as required in filing his candidacy—but added "he did not have a wrong intention."

COUNCIL FOR JAPAN CLASHES ON POLICY

Three Delegates Irked by Form of MacArthur's Reply to Question

TOKYO, Friday, April 19—(AP)—Russia, China and Great Britain aligned themselves against the United States today at an indecisive meeting of the four power council for Japan over the question of how General MacArthur's headquarters should present requested information.

After a brisk session at which MacArthur's spokesman defended the right to use unlimited time, the council adjourned until April 30 without agreeing on the procedure.

Maj. Gen. W. F. Marquat, MacArthur's deputy and chairman of the council, argued that any limitation would violate free speech.

On Wednesday, responding to a Russian question on the effectiveness of the recent political purge, Brig. Gen. Courtney Whitney, chief of MacArthur's military government section, gave a three-hour answer. Observers later referred to it as "Whitney's filibuster."

Today General Whitney asserted:

"If a statement is in such form as to make public criticism of SCAP (supreme commander, Allied powers) on the manner the occupation is being conducted, there is no reason why he (SCAP) should reply in written form—no reason why he shouldn't have a representative before the council to explain its unmistakable terms."

Questioned by Boston

W. McMahon Ball, British commonwealth delegate, asked "is it for SCAP and not the Allied council in certain circumstances to conduct its own business?"

Marquat interposed that Whitney had not intended to infer a "muzzling" of the council's business procedure.

The Russian member, Lt.-Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, insisted on limiting the time for speakers before the council. The Chinese delegate, Lt.-Gen. Chu Shi-ming took the position there should be no limit on the scope of facts but that the council should agree to limit the time for presentation.

GI Killed In Raid On Tokyo Ring

Tokyo, April 18 (AP)—One soldier was killed, a second was wounded and four were captured in the breakup of a local black-market ring, the *Stars and Stripes* reported today.

The army newspaper attributed its information to Capt. Michael G. Frisch, of Ithaca, N.Y., chief of the Army's Criminal Investigation Division in Tokyo. He was unavailable tonight for confirmation.

None of the soldiers involved was named.

Geisha, Sake Houses

Stars and Stripes said Frisch related:

Three of the soldiers forged requisitions for clothing, jeeps, trucks and supplies and became rich from black-market operations. The other three, including two who were a.w.o.l., were with one of the black-market operators when he was arrested.

The arrests were made in a geisha house, where CID officers had gone on a tip from Japanese detectives regarding black-market beer sales, and at a sake house in the ginza (business) district.

Four soldiers in a jeep drove up to the geisha house. They were warned away by a geisha girl, who said CID officers were inside. The soldiers fled, pursued by an investigating agent, who shot one and wounded another.

A third was caught as he fled in the jeep and the others were taken the next day in a sake house.

Beer Started All

The ring started when three a.w.o.l. soldiers sold a truckload of beer to a sake house. One of them, a supply sergeant, decided to go into business for himself.

He borrowed requisition forms from a friend, stole a typewriter and began requisitioning supplies, the story said.

Recently special supplies for opening a nonexistent post exchange based on a troop strength of seven officers and 167 men were requisitioned. The black marketers were apprehended before the supplies had been issued.

Beacon Man Beaten.

Tokyo, April 18 (A. P.).—Tatsuo Abe today was charged by the Allied legal section with beating Cpl. Joseph J. Carbonaro of 16 Hudson avenue, Beacon, N. Y., while he was held in the Fukuoka prisoner of war camp.

JAP GENERAL TO BE HANGED

Convicted in Manila of Mistreating Prisoners.

Manila, April 18 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Shiyoku Kuo was sentenced today to be hanged after a United States military tribunal convicted him of responsibility for the mistreatment of prisoners of war and of civilian internees during Japanese occupation.

Kuo, former administrator of Japanese prison camps in the Philippines, declined to testify. The prosecution concluded its evidence by introducing Kuo's own statement—made at the recent trial of Lieut.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, since hanged as a war criminal—that he accepted full responsibility for administration of the camps.

He was the third top-rainking Japanese officer sentenced to death in war trials here. The others were Yamashita and Lieut.-Gen. Masaharu Homma, both already executed. Among the charges of which Kuo was convicted was responsibility for the deaths of more than 1,800 American prisoners of war who perished on the prison ships Shinyo Maru and Oryoku Maru.

The execution date was not announced.

Prisoners Tortured.

Yokohama, April 18 (A. P.).—Kumimitsu Yamauchi, who was civilian interpreter at Omuta prisoner of war camp, tortured

American prisoners by placing burning cigarettes on their lips and dragging electrically charged wires across their backs, former prisoners testified today. Yamauchi is charged with beating and otherwise mistreating prisoners and with being directly instrumental in the death of Cpl. Walter R. Johnson of McPherson, Kan. He pleaded not guilty.

Cpl. Paul T. Thacker, Riggold, Va., in a deposition charged that Yamauchi beat Johnson with clubs and used the "electric wire treatment" on him.

"I don't know what voltage it was," Thacker wrote, "but Johnson would scream pitifully when touched with the wire."

Another affidavit said a burning cigarette was placed on the lips of Pfc. Julius A. Navardos, Los Angeles, after Navarados had fainted while being forced to work in a mine.

Among other affidavits as to Yamauchi's treatment of prisoners and his attitude in encouraging mistreatment was one from Cpl. Bertram Freedman, 29 West Lincoln avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Jap Acquitted.

Guam, April 16 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Japanese Navy Commander Hikaru Cho was acquitted today by a United States Military Commission of charges of beheading an American on Wake Island in 1942. Capt. Susumi Kawasaki, Cho's commanding officer, and Lieut. Kiroku Horie were convicted on separate murder counts involving executions on Wake. Both will be sentenced tomorrow. The court room was a jammed quonset hut.

Cho, who will be returned to Tokyo, where he originally was arrested, was cleared by the testimony of Kawasaki, who asserted, was cleared by the testimony of Kawasaki, who asserted Cho played no active part in beheading one American and "was present at the execution only as a spectator." The commission found Kawasaki guilty as the officer who ordered the beheading.

Horie was convicted of ordering a Japanese platoon to machine-gun twenty-five American prisoners on a Wake Island beach. Horie was acquitted of complicity in the beheading.

Copra $12 In Black Market

Manila, April 18 (AP)—Aggressive buying by local soap and edible oil manufacturers sent the black-market price of copra as high as $12 for 220-pound lots today. Buying rate of the United States Commercial Company, a Federal agency, is $5—partly in goods.

Korean Reminder Due to Be Moved

Seoul, Korea (A. P.).—A monument in Seoul bearing a 1938 inscription all Koreans were required to read as an oath of allegiance to Japan soon will be removed, according to the office of provincial affairs.

Potatoes for Korea.

Seoul, April 18 (A. P.).—Seven hundred and twenty tons of seed potatoes are expected from the United States by May 1 to combat a possible food shortage next winter. Capt. Theodore R. Gardner, of Chatham, N. J., executive director of the military government's department of agriculture, said the potatoes should produce a crop for Korea within 60 to 90 days.

PERON PLEDGES FOOD AID

Calls Hitler 'Brown Beast' in Vowing Help for Europe

BUENOS AIRES, April 18 (AP)—President-elect Juan D. Perón referred to Adolf Hitler as "a brown beast" today in an interview published by his Labor party newspaper, La Epoca. He promised cooperation in helping feed hungry nations.

"We will do everything in our power to ease the burden of our European brothers, and if that is not enough we are ready to make additional sacrifices when human suffering is as stake," Señor Perón was quoted as saying.

"As always, Argentina is at the side of those who defended the principles of justice, liberty and honor against the brown beast (Hitler) and his servile quislings. Today, when our heart is touched by the knowledge of misery in Europe, we extend with all earnestness our pledge of solidarity and generous aid."

Wheat Subsidies Decreed In Argentina

Buenos Aires, April 18 (AP)—In a move apparently aimed at bringing to market frozen grain stocks, the Argentine Government has decreed a grant of 5 pesos per 220 pounds to wheat growers and set up a fund of 125,000,000 pesos ($31,000,000) for subsidies to peg the domestic price of flour.

The action, expected to prevent speculators from withholding wheat supplies from the market for higher prices, was taken after the close of yesterday's grain exchange.

The Government also moved to hold down the price of bread by limiting millers' purchases for domestic consumption to amounts bought last year and decreeing that they must carry on their transactions with the official Farm Production Control Board instead of buying in the free market.

Argentina's Food Co-Operation Lauded

Washington, April 18 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Anderson today praised Argentina's "wonderful co-operation" with the Combined Food Board in increasing grain exports to relieve world famine conditions.

Anderson told a private luncheon group at the Department of Agriculture that Argentina had shipped 190,000 tons of wheat in the first two weeks of April and promised to make at least 200,000 more tons available for shipment during the month.

The Secretary said "Argentina's wonderful co-operation with the efforts of the food board was one of the things that aided in meeting a terrible crisis in food production."

Anderson's praise contrasted with recent privately spoken views of United States diplomatic officials, who have intimated that the South American republic was withholding its grain exports for political reasons. Argentina has officially denied this and asserted that lack of home transportation equipment cut down the supply of grain available for export.

After the luncheon, Dr. Rodolfo E. Barbagelata, agricultural attaché of the Argentine Embassy, thanked Anderson for his remarks.

RUSSIAN TESTIFIES IN SPY CASE TRIAL

Ottawa, April 18 (A. P.).—Igor Gouzenko, former cipher clerk at the Soviet embassy, testified at the espionage trial of Prof. Israel Halperin of Queen's University today and identified documents which said that Halperin had given secret research information to the Russians. Gouzenko said he had taken the documents from secret files of the Soviet embassy.

One document, described as a Soviet espionage organization chart, listed the name of Halperin and another quoted Capt. Gordon Lunan, Canadian information service official, as making this report:

"I have received an excellent report on Bacon (Halperin's code name) and approached him more directly than the others. He seemed anxious to be of help."

Lunan, who also has been committed on espionage charges, left the witness stand later in the proceedings after objecting to answering questions on the ground that it violated his oath of secrecy before the royal commission which investigated the espionage ring.

Halperin is charged with conspiring with Lieut. Col. Rogov, former Russian Assistant Military Attache, Lunan and others.

Gouzenko said each of six cipher clerks at the embassy had his own safe. He said he had made his own safe combination, then had given the only written copy to the chief of the secret cipher division of the embassy who placed it in a sealed envelope marked "to be opened only in case of my death."

SOUGHT AS WITNESS

Ottawa, April 18 (A. P.).—J. R. Cartwright, Crown counsel, said last night a subpœna has been out for some time for Sam Carr, national organizer of the Labor-Progressive party, to testify in one of Canada's espionage trials.

"We have done our best to locate him, but without success" Cartwright told Magistrate Glenn Strike.

The Labor-Progressive party was formed by Canadian Communists after the Communist party was outlawed early in the war.

TRUMAN PREPARES PROGRAM TO EASE SHORTAGE OF FOOD

Asks Hoover to Return Home, Leave Conservation Task.

FLOUR ORDER AWAITED

Anderson Will Cut Distribution to Bakers and Retailers.

WASHINGTON, April 18 — (AP) President Truman said today that the world food crisis is "worse than it has been painted" and his Administration is preparing to take a series of [illegible] steps.

The President, who earlier had asked Herbert Hoover to hurry home from abroad and urge Americans to increase their aid, addressed his comment to nearly 300 members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Next 90 Days Crucial

White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said after the closed, off-the-record session with the editors that Mr. Truman had authorized direct quotation of his description of famine conditions. The President said last week that the next 90 days will be the most crucial period of the world-wide shortage.

The day brought these prospective steps and developments in the food picture:

1. Announcement is expected tomorrow of an American-Canadian agreement to cut down home use of wheat and wheat products by the same percentage in each country to increase and speed up shipments to famine areas abroad.

2. Secretary of Agriculture Anderson is expected to follow with an order cutting the distribution of flour to bakers and retailers by 25 per cent from a base period, possibly last January.

Appeals to Farmers

3. President Truman appealed to farmers and other holders of wheat to deliver their grain now under a plan aimed to protect them if prices increase later.

4. The government is expected soon to request farmers to cut this year's pig crop by at least five per cent below last year's level, to conserve scarce feed grains.

5. Secretary Anderson praised Argentina's "wonderful cooperation" in increasing wheat exports abroad.

6. Still hanging fire are American-Canadian-British negotiations on a proposal by Anderson that the British divert to famine areas a large portion of the wheat imports they are scheduled to receive before July 1.

7. The Far Eastern commission ordered an investigation of U. S. food shipments to Japan after Sir Carl Berendsen of New Zealand expressed concern over the possibility that preference might be shown to Japan or other Axis powers. Secretary Anderson had said earlier that more than 500,000 tons of food will be sent to Japan in the first half of this year. President Truman told the A.S.N.E. members that some of the worst starvation areas were in Japan and Germany.

Ross said the President told the editors he wished they could visit the starvation areas of Europe and Asia and see for themselves how bad conditions are. Mr. Truman's remark that the situation is worse than painted was in reply to an editor's question if it was as black.

Cites India, Philippines

The President mentioned the distressing situation in India and the Philippines. He said that Mr. Hoover, whom he asked today to return home at once from Egypt and present the European food picture "forcibly and dramatically," had done a fine job abroad.

Former President Hoover, World War I champion of food saving, is in Cairo after completion of a food survey tour of Europe as honorary chairman of the famine emergency committee.

Mr. Truman suggested in a telegram that instead of proceeding to the Orient as originally planned, the former President return home at once to present "forcibly and dramatically" the conditions he found in Europe.

The President and his only living predecessor will be joint speakers on a worldwide radio program Friday at 7 p.m. to present the picture of famine in Europe and Asia. Secretary of Agriculture Anderson and UNRRA Director General Fiorello LaGuardia also will take part in the 30-minute-broadcast.

Mr. Truman's telegram proposed that Mr. Hoover complete his planned trip to India, China and Japan by way of the United States.

Hoover Is Asked To Appeal To U.S. For Aid

Washington April 18 (AP)—President Truman "suggested" to Herbert Hoover today that the former President return home to lay "forcibly and dramatically" before the American people the need for food in famine-stricken Europe.

Hoover has been touring Europe as honorary chairman of the Famine Emergency Committee. He is now in Cairo and had been expected to go from there to India, China and Japan. Mr. Truman proposed in a telegram to Hoover that he return to the United States before proceeding to the Orient.

Will Speak Tomorrow

Mr. Truman and Hoover will go on the air tomorrow at 7 P.M. to tell the entire world of hunger conditions in other lands. Mr. Hoover will speak from overseas. The White House said this apparently would be the first time a President and former President had appeared on the same radio program.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson and Director General Fiorello LaGuardia of UNRRA will also speak from the White House with Mr. Truman.

The President's telegram to Hoover went out as a British-Canadian deadlock over ways to ease the world food crisis held up an order putting the United States on a diet of less bread and flour.

"Urgent Need" Cited

In his message to Hoover Mr. Truman said:

"An urgent need has developed in this country to bring forcibly and dramatically to public attention, as a spur to the food-for-famine effort, the facts about conditions in Europe which your visit and inquiries have brought to light. . . .

"The Famine Emergency Committee . . . felt that with only 75 days left in the current phase of the famine-relief program, nothing should be left undone that can increase public response in ways to draw more wheat from the farms and to save more food in homes and eating places. Arrangements would be made for a large meeting in New York city and for others elsewhere."

Appeals To Farmers

Mr. Truman also appealed to farmers, grain co-operatives and other handlers of wheat to help make the "wheat certificate plan" work and get the grain from farms to ships.

The plan will permit farmers to obtain certificates for delivery of grain but receive pay for it at some later date at the price then in effect.

In a telegram to N. W. Thatcher, president of the National Federation of Grain Co-Operatives, St. Paul, Mr. Truman said:

"I want all farmers in the northwest and in the nation to know that their Government is earnestly backing the program of sending wheat abroad to help those peoples who now are facing the dangers of mass famine. The wheat certificate plan, if widely accepted by farmers, can become a powerful instrument in getting wheat off the farms into ships for export."

Delegates Fail To Agree

British, Canadian and United States representatives on the combined food board met yesterday, but failed to agree on what each country should do to provide more wheat and flour for relief feeding.

The American Government is taking the position that the major burden is falling upon this country and that Canada and Great Britain could contribute more than they have offered.

Meanwhile, the Chief Executive's Famine Emergency Committee released, with Mr. Truman's approval, a letter of recommendations it sent to the White House April 9.

Present Measures Inadequate

The letter declared that present

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voluntary measures are inadequate and said existing price control regulations are causing excessive feeding of grain to livestock.

It urged the Government to raise ceiling prices on corn and by-product protein feeds—an action which, the committte said, would curtail livestock feeding and thereby make more grain available for food for the hungry abroad. There was no immediate indication whether any action will be taken on the corn price recommendation.

Urging immediate adoption of the proposed flour restriction order, the famine committee declared that the Government's voluntary program under which consumers are asked to eat 40 per cent less wheat products will not save as much as had been expected.

Seek To Save Fat

Other steps the committee urged include requirements for closer trimming of meat to save fat, a ban on the use of edible tallow and oleo oils in soap making and a priority system for makers of farm machinery and parts.

Present at the food board meeting was UNRRA Director General LaGuardia, who insisted that his agency be allotted at least 700,000 tons of wheat monthly compared with the present allocation of 350,000 tons.

PORTER ASSAILS OPA AMENDMENTS ADOPTED BY HOUSE

Sees Ceilings Lifted from Half of Necessities.

ATTACKS PROFIT ITEM

Administrator Opens Effort to Have Senate Trim Restrictions.

WASHINGTON, April 18—(AP) Paul Porter, backed into a corner by House passage today of a bill chopping great gaps in OPA powers, fought back tonight with an assertion that the measure would require removal of ceilings from "commodities making up at least half the cost of living."

The price administrator's statement particularly mentioned such items as coal, shoes, wool and rayon textiles, meats and milk as articles which would have to come out from under controls if the House decision prevails.

Comments on Ceilings

He gave special attention to the Gossett amendment, incorporated in the House in OPA extension legislation, which requires OPA to take off ceilings when output of a commodity exceeds its production during the fiscal year 1941. He named coal and the clothing items in a partial list of products which he said have come up to that level, with "supply still far out of balance with demand."

Porter, reiterating a statement of last night that the House bill "in effect repeals price control," gave attention too to other amendments in the House measure, notably the Wolcott-Crawford provision requiring a "reasonable" profit on each product, the prohibitions against OPA's requirement that manufacturers turn out a certain proportion of low priced clothing and that retailers in some cases absorb part of the price increases given manufacturers, and the order to liquidate subsidies.

The price administrator patently was pointing his remarks at the Senate, which gets next crack at the price control law.

Bowles Meets Truman

So also was Chester Bowles, stabilization director, when he conferred for 35 minutes this morning with President Truman and then told newsmen he did not see how price controls could be maintained under the measure which the House finally passed 355 to 42.

Meanwhile Lew Hahn, general manager of the National Retail Dry Goods association, issued a statement giving his "personal conviction that the House in some respects has gone too far."

"The way in which the House of Representatives has seized the bit and run away with the bill to extend the emergency price control act can be ascribed only to the fanaticism displayed by Chester Bowles and the OPA organization in the arbitrary subbornness of their administration," Hahn said.

Pointing out that the Senate and the President have yet to act, Hahn said it was far too early to conjecture what the final outcome will be. He added that if the measure goes through substantially as the House rewrote it, "it will place a great obligation upon all responsible business men to assert a voluntary control over prices."

The President's secretary, Charles G. Ross, said Mr. Truman "hopes for much better results in the Senate." Asked whether the President had any comment on the House action Ross replied: "Not for print."

"Fair" was the way Senate Democratic Leader Barkley of Kentucky estimated the chances of the Senate's approving a full year's extension for the OPA without crippling amendments.

The House bill continues OPA for only nine months, repeals some of its orders, cuts down subsidy payments and stops them entirely Jan. 1, and requires price ceilings to be revised to guarantee cost plus a "reasonable profit."

Concessions Expected

Even in the event the Senate gives the Administration everything it asks, it seems certain that some concessions will have to be made to the House, of a compromise nature, when the measure goes to a conference of the two chambers' representatives. The difference between a nine-month and a one-year extension might be split at ten and one-half months, for example, and a part of the House restrictions might be dropped in return for the retention of others.

The President, no matter how little he may like what Congress finally hands him, will have little time for any experiment to see whether a veto will get a more acceptable bill through Congress. The OPA will expire completely June 30 unless some sort of extension legislation is enacted. Bowles after his White House call would not predict what the President may do if the pending bill goes through, nor say whether he himself will resign in protest.

Administration leaders fully expect a fight in the Senate. Farm state members are determined to exempt certain commodities from price control. Chairman Thomas (D-Okla) of the Agricultural committee favors dropping controls on everything except rents and the allocation of grains for liquor making.

Finds Strong Opposition

Senate Republican Leader White, just returned from his home in Maine, reported he found strong opposition to the OPA in his state.

The House bill itself may not come to a vote in the Senate unless some member who approves it in entirety seeks its adoption.

The Senate Banking committee is working on its own version of an OPA bill, and this will be the one the Senate considers. The committee already has heard from the Administration. It also has heard from meat packers and others seeking abandonment of controls on their products. Today it listened to the pleas of machinery and underwear manufacturers for removal of controls.

In the House, the roll-call vote of final passage was only a formality after the runaway night session in which the amendments were adopted. On the final vote, those who had opposed the amendments voted for the bill in the interest of obtaining some sort of legislation. Opposing the bill on the final vote were 34 Republicans and eight Democrats.

Before this vote, a motion by Rep. Rankin (D-Miss) designed to kill the measure by sending it back to the Banking committee was defeated, 370 to 20. Rankin had failed in a similar move yesterday.

Porter in a list of articles from which he said the Gosset amendment would force removal of price controls, named meats, milk and nearly all dairy products except butter, clothing items made of wool and rayon, most farm products, and the majority of basic industrial products in such fields as metals, textiles, leather, rubber chemicals, coke, stone and glass.

With respect to the Wolcott-Crawford "reasonable" profit amendment, Porter listed three reasons why we couldn't "have both this amendment and price control too.:"

"1. It would blow sky high the ceilings on automobiles, electric refrigerators, radios and most household appliances whose producers must undergo a period of temporarily high cost before their output hit high mass production levels.

"2. It would start a spiral of needless price and cost increases by compelling OPA to boost ceilings for the vast number of low-profit items which, along with high-profit items, prosperous industries and trades always made and sold.

"3. With no product-by-product cost and profit figures available for 85 per cent of American business firms, OPA could not carry out the countless cost accounting studies necessary to apply this amendment."

Cannon, Fla.	Feighan	Jackson	Mills	Robinson, Utah	White
Cannon, Mo.	Flannagan	Johnson, Okla.	Morgan	Rogers, Fla.	Whitten
Carnahan	Flood	L. A. Johnson	Morrison	Rogers, N. Y.	Whittington
Celler	Fogarty	L. B. Johnson	Murdock	Rooney	Wickersham
Chapman	Folger	Kee	Murphy	Rowan	Winstead
Cheif	Forand	Kefauver	Murray, Tenn.	Ryter	Woodhouse
Clark	Gallagher	Kelley, Pa.	Nelly	Sabath	Worley
Clements	Gardner	Kelly, Ill.	Norrell	Sadowski	Zimmerman
Coffee	Gary	Keogh	O'Brien, Ill.	Sasscer	
Combs	Geelan	Kerr	O'Brien, Mich.	Savage	

Republicans—148

Adams	Canfield	Fuller	Holmes, Mass.	McConnell	Smith, Me.
Allen, Ill.	Carlson	Fulton	Holmes, Wash.	McDonough	Springer
Andersen, Minn.	Case, N. J.	Gamble	Hope	Martin, Iowa	Stefan
Anderson, Calif.	Case, S. D.	Gavin	Horan	Martin, Mass.	Stevenson
Andresen, Minn.	Chenoweth	Gearhart	Howell	Mathews	Sundstrom
Angell	Chiperfield	Gerlach	Jenkins	Michener	Taber
Arends	Church	Gifford	Jennings	Mundt	Talbot
Auchincloss	Clason	Gillespie	Jensen	Murray, Wis.	Talle
Baldwin, N. Y.	Cole, Kan.	Gillie	Johnson, Calif.	Norblad	Taylor
Barrett, Wyo.	Cole, Mo.	Goodwin	Johnson, Ill.	O'Konski	Thomas, N. J.
Bates, Mass.	Corbett	Grant, Ind.	Johnson, Ind.	Phillips	Tibbott
Beall	Crawford	Gwynne, Iowa	Jonkman	Pieser	Towe
Bender	Cunningham	Hale	Judd	Plumley	Vorys, Ohio
Bennett, Mo.	D'Ewart	E. A. Hall	Kean	Ramey	Vursell
Bennet, N. Y.	Dirksen	L. W. Hall	Keefe	Reed, Ill.	Wadsworth
Blackney	Dondero	Halleck	Kilburn	Rees, Kan.	Weichel
Bolton	Dworshak	Hand	Knutson	Ridley	Welch
Brehm	Eaton	Harness	Kunkel	Robertson, N.D.	Wigglesworth
Brown, Ohio	Ellis	Hartley	LaFollette	Robison, Ky.	Winter
Brumbaugh	Ellsworth	Herter	Landis	Rockwell	Wolcott
Buck	Elsaesser	Heselton	Latham	Rogers, Mass.	Wolfenden
Buffett	Elston	Hess	Lecompte	Scrivner	Wolverton
Butler	Engel, Mich.	Hill	Lefevre	Shafer	Woodruff
Byrnes	Fellows	Hinshaw	Lewis	Sharp	
Campbell	Fenton	Hoeven	Luce	Simpson, Ill.	

American Laborite
Marcantonio

Progressive
Hull

AGAINST THE BILL—42

Democrats—8

Boren	McGehee	Roe, Md.	Sikes	West	Wood.
Cooley	Rankin				

Republicans—34

Arnold	Dolliver	Hoffman	Mason	Rich	Smith, Wisc.
Bishop	Gillette	Jones	Merrow	Schwabe, Mo.	Stockman
Bradley, Mich.	Griffiths	Kinzer	Miller, Neb.	Schwabe, Okla.	Sumner, Ill.
Clevenger	Gross	Lemke	O'Hara	Short	Wilson.
Clipinger	Gwinn, N. Y.	McCowen	Pittenger	Simpson, Pa.	
Curtis	Hagen	McGregor	Reed, N. Y.	Smith, Ohio	

Total voting, 397. Paired, 0. Absent or not voting, 34. Vacancies, 4. Total membership, 435.

Senate Republicans Split On Issue of British Loan

WASHINGTON, April 18—(AP) A Republican split over the $3,750,000,000 British loan came to the surface in the Senate today with Senator Stanfill (R-Ky) announcing support of it and Senator Langer (R-ND) assailing it as a "fantastic proposition."

Polls have indicated that the Senate Republicans will split about evenly on the issue.

Stanfill made it plan that he joins the supporters with some reluctance and largely because he feels that "in this atomic age we may not have any other friend" but Britain.

Violently Opposed

Langer tore into the loan proposal in a desk-thumping speech. He asserted that while a majority of his colleagues may favor it, "as long as I am a United States senator I'll not vote for any fantastic proposition of this kind."

Stanfill, who had not announced his views previously, told his colleagues there are a lot of reasons he could think of to oppose the financial arrangements. But he said these are overbalanced by the trade opportunities offered to the United States and by his feeling that the two great democracies of the world ought to stand together, short of a military alliance which he opposes.

In return for the loan, the British promise to unlock the sterling balances which empire countries and other nations hold with them to open the way for competitive world trade.

Stanfill remarked that if this sterling restriction is not lifted, Australia, for instance, could use the balances she piled up in London during the war to purchase Egyptian cotton but could not use that money to trade with American cotton growers.

He mentioned tobacco, meat and manufactured products as similarly affected.

"Without the loan, there can be no hope of creating conditions under which the nations of the world can trade together in peace," he added. "I believe American business will reap dividends by getting free access to these markets."

Declaring that "no banker would make this loan," Stanfill proposed that the government reduce the interest on veterans' loans to the two percent which the British will begin paying in 1951 on the amount of money they have drawn up to that time out of the $3 750,000,000 total.

Stanfill said he had little hope that the loan will be repaid in the lifetime of any of the senators. He asserted that the British are not particularly good financial risks, citing that they had repaid only about six cents on a dollar of $6.-000,000,000 lent to them by this country after World War I.

He criticized also the Lend-Lease settlements, which he said are far from carrying out the promise of the late President Roosevelt that loans under that system would be repaid in a "reasonable time." The United States actually will get back only about three cents on a dollar he said.

House Vote on O. P. A.

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The following is the rollcall vote by which the House today passed the bill to extend the Office of Price Administration's life nine months but in a form which Stabilization Director Chester Bowles said would make price control "impossible":

FOR THE BILL—355

Democrats—205

Abernethy	Cooper	Gordon	Kilday	O'Toole	Sheridan
Allen, La.	Courtney	Gore	King	Outland	Slaughter
Almond	Cox	Gorski	Kirwin	Pace	Smith, Va.
Andrews, Ala.	Cravens	Gossett	Klein	Patman	Somers
Bailey	Crosser	Granahan	Kopplemann	Patterson	Sparkman
Barden	D'Alesandro	Granger	Lane	Peterson, Ga.	Spence
Barrett, Pa.	Daughton, Va.	Grant, Ala.	Lanham	Pfeifer	Starkey
Barry	Davis	Green	Lea	Philbin,	Stewart
Bates, Ky.	Dawson	Gregory	Lesinski	Pickett,	Stigler
Beckworth	De Lacy	Hare	Link	Posie	Sullivan
Bell	James J. Delaney	Harless	Ludlow	Powell	Sumners, Texas
Biemiller	John J. Delaney	Harris	Lyle	Price, Fla.	Tarver
Bland	Dingell	Hart	Lynch	Price, Ill.	Thom
Bloom	Domengeaux	Havenner	McCormack	Priest	Thomas, Tex.
Bonner	Doughton, N. C.	Hays	McGlinchey	Quinn	Thomason
Boykin	Douglas, Ill.	Healy	McKenzie	Rabaut	Tolan
Bradley, Pa.	Douglas, Calif.	Hebert	McMillan, S. C.	Rabin	Torrens
Brooks	Doyle	Hedrick	Madden	Randolph	Traynor
Brown, Ga.	Drewry	Heffernan	Mahon	Rayfiel	Trimble
Bryson	Durham	Hendricks	Maloney	Resa	Vinson
Buckley	Earthman	Hobbs	Manasco	Richards	Voorhis, Calif.
Bulwinkle	Elliott	Hoch	Mankin	Riley	Walter
Burch	Engle, Calif.	Holifield	Mansfield, Mon.	Rivers	Wasielewski
Byrne, N. Y.	Ervin	Hook	May	Robertson, Va.	Weaver
Camp	Fallon	Huber			

Senator Backing Loan Only For Safety's Sake

Washington, April 18 (AP)—Senator Stanfill (R., Ky.) said today that after a lot of "mental torture" he was going to vote for the British loan because "in this atomic age we may not have any other friend" but Britain.

The Kentucky Senator proposed

in a Senate speech, however, that interest on [illegible] loans made by the Government be reduced to the two per cent the British will be expected to pay on their borrowings after 1951.

Stanfill's announcement of his support opened the Senate's second day of debate on legislation to approve the $3,750,000,000 financial arrangements—a measure that Administration lieutenants say they think they will be able to pass eventually by a margin of 12 to 18 votes.

Admits Misgivings

It was not without substantial misgivings, Stanfill said, that he finally made up his mind to vote for the proposal.

He noted that Britain paid back only about 6 cents on the dollar of the $5,000,000,000 she received from the United States after World War I. He said repayment on lend-lease would not be made within the "reasonable time" that the late President Roosevelt promised and would amount to about 3 cents on the dollar when it did come.

He concluded that "no banker would ever make the loan."

Stanfill criticized what he said were British contentions that the United States had not contributed equally to war sacrifices and thus should be willing to advance funds.

Recalls Normandy

"I doubt that we convince our boys who stormed the Normandy beachhead that we didn't participate in war sacrifices on equal terms with the British," he declared. "'We carrried the burden of the Pacific war with little help from England and thus recovered for her a vast empire that she never could have regained.

"But in this atomic age we may not have any other friend," he continued. "I think the great democracies of the world ought to stand together, although I want no military alliance."

Summing up his viewpoint, Stanfill said he felt that the lifting of trade restrictions which the British promised if the loan goes through holds the only prospect of peaceful world trade in the future.

Without the loan, he said, "there can be no hope of creating conditions under which the nations of the world can trade together in peace. I believe American business will reap dividends by getting free access to these markets."

Claim Based On Count

The Administration's claim of a 12-to-18-vote margin was based on an informal and tentative count which indicated the 40 Republican members would split about even on the proposal. That estimate checked with the Republicans' own appraisal of the tally within their ranks.

However, Administration forces concede privately they may have a harder task in repelling several attempts to amend the bill.

Word has come from the Treasury and State departments, which negotiated the agreement, that any amendment would necessitate fresh consultations with the British. That probably would mean no loan authorization this year, in view of the expected summer-fall campaigning recess for Congress.

U.S. TO RECOGNIZE TITO GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, April 18 — (AP) Secretary of State Byrnes disclosed today that the United States is recognizing the Tito government of Yugoslavia [illegible] with some reservations [illegible] domestic policies.

The recognition comes after assurances from the Belgrade government that it would live up to all Yugoslavia's treaty commitments with the United States. The most important of these, in the opinion of State department officials, is one which dates back to 1881 and provides that no nation should receive more favorable trade treatment from Yugoslavia than the United States receives.

Main Point in Talks

This means specifically that although Yugoslavia has close political ties with Russia, she has agreed not to give the Soviets any more favorable commercial treatment than the United States. Presumably this was the main point in a four-months controversy between Washington and Belgrade over whether the treaties would be reaffirmed.

Diplomatic authorities hailed the Yugoslav recognition as fitting one more small piece into the painfully developing pattern of European peace. On the other hand the Paris postponement, although long expected, was regarded as the latest in a long series of setbacks to the purpose of restoring peaceful relations among all states.

The Yugoslav decision was set forth in two letters which Byrnes released through McDermott. One of these formally notified the Yugoslav charge d'affaires here that Sava N. Kosanovic, minister of information at Belgrade, would be quite acceptable as ambassador from Yugoslavia. It was not formally announced but the American ambassador will be Richard C. Patterson, Jr., now in Washington, who formerly was accredited to the regime of King Peter and more lately served as political representative in Yugoslavia.

Patterson To Be Ambassador

It was not formally announced but the American Ambassador will be Richard C. Patterson, Jr., now in Washington, who formerly was accredited to the régime of King Peter and more lately served as political representative in Yugoslavia.

The action today was based on a note which was given to the Yugoslav Government last December 22. At that time the United States said that whenever it received word that Belgrade intended to live up to the treaties it would take steps to formalize the exchange of ambassadors. Those assurances were received on April 2, Byrnes's letter today disclosed.

Meanwhile, McDermott said, nothing in the recognition agreement changes the reservations which were set forth in the note of December 22 declaring that "the United States Government desires that it be understood that the establishment of diplomatic relations with the present regime in Yugoslavia should not be interpreted as implying approval of the policies of the régime, its methods of assuming control or its failure to implement the guarantees of personal freedom promised its people."

Paris Peace Meeting Delayed

The note explained that the United States did not consider that these guarantees had actually been carried out nor did it accept elections of last November 11 as providing "opportunity for a free choice of the peoples' representatives."

At the same news conference at which Yugoslav recognition was announced, McDermott reported that the United States had received official word from Paris of the postponement of the European peace conference which had been scheduled there for May 1. This had been expected in view of the continuing deadlock among the big powers over major issues in the peace settlements.

The French Government decided to fix no date but leave the timing up to the Foreign Ministers' meeting which Secretary Byrnes will attend in Paris beginning April 25.

The Paris postponement, although long expected, was regarded by diplomatic authorities as the latest in a long series of setbacks to the proposal of restoring peaceful relations among all states.

TRUMAN WILL SEE NAVY WAR GAMES FROM BIG CARRIER

WASHINGTON, April 18—(AP) President Truman sails southward on salt water and a look at the Navy's first large-scale maneuvers since the war.

The chief executive will be gone a week.

Aboard the 45,000-ton aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. Truman will spend the better part of next Monday and Tuesday watching carrier task force operations off the Virginia capes.

The rest of the week, aboard the Presidential yacht Williamsburg, he will cruise Chesapeake bay.

Several members of the White House staff will accompany the President. Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross said Mr. Truman will deal with necessary business, but all announcements will be handled through the White House.

The President has arranged to board the Williamsburg late Sunday afternoon and sail down the Potomac river and Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk, Va. He will board the Franklin D. Roosevelt around 8 a. m. Monday. He expects to return to port late the next afternoon and go back aboard the Williamsburg. The combination vacation and inspection trip will end here on Sunday afternoon, April 28.

The Franklin D. Roosevelt is the flagship of Admiral Marc Mitscher, commander of the Eighth fleet, which is maneuvering in the Atlantic from tomorrow until May 26. Mitscher's heavy forces include the Midway, sister ship of the FDR, and the 45,000-ton battleship Missouri, now in the Mediterranean but scheduled to rejoin the fleet next week. Altogether 29 ships will take part in the operation.

One purpose of the extensive exercises, which will extend as far east as Bermuda and as far south as Trinidad where the first phase will end April 27, is to train new personnel.

The White House arranged for 20 photographers, reporters and radiomen to watch the war games from the carrier Princeton.

The Williamsburg, Ross said, will proceed to Norfolk, where it will be due at 6 A.M. on Monday.

In Bay Most Of Time

Mr. Truman will cruise most of the week in Chesapeake Bay, and will return to the White House a week from Sunday.

Ross said arrangements had been made for about twenty newspaper and radio correspondents to witness the maneuvers from the carrier Princeton, which they will board in Hampton Roads.

Accompanying Him

The President will be accompanied by members of his immediate staff. They are Reconversion Director John W. Snyder, Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, his chief of staff; John R. Steelman, a special adviser; Secretaries Ross and William D. Hassett, Col. Wallace Graham, his physician; Richmond Keech, administrative assistant; Brig. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, military aide, and Capt. Clark Clifford, naval aide.

Will Be On The Roosevelt

Admiral Marc Mitscher with his flag on the Roosevelt, will be in command of the maneuvers.

Two hours later Mr. Truman will board the carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt and be taken somewhere in the Atlantic to join units of the task force.

The President will witness maneuvers until Tuesday noon, and then return to Hampton Roads aboard the carrier and reboard the Williamsburg at 4 P.M. to resume his vacation cruise, Ross told a news conference.

Ross said that the President will be in a position to be in direct radio contact with the White House throughout his absence and that necessary work will be carried on.

HOUSE TO PROBE ESPIONAGE CASES

Truman To Review Carrier Force, Cruise For Week

Washington, April 18 (AP)—President Truman will go out into the Atlantic Monday to review maneuvers of a carrier task force of the Atlantic Fl[illegible]

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross announced today that the President is leaving the White House on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock for a full week's cruise on his yacht, the Williamsburg, to include a rendezvous with the Atlantic detachment.

Investigation Is Ordered of Charges Against Six—Three Not Indicted.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—(AP) The House instructed its Judiciary committee today to investigate the disposition of cases involving six persons in the alleged wartime theft of secret documents from the State, War and Navy departments.

The 228 to 111 roll call vote came after Rep. Rankin (D-Miss.) told the House the Committee on Un-American Activities had learned that "the spy ring Canada is investigating is working in the United States, trying to learn the secret of the atomic bomb."

Informed by British

Rep. Dondero (R-Mich.) author of the resolution authorizing the investigation, said the United States government first learned from the British that the U. S. secret documents were stolen during the war.

Specifically, the resolution adopted by the House provides:

"A thorough investigation of all the circumstances with respect to the disposition of the charges of espionage and the possession of documents stolen from secret government files which were made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation against the following individuals:

"Philip J. Jaffe, Kate L. Mitchell, John Stewart Service, Emmanuel Siguard Larson, Andrew Roth and Mark Gayne."

Three of the six arrested last June, were not indicted; the other three were indicted on a reduced charge of conspiring to remove government records and files unlawfully.

Among the latter was Jaffe, editor of what Dondero called the "pro-Communist magazine" Amerasia. Jaffe pleaded guilty and paid a $2,500 fine.

Besides Jaffe, those indicated were Larson, an employe in the State department's Far Eastern division, and Roth, formerly a naval lieutenant in the intelligence section.

Larson paid a $500 fine after pleading no defense, while the indictment against Roth was dismissed on motion of government attorneys.

The grand jury took no action against Miss Mitchell, co-editor of Amerasia, Service, an employe of the State department's Far Eastern division, and Gayne, a free lance writer.

In his prepared address, Dondero said "the friendly relation of one United States intelligence agency with the British intelligence was most unfavorably affected" by publication of secret information in Jaffee's magazine."

He added that "when the facts in these cases are made known, I am informed they will show that Jaffe, while under surveillance, was in direct and indirect contact with a foreign consulate in New York."

He asserted that "more than 100 files containing top-secret and highly confidential information were stolen" from the State, War and Navy departments and other agencies and were found in Amerasia's offices in New York.

Yet' he said, "the painstaking efforts of the FBI have been rendered almost futile, if not entirely nullified," by the disposition of the case.

(In Chicago, the Sun said Gayne is now employed as a foreign correspondent for the newspaper in Tokyo).

Service is in Tokyo as an assistant in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Political Advisory committee.

Editors Warned Test of Peace May Be in 1948

Vandenberg Says Parley on Control of Atom Energy Will Be Crucial Period

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, told the American Society of Newspaper Editors tonight that the crucial test of future international security would come "about two years hence," when he nations of the world attempt to reach a contract for control and development of atomic energy.

"I dare to hope that there will be a meeting of minds then," he said as one of four members of Congress—all of them former newspapermen—to address the society's convention here. The others were Senator Joseph H. Ball, Republican, of Minnesota; Representative A. S. Mike Monroney, Democrat, of Oklahoma, and Representative F. Edward Hebert, Democrat, of Louisiana.

Mr. Vandenberg's statement offered perhaps the first indication of when the United States would be prepared to submit to international control a detailed plan for harnessing atomic energy for the good of mankind while controlling its destructive potentialities.

Mr. Vandenberg disclosed that he was leaving soon for the April 25 Council of Foreign Ministers at Paris where he will serve as a consultant to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes.

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Earlier in the day, the newspaper executives heard Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz predict a "decided reduction" in the Navy if the United Nations proves in the next few years ti can insure world peace.

William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State, called upon the editors to undertake "a continuing study of the whole field of handling news abroad" by both private agencies and government services.

The speeches featured the opening of a three-day session of the society. Sandwiched between them were informal expressions by the editors of resentment over Iran's rigid censorship on outgoing news and an off-the-record interview by the more than 250 editors with President Truman.

Tomorrow the editors will engage in a round-table discussion of world news freedom led by Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune and head of a three-man committee which investigated this subject on a world tour in 1945. Three Russian writers will participate.

Admiral Nimitz, chief of naval operations, related plans for the Navy in a luncheon address. He said he was optimistic that the United Nations would work, but during its trial period of the next two or three years the Navy would maintain 291 ships in commission as "insurance to support our foreign policy."

Mr. Benton advanced his study suggestion after outlining his arguments for maintaining a State Department information service abroad, and the "inconveniences" caused by withdrawal of The Associated Press and United Press services from that program.

(The Associated Press withdrew its news service from the State Department last January on the ground that "the government cannot engage in newscasting without creating the fear of propaganda, which necessarily would reflect upon the objectivity of the news services from which such newscasts are prepared." U. P. later canceled its service to the department.)

Mr. Benton said it had become "increasingly clear that a comprehensive examination of the whole field of the handling of American news abroad can perform an indispensable service."

His remarks touched off a lively series of questions from news executives, centering chiefly around these two questions:

1. Can news escape the taint of propaganda if broadcast by a government agency?

2. Would not the cause of world information be better served if private news agencies remained free from any suspicion of engaging in propaganda?

Mr. Benton argued that there was an "important psychological" factor involved, declaring that radio listeners in Bulgaria, for example, could be told to tune in on Russia's Tass or Britain's B. B. C. if they wanted the news from "the great American wire service, The Associated Press."

Sevellon Brown, editor and publisher of "The Providence Journal-Bulletin," drew from Mr. Benton an acknowledgment that "many people" would discount a news broadcast if it had government sponsorship. Mr. Benton said that he, himself, would prefer to have short-wave broadcasting by private agencies "if it were done adequately." But he expressed doubt that this could be done in view of the financial losses involved.

Mr. Forrest wanted to know whether Mr. Benton thought government employees could remain "completely objective" in preparing a news report.

"They try awfully damn hard," Mr. Benton replied.

John S. Knight, president of the Knight newspapers, told the convention he was not a candidate for a third term as president of the A. S. N. E. This insures the election Saturday of Mr. Forrest, now first vice-president.

Before the convention opened, Mr. Forrest told a reporter he would ask the convention to adopt a resolution condemning Iran's new censorship. He said this was a problem for the United Nations.

"This is one of the negatives of press freedom," Forrest said. "When it is announced openly that such censorship will be practiced it is time something is done. The United Nations certainly have a problem to solve."

Knight Reports On Efforts

Forrest's comments coincided with a report by John S. Knight, A.S.N.E. president, urging the society to continue its fight for "freedom of communications everywhere."

Reviewing the organization's efforts in the last two years to achieve world-wide news freedom, the publisher of the Knight newspapers told the twenty-third annual meeting that the goal of American editors is "the right of reporters to file uncensored dispatches from any part of the world."

Forrest will report to the convention tomorrow on his committee's efforts to improve the flow of world news. He said he will have a lot to say in that report "about a lot of countries without naming them."

Iran Discussed Secretly

Erwin D. Canham, managing editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*, also said before the meeting got under way that the Iranian censorship was mentioned in a closed-board meeting last night "as another instance of the impairment of freedom of information."

"We naturally are keeping our eyes on every instance of attempts to curb the free flow of news," Canham said. "We will do our utmost to help in lifting such curbs."

It was announced that three Russian writers who were scheduled to participate in a round-table discussion this afternoon would not be here until tomorrow. An address by William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State, was listed for that spot on the program.

Garzon Honored

Nathaniel R. Howard, editor of the Cleveland *News* and A.S.N.E. second vice president, announced that Julio Garzon, editor of *La Presna*, New York city Spanish-language daily, had been elected to membership in the society for distinguished service to American-Latin American journalism relations.

Garzon was one of the founders of the Pan-American Press Congress and was in charge of the agenda at two inter-American press conferences.

Knight's report opened a meeting that will have an international flavor this year. In addition to the round-table involving the Russian writers, Director General Trygve Lie of the United Nations will speak at a banquet Saturday.

Editors Deplore Censorship

Washington, April 18 (AP)—Newspaper executives voiced protests against news censorship anywhere, and Iran, in particular, as the American Society of Newspaper Editors convened today for a three-day meeting.

Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York *Herald Tribune* and chairman of the A.S.N.E. Committee on World Freedom of Information, said he would ask the society to go on record as condemning the strict censorship imposed by Iran.

REDUCED NAVY HELD POSSIBLE

Editors Hear Nimitz Opinion If United Nations Succeeds

Washington, April 18 (AP)—A prediction of a "decided reduction" in the Navy if the United Nations proves in the next few years it can insure world peace was made to the American Society of Newspaper Editors today by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State, called upon the editors to undertake "a continuing study of the whole field of news abroad" by both private agencies and Government services.

Optimistic On United Nations

The speeches featured the opening of a three-day session of the society. Sandwiched between them were informal expressions by the editors of resentment over Iran's rigid censorship on outgoing news and an off-the-record interview by the more than 250 editors with President Truman.

Tomorrow the editors will engage in a round-table discussion of world news freedom led by Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York *Herald Tribune* and head of a three-man committee which investigated this subject on a world tour in 1945. Three Russian writers will participate.

Nimitz, chief of naval operations, related plans for the future Navy in an informal luncheon address.

He said he is optimistic that the United Nations will work, but during its trial period of the next two or three years the Navy will maintain 291 ships in commission as "insurance to support our foreign policy."

Suggestion By Benton

Benton advanced his study suggestion after outlining his arguments for maintaining a State Department information service abroad, and the "inconveniences" caused by withdrawal of the Associated Press and United Press services from that program.

[The Associated Press withdrew its news service from the State Department last January on the ground that "the Government cannot engage in newscasting without creating the fear of propaganda, which necessarily would reflect upon the objectivity of the news services from which such newscasts are prepared." The United Press later canceled its service to the department.]

Lively Series Of Questions

Benton said it has become "increasingly clear that a comprehensive examination of the whole field of the handling of American news abroad can perform an indispensable service."

"If there be a propaganda race," he said, "the United States Government does not chocse to run in it."

He added that the State Department's program, which has provoked a controversy in Congress, is designed "only to fill in the gaps where private agencies don't do the job."

MERRILL SILENT ON MERGER ISSUE

Washington, April 18 (A. P.).—Rear Admiral Aaron S. Merrill, who aroused President Truman's ire by making a statement against merging the Navy with the Army, steered clear of any more comment today.

Merrill, here for a meeting of Naval district commandants, was asked by reporters if he had anything to say about Mr. Truman's news conference comment yesterday that Merrill was the man the President had in mind when he denounced "lobbying" by Naval officers.

Merrill laughed and replied: "There's not a thing in the world I can say."

Merrill is commandant of the 8th Naval District with headquarters at New Orleans.

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal's agreement that some form of unification is desirable steered the merger controversy between the naval service and the White House into smoother waters today.

Forrestal carried the peace gesture still further with firm advice to Navy officers to pipe down on anti-merger "speeches or other propaganda" and stick to congressional committee testimony.

Forrestal indicated, however, that no action is contemplated against Rear-Admiral A. S. Merrill.

SWISS CONCEDE POINT ON GERMAN ASSETS

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Switzerland was reported tonight to have modified her former refusal to consider the Allies as proper custodians for the hundreds of millions of dollars in German assets within that country. Allied officials who have been meeting in Washington with Dr. Walther Stucki, Swiss Government representative, disclosed this change in the Swiss attitude.

Swiss recognition of the principle would eliminate the major obstacle to the success of the conversations. The talks were interrupted at the end of March because of Switzerland's fear the Allies' claims compromised her neutrality. Dr. Stucki, after a trip home for new instructions, returned here last Saturday.

One plan under discussion would earmark a percentage of the former Nazi properties in Switzerland to apply on Swiss claims against the Germans and leave the major share for distribution among the Allies as reparations.

The Swiss estimate the total of German assets involved at around $250,000,000, approximately balancing Swiss claims against Germany. The Allies, on the basis of captured Nazi documents, believe there is at least $750,000,000.

PHILIPPINE SUGAR TO BE DUTY-FREE

Washington, April 18 (A. P.).—Compromise legislation permitting the Philippine Islands to ship 850,000 long tons of sugar a year into the United States tariff free during the next eight years was passed by the House today. It now goes to the President.

The Senate approved the compromise yesterday, after a disagreement with the House over whether the quota should be computed in long tons (2,240 pounds), or short tons (2,000 pounds).

Intended to establish mutually advantageous trade relations between the Philippines and the United States during the first twenty-eight years of island independence starting next July 4, the legislation imposes graduated duties on major imports after the first eight years.

After twenty-eight years regular world duties will be applicable.

Affected by the quota system are sugar, cordage, rice, cigars, scrap and filler tobacco, coconut oil and pearl buttons.

Terminal-Leave Pay Prospect Brightens

Washington, April 18 (AP)—Hopes of terminal-leave pay soared today for millions of GI's as a majority of House members signed on the dotted line in their behalf.

Unless the Representatives change their minds, the House on May 13 will vote to give all enlisted personnel, including those already discharged, the same accrued-leave pay consideration now given to officers.

On that day the legislation will come before the House automatically under so-called discharge procedure.

218th Signature Obtained

The 218th signature to a petition taking the legislation out of the hands of the Military Committee and putting it on the House business calendar was affixed yesterday.

The earliest the bill can be called up for a vote will be May 13 and Representative Dwight Rogers (D., Fla.), who started the discharge campaign, said he would demand action that day.

Although a Military subcommittee had approved the legislation, the full committee shelved it after the Budget Bureau reported it would conflict with the budget, which made no provision for such an expenditure, estimated by the bureau at "several billions."

Against Retroactive Application

In any event, the bureau said, the legislation should not be made retroactive and applicable to men already discharged. To do that, it added, would pose "operational problems of the most difficult solution."

The fact that a majority of House members signed the discharge petition indicated the Budget Bureau would be overruled. The House rarely turns down a proposal brought to a vote under discharge procedure.

Rules Applying Now

The legislation would be retroactive to all enlisted personnel who have served since the draft law was enacted before the war started. It stipulates that for all unused furlough time, they must be paid in cash.

Enlisted personnel are entitled to 30 days furlough annually, but

unused time is cancelled automatically at the end of the year. Thus, under the war-time conditions, many GI's lost out on part or all of their furloughs. Officers are entitled to the same amount of leave, but regulations permit them to carry over unused time from year to year up to a maximum of four months. Upon leaving the service, they receive the so-called terminal-leave pay for the unused time.

The House legislation would apply a similar 120-day limit to the amount of furlough time an enlisted man can accumulate, and allow the time to add up at the rate of 2½ days a month. The latter is the same formula now applying to officers.

The bill provides for a lump-sum payment to enlisted men of all services at the time of their discharge. Men already discharged would have one year to apply for theirs.

Rogers estimated the total cost at between $2,000,000,000 and $3,000,000,000, although some estimates have put it as high as $8,000,000,000.

RENTAL HOMES TO BE PROVIDED

Veterans Who Can't Buy Are to Be Helped.

Washington, April 18 (A. P.).—Earmarking of more new homes for rental under the veterans' housing program is being planned today in a projected new code of construction controls.

This is in line with the insistence of housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt that many ex-G. I.'s cannot afford to buy new homes.

Officials in close touch with the emergency drive said that Wyatt was putting the final touches on an order channeling 50 per cent of all residential materials into houses costing well under the $10,000 limit now in force.

The new dividing line will range from about $6,000 in some communities up to about $8,500 in high building-cost areas. Half of the priorities for construction under these proposed new ceilings will be assigned to builders who agree to rent the completed structures, instead of selling them.

The new control order was said to have been revised several times in its many days of preparation and still is subject to change by the National Housing Administration.

Another clause in the proposed regulation is designed to prevent all other priority-aided houses from being priced at the $10,000 limit. Before getting priorities, builders would be required to prove to local Federal housing officials that the value built into the house has a "reasonable relationship" to the proposed sales price.

Although Wyatt is plugging for the construction of as many homes as possible at $6,000 or less, the 50 per cent dividing line in a good many cities probably will be above that sum, it was said. Costs of construction labor and materials in some cities are expected to require minimum ranges up to $7,000, $8,000 and even higher.

ARMY SEEKING ORPHAN'S KIN

Soldier Would Adopt Boy But Nationality Is Problem

Omaha, April 18 (AP)—The Army has turned its attention to the State of Missouri in an attempt to end the problem of one of Europe's displaced persons—an 11-year-old orphan, Jimmy Jack.

Seventh Service Command Headquarters said today that the Army is seeking a Mrs. Dreher, the wife of a one-time mayor of some city or village in Missouri. If she is located and proves to be the sister of Mrs. Frankie Grenier Jack, young Jimmy's mother, his problem may be solved.

The Army said an American soldier, who took the boy into charge while he was wandering around Germany, would like to adopt Jimmy, but that would be difficult unless the boy's nationality was definitely established. In any case, the Army is seeking someone related to the boy.

Born In Germany

The youngster, now is custody of United States Military Police at Suippes, France, was born in Germany. Before the marriage, his father lived in Chicago, his mother in Brooklyn. In 1932 the boy's parents went to Germany.

In September, 1943, the Army said, the boy and his parents were placed in the Buchenwald Concentration Camp. Mr. and Mrs. Jack eventually were killed and the boy sent to a Nazi Youth camp.

He ran away from the Youth camp and met Pfc. Floyd I. Gangnon, company clerk with Battery B of the 516th Field Artillery.

Turned Over To Police

Gangnon cared for the lad until he was ordered to turn him over to the military police.

In order to locate Jimmy's relatives Gangnon appealed to the American Embassy in Paris. Officials subsequently turned the search over the 7th Service Command.

So far the quest has been fruitless although the Missouri Municipal League has been checking the names of all mayors who held office during the past decade, and the State Highway Patrol found the addresses of 66 families with the name of Dreher and contacted each one.

BIKINI TEST BILL ON SENATE FLOOR

Washington, April 18 (A. P.).—Legislation authorizing the atomic bomb tests at Bikini atoll was sent to the Senate floor today by the Naval Committee. The committee set a ceiling of thirty-three on the number of United States combatant vessels that may be exposed to the blasts.

Sixty-one commissioned United States naval ships, in all, will serve as target vessels, plus three enemy ships, ten small self-propelled barges or lighters and three non-self-propelled concrete structures. The sixty-one, however, will include cargo-type ships and assault transports.

"Combatant vessels" were defined in the legislation to include only battleships, cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers and submarines.

Original plans called for the use of a total of ninety-seven target ships, including the enemy prizes.

Davies Urges Oil Price Controls Be Terminated

Washington, April 18 (AP)—Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator for War, informed Congress today that "from the standpoint of petroleum operation" he could see no reason why price controls on petroleum should not be ended immediately.

In a report on the Petroleum Administration for War to the House Interstate Commerce Committee, made public today, Davies said:

"In my opinion, control over oil prices may be terminated when an adequate supply of crude oil is available, since refining capacity is sufficient to manufacture the required products.

"Except for arbitrary state limitations on production, the crude supply should now be satisfactory. Therefore, considered from the standpoint of petroleum operation, I know of no reason why price controls on petroleum should not now be terminated."

Belgian Honor Given to Hoffman

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The Belgian Ambassador, Baron Silvercruys, bestowed the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold II today on Maj. W. W. Hoffman, president of the Belgian War Relief Society. In a ceremony at the Embassy, Ambassador Silvercruys praised Major Hoffman for his work, which included shipments to Belgium of 3,250,000 pounds of food, clothing and medical supplies. The major, a New Yorker, was instrumental in setting up such Belgian organizations as "Friends of Belgium" and "Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Division of the Belgian War Relief."

President Signs Act Increasing Navy Size

Washington, April 18 (AP)—President Truman signed legislation today increasing the regular peacetime strength of the Navy from 232,000 to 500,000 enlisted men and that of the Marine Corps from 64,400 to 100,000 men.

The measure also lifts the permissable regular line officer strength of the Navy from 12,760 to 35,000.

The new law lays down as a congressional policy that there shall be no discrimination against Reserve officers. They will be subject to the same promotions, assignments and postgraduate or technical training as regular commissioned officers.

A preamble declares that the policy was adopted "to remove any apprehension on the part of Naval Reserve officers regarding their opportunities for advancement in event of their transfer to the Regular Navy."

6 Naval Mines Under Surface Of Frisco Bay

San Francisco, April 18 (AP)—Six underwater mines are resting 130 feet below the surface in San Francisco Bay, the Navy announced today.

Unless the mines should happen to foul the propellers of deep-draft vessels, there is no danger because, the Navy added, they are duds.

Force Could Withstand A-Bombs, Ingram Says

Miami, Fla., April 18 (AP)—The carrier task force which will begin large-scale maneuvers off the Virginia Capes tomorrow "could withstand an atomic-bomb attack," Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet, said here today.

He declared that the fleet would be greater than any which operated against the Japanese during the war and would have "strong air striking power."

Great Deal Now Known

Admiral Ingram said the Navy knows a great deal about the atomic bomb right now. The tests in the Pacific will teach us a lot more, but we are by no means in the dark about atomic-bomb implications upon future naval warfare and the means of using the bomb as well as protection against it.

"The fleet is entirely self-sufficient for supplies for a period of 90 days at sea and, although its maneuvers will largely take place in the Caribbean, it could steam to any point at a moment's notice," he said.

Bombs Ended Japan Oil Center

CHICAGO, April 18 (AP).—Dr. Gustav Egloff and William B. Shanley, engineers, of Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago, today disclosed that American bombing had defeated Japanese plans for establishing a large-scale petroleum refining center at Takao, Formosa. The engineers, just returned from a three-month tour of petroleum installations in the Orient sponsored by the National Resources Commission of China, said in a statement that the Takao project had contemplated a large refinery to produce fuel oil for the Japanese navy and aviation gasoline for the air force, as well as lubricants, asphalt and motor gasoline.

Gen. Short Sued For $50,000

Dallas, Texas, April 18 (AP)—Deputy United States Marshall E. R. Goss said today he served a summons on Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, former Pearl Harbor army commander, in a suit for $50,000 damages filed against Short and several other army officers which alleges false imprisonment.

Goss said the suit was filed by Gunther Herbert Walther, Anna Walther and Carl Mangus Torsten Armfelt, all of Oahu, Hawaii.

The plaintiffs allege they were falsely imprisoned following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941, Goss said. Short is ill at his home here and was not available for comment.

Redeployment Schedule

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Some 4,500 service personnel, returning from European and Pacific theaters, are scheduled to debark from five vessels at three U. S. ports today. In addition a ship carrying 1,015 G.I. brides and children is due.

New York awaits docking of the bride ship and one vessel carrying 591 troops while at two west coast points 3,945 men aboard four vessels are expected.

West coast arrivals include: San Francisco, 3,489 personnel, three ships; San Diego, one vessel, 456 returnees.

Ships, Units Arriving Today At New York

S. S. Washington from Southampton, 1,015 war brides and children.

Texarkana Victory from Le Havre, 591 miscellaneous troops.

At San Diego

Escort carrier Sitkoh Bay from Pearl Harbor, 456 miscellaneous Navy and Marine personnel.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Marine Cardinal, 3,342 Army; Pollux from Pearl Harbor, 115 Navy; Corduba from Subic Bay, 32 Navy.

Ships Which Arrived Yesterday At New York

Claymont Victory from Bremerhaven (due originally Wednesday), 948 troops, including 436th, 450th and 452nd Medical companies; Headquarters and Headquarters battery; Service battery; Medical detachment, batteries A, B and C of 309th Field Artillery battalion.

Mexicol Victory from Le Havre, 857 troops, including 123rd Armored Ordnance company.

Maritime Victory from Le Havre, 879 troops, including 123rd Armored Ordnance Maintenance battalion; 345th Quartermaster company.

Williams Victory from Antwerp, 946 miscellaneous troops.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Cape Gloucester from Pearl Harbor, two Army; Arthur Middleton from Pearl Harbor, 392 Navy, 16 Marines, 86 Army.

"IT IS TRUE" CADOGAN SAID "THAT THERE ARE CERTAIN CONSIDERABLE GERMAN ASSETS IN SPAIN, PRINCIPALLY IN THE FORM OF INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS. FROM BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORTS IT APPEARS THAT ALL OFFICIAL AND MOST OF THE SEMI-OFFICIAL GERMAN ASSETS HAVE BEEN HANDED OVER BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT TO THE ALLIED MISSIONS IN MADRID DIRECTLY CONCERNED. X X X WE HAVE FOR EXAMPLE ALREADY APPOINTED NOMINEES TO BOARDS OF THREE OUT OF FOUR SUBSIDIARIES ON THE I.G. FARBENINDUSTRIE IN SPAIN. X X X SOMETHING IS BEING DONE IN SPAIN "I HAVE ALREADY INDICATED THAT SOMETHING IS BEING DONE AT THE INSTANCE OF TO UPROOT GERMAN INFLUENCE. THAT IS BEING CLOSELY THE ACTIONS OF OUR DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS WHO ARE WATCHING THEM TO MEET THEIR SPANISH GOVERNMENT AND ARE CONSTANTLY URGING OBLIGATIONS. THE FIELD WOULD BE LEFT FREE "IF THOSE MISSIONS WERE REMOVED, THEY WOULD HAVE NO CHECK UPON THEM." TO THE GERMANS IN SPAIN AND WE SHOULD H

30. 24 - 2369

OFF THE FLOOR TODAY, LANGE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT HE WAS NOT SURE OF THE SUCCESS OF HIS PROPOSAL AGAINST FRANCO SPAIN BUT THAT IF THE COUNCIL REFUSED TO ACT "IN THIS GRAVE MATTER" IT WOULD MEAN "THE CONTINUATION OF THE POLICIES OF THE OLD LEAGUE OF NATIONS."

THE POLISH DELEGATE SAID FRANCO'S CASE WAS AS INTERNATIONAL IN ASPECT AS WERE HITLER'S AND MUSSOLINI'S. HE SAID THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS "APPEASED FASCISM AND LED TO WORLD WAR II."

THE HODGSON AMENDMENT APPARENTLY MET WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP WHICH IS REPRESENTED BY AN OBSERVER, DR. FERNANDO DE LOS RIOS. SOME SPANISH REPUBLICANS LOOKED UPON HODGSON'S PROPOSAL AS "A WAY OUT OF A VERY DIFFICULT SITUATION."

BRAZILIAN DELEGATE PEDRO LEAO VELLOSO OPPOSED THE POLISH MOTION DURING THE COUNCIL DEBATE BECAUSE "IT WOULD VIOLATE THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-INTERVENTION" UNDERLYING THE LATIN-AMERICAN POLICY ESTABLISHED AT INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCES IN MONTEVIDEO AND MEXICO CITY.

HE SAID, HOWEVER, THE COUNCIL SHOULD INVESTIGATE THE POLISH CHARGES THAT ATOMIC RESEARCH MAY BE GOING ON IN SPAIN UNDER NAZI SUPERVISION.

CHINA'S DR. QUO TAI-CHI TOOK THE MIDDLE COURSE, DECLARING THAT UNTIL THE COUNCIL IS "CONVINCED BEYOND DOUBT THAT THE RELEVANT FACTS DO CONSTITUTE A THREAT TO PEACE, IT SHOULD NOT RESORT TO ANY IMMEDIATE ACTION."

GROMYKO, IN HIS TURN, DISPUTED CADOGAN'S CONTENTION THAT SPAIN STILL HARBORED ONLY 10,000 TO 12,000 GERMANS.

THE RUSSIAN CHARGED "THERE ARE AT THE PRESENT MOMENT IN SPAIN NO LESS THAN 80,000 NAZIS," INCLUDING FUGITIVE WAR CRIMINALS WHO SHOULD BE "BEFORE THE BAR OF THE TRIBUNAL AT NUERNBERG."

GROMYKO REFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED MARCH 4 WHICH INCLUDED CORRESPONDENCE AMONG FRANCO AND MUSSOLINI AND HITLER STATING THE CONDITIONS UPON WHICH FRANCO WAS PREPARED TO JOIN EITHER OF THE AXIS PARTNERS IN THE EUROPEAN WAR IN 1940.

HE THEN POINTED OUT THAT FRANCO'S "BLUE DIVISION" JOINED IN THE WAR AGAINST RUSSIA ON THE EASTERN FRONT AND SAID THAT CONSTITUTES "CLEAR PROOF THAT THE CONTENTION THAT THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT DID NOT ENTER THE WAR AGAINST THE UNITED NATIONS IS FALSE." HE CHARGED FURTHER THAT FRANCO SPAIN SUPPLIED RAW MATERIALS DURING THE WAR TO ITALY AND GERMANY.

JR744AES

MADRID, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE FALANGE PARTY NEWSPAPER ARRIBA CHARGED TODAY THAT "PHYSICAL AGGRESSION IS BEING ORGANIZED IN THE PYRENEES" AGAINST SPAIN.

THE NEWSPAPER, COMMENTING ON THE UNITED NATIONS DEBATE IN WHICH POLAND ASKED THE 51 MEMBERS OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION TO SUSPEND RELATIONS WITH THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT, SAID RUSSIAN OFFICERS WERE MAKING PLANS IN THE AREA ON THE NORTHERN SPANISH FRONTIER.

THE EDITORIAL ASSERTED THAT A SOVIET GRAIN SHIP BROUGHT ARMS TO MARSEILLE FOR SPANISH REPUBLICANS AND THAT A SHIPLOAD OF SPANISH REPUBLICANS RECENTLY REACHED BORDEAUX FROM CASABLANCA.

ARRIBA CLAIMED, MOREOVER, THE FRENCH TROOPS WERE MOVING TOWARD THE FRONTIER.

(THIS ACCUSATION WAS DENIED YESTERDAY BY OFFICIALS IN PARIS.)

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THAT THE EXILED SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT OF JOSE GIRAL IN FRANCE WAS SEEKING A PIECE OF SPANISH TERRITORY ON WHICH TO ESTABLISH ITSELF AND THAT AN INVASION OF NORTHERN SPAIN MIGHT BE ATTEMPTED. THE PAPER SAID SPANISH REPUBLICAN GUERRILLAS ATTEMPTED ONE SUCH INVASION IN THE SUMMER OF 1944.

MORNING NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED 100 WORDS OF THE U.N. DEBATE.

THE FALANGIST ORGAN ARRIBA ALSO RAN A THREE-COLUMN BOX ON THE FRONT PAGE HEADLINED "WHAT IS NOT ON THE U.N. AGENDA. URGENT MATTERS WILL NOT BE TREATED." THE BOX LISTED 37 TOPICS, INCLUDING THE "RED MENACE IN GREECE," AMERICAN OVERSEAS BASES AND THE "LIBERTY OF THE FRENCH COLONIAL PEOPLES."

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ADD TEHRAN (NL IRANIAN) XXX here (GOODWIN)

AN IRANIAN GENERAL STAFF OFFICER DENIED RUMORS THAT GOVERNMENT TROOPS WERE BATTLING AZERBAIJAN PARTISANS NEAR KHORAMDAREH, DEMOCRATIC OUTPOST SOUTH OF ZENJAN, WHERE A GARRISON OF 4,000 AZERBAIJAN TROOPS WAS RECENTLY REPORTED.

APR 19 1946

(A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM TEHRAN QUOTED JAFAR PISHEVARI, HEAD OF THE AUTONOMOUS REGIME IN AZERBAIJAN, AS SAYING IN A BROADCAST FROM TABRIZ "WE ARE READY TO FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN" AGAINST THE IRANIAN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, BUT THAT AZERBAIJAN "DOES NOT INTEND TO START FURTHER BLOODSHED.")

VM234PES

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 18-(AP)--A.J.GIBSON, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF JOURNALISTS, PREDICTED TODAY "SERIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT" AMONG BRITISH NEWSPAPERMEN UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT PERMITS THE PUBLICATION OF LARGER NEWSPAPERS BY INCREASING NEWSPRINT RATIONS.

GIBSON TOLD THE UNION'S NTIONAL CONVENTION THE PUBLIC COULD NOT BE KEPT FULLY INFORMED BY THE PRESENT NEWSPAPERS, WHICH ARE LIMITED TO AN AVERAGE OF FOUR FULL-SIZED PAGES.

APR HEWETTS 0114S--JA--642A

Paris, April 18-(AP)-Mrs. Geoffrey Parsons, author and wife of the editor of the European edition of the New York Herald Tribune, received the FOR COURAGE IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM king's medal today from British ambassador Alfred Duff Cooper for her help to British fliers shot down on the continent.

THE MEDAL, ~~PETERSBURG~~ FIRST ANNOUNCED LAST AUGUST, IS AWARDED TO ALLIED OR OTHER FOREIGN NATIONALS WHO PERFORMED SPECIAL SERVICES IN THE WAR.

Four American officers were decorated at the same time: Brig. Gen. Edward C. Betts, theater judge advocate; Col. Walter D. Luplow, deputy chief of engineers in the communications zone of the European theater of operations; Col. L. Curtis Tiernan, chief chaplain of the communications zone; and Lt. Col. David J. Smith of the quartermasters corps, who handled coal supplies during the north African invasion.

Mrs. Parsons, known professionally as Dree Tartiere, was born in the United States and had lived in France for several years before the war. During the occupation, she sheltered 32 American and British fliers in her home, a station on the "underground railway" to Spain.

Lowry 01555 apra pm/ 1100

FRANK, WHO ATTEMPTED SUICIDE THREE TIMES WHILE IN CONFINEMENT, APPEARED CALM AND CONFIDENT AS HE BEGAN HIS TESTIMONY, IN WHICH HE EARLY ADOPTED THE TACTIC OF OTHER DEFENDANTS--LAYING THE BLAME ON ADOLF HITLER AND HEINRICH HIMMLER.

HE SAID HE HAD HEARD OF DACHAU CONCENTRATION CAMP WHEN HE WAS BAVARIAN MINISTER OF JUSTICE IN 1933. HE CLAIMED HE "INCURRED CRITICISM" WHEN HE AUTHORIZED THE INVESTIGATION OF THE MURDER OF A MUNICH LAWYER BY THE SS. ADD NUEWB 19 (FRANK-HANS) XXX ASSERTIONS (SAKISCHE)

THIS INVESTIGATION, HE SAID, WAS HALTED "ON ORDER OF HITLER AT HIMMLER'S REQUEST." FRANK SAID HE OFFERED HIS RESIGNATION IN PROT-

EST BUT THAT IT WAS REFUSED.
DR. ALFRED SEIDL, FRANK'S COUNSEL, HAD INFORMED THE TRIBUNAL THAT REVERSAL OF ITS RULE REQUIRING THE DEFENDANT TO TESTIFY FIRST AND HIS OTHER WITNESSES LATER WOULD SHORTEN THE CASE. THE TRIBUNAL OVERRULED HIM. (EDS:--FILED WORD CRITICISM") J628AES.

EDITORS:

THE HAGUE--NIGHT LEAD COURT SUB FOR THIRD GRAF BEGINNING "JOSE GUSTAVO X X X TO SUCCEED.

PAUL-HENRI SPAAK OF BELGIUM, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, TOLD THE NEWLY-ASSEMBLED INTERNATIONAL JURISTS "WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO THE DAY WHEN JURISDICTION OF YOUR COURT WILL BE OBLIGATORY FOR ALL NATIONS."

JOSE GUSTAVO GUERRERO, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW COURT AND LAST PRESIDENT OF THE OLD PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE, LED EACH OF THE BLACK ROBED, WHITE-BIBBED JURISTS AS THEY REPEATED IN TURN:

"I SOLEMNLY DECLARED THAT I WILL PERFORM MY DUTIES AND EXERCISE MY POWERS TO JUDGE HONORABLY, FAITHFULLY, IMPARTIALLY AND CONSCIENTIOUSLY." NO OATH WAS ADMINISTERED.

30.24-2371

GUERRERO EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT INTERNATIONAL LOYALTY TO PRINCIPLES OF PEACE AND SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES WOULD ENABLE THE NEW COURT TO SUCCEED.

HE SAID X X X PICKING UP 4TH GRAF PVS AND DELETING 4TH GRAF BEGINNING PAUL-HENRI SPAAK X X X OF THAT BODY.

V510PES

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MOSCOW, APRIL 18-(AP)- RED STAR COMMENTATOR I. ILYSHEVSKY ASSERTED TODAY THAT THE RECENT JAPANESE ELECTIONS DO NOT EXPRESS THE WILL OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE AND CANNOT CREATE A BASE FOR REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT AS CALLED FOR BY THE POTSDAM DECLARATION.

"THE VICTORY OF THE REACTIONARY FORCES OF JAPAN IN THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS," HE WROTE, "WITNESSES THAT, UNDER THE EXTERNAL COVER OF DEMOCRATIZATION, THERE CONTINUES TO FUNCTION JAPAN'S OLD MILITARISTIC FORCES, WHO STILL HAVE NOT BEEN OVERTHROWN EITHER ECONOMICALLY OR POLITICALLY."

TU854AES

WARSAW, POLAND, APRIL 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER RZECZPOSPOLITA SAID IN AN EDITORIAL TODAY "THERE ARE 50,000 GERMAN OFFICERS IN THE SPANISH ARMY."

"THE EPILOGUE OF THE AXIS IS NOW BEING PLAYED IN SPAIN," THE PAPE ASSERTED. "ONLY ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES ARE NOT VERY INTERESTED IN THE SPANISH QUESTION AND CONTINUE TO APPLY CHAMBERLAIN PRINCIPLES."

JR938PES

ROME, APRIL 18-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM TARANTO REPORTED TODAY THAT A CROWD OF WOMEN HAD SACKED A FLOUR WAREHOUSE AT NEARBY MASSAFRA AFTER DEMONSTRATING IN FRONT OF THE CITY HALL IN PROTEST AGAINST CURRENT FLOUR RATIONS. POLICE ARRESTED SEVERAL OF THE WOMEN AND QUELLED A SECOND DISTURBANCE WHICH BROKE OUT WHEN A CROWD ATTEMPTED TO RELEASE THOSE UNDER ARREST.

IN ROME, THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS BANNED THE MANUFACTURE OF SWEETS REQUIRING FLOUR AND OFFERED FARMERS A PREMIUM FOR DELIVERING FLOUR THEY ARE ENTITLED TO HOLD FOR THEIR OWN USE.

FLORENCE, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE ITALIAN SOCIALIST CONGRESS TODAY NAMED VICE PREMIER PIETRO NENNI AS PRESIDENT OF THE PARTY AND IVAN ATTEO LOMBARDI AS SECRETARY.

SEVEN PLACES IN THE PARTY DIRECTORY WERE ASSIGNED TO SUPPORTERS OF NENNI, WHO IS AN ADVOCATE OF UNISON WITH THE ITALIAN COMMUNISTS. THE OTHER SEVEN POSTS WENT TO SUPPORTERS OF PARTY INDEPENDENCE.

TU856AES

CAIRO, APRIL 18-(AP)-FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER HAD NOT RECEIVED BY THIS AFTERNOON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CABLE ASKING HIM TO COME HOME, AND HIS PRESENT SCHEDULE CALLS FOR HIS DEPARTURE SUNDAY FOR KARACHI, INDIA.

TRUMAN SUGGESTED IN HIS MESSAGE THAT HOOVER RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES BEFORE PROCEEDING TO THE ORIENT TO LAY "FORCIBLY AND DRAMATICALLY" BEFORE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THE NEED FOR FOOD IN EUROPE.

HOOVER WORKED ON HIS RADIO SPEECH AFTER HIS ARRIVAL FROM GREECE. HE WILL GO ON THE AIR WITH TRUMAN TO TELL THE WORLD OF FOOD CONDITIONS IN OTHER LANDS. THE BROADCAST WILL BE HEARD IN THE UNITED STATES TOMORROW AT 7:15 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

SN455PES

NIGHT

MOSCOW, APRIL 18-(AP)-A TASS DISPATCH UNDER A CAIRO DATELINE IN TODAY'S ISSUE OF IZVESTIA SAID THE CHIEF OF THE YUGOSLAV MILITARY MISSION IN EGYPT WAS BEATEN INTO UNCONSCIOUSNESS BY INTERNEES AT THE EL SHAT UNRRA CAMP LAST SUNDAY. (FOLO CAIRO)

THE DISPATCH SAID THE OFFICER, MAJOR IVKOVITCH, WENT TO THE CAMP TO INVESTIGATE VANDALISM AND TO PLACE A WREATH ON THE GRAVES OF YUGOSLAV CITIZENS, BUT 15 MINUTES AFTER HIS ARRIVAL WAS ATTACKED AND BEATEN INSENSIBLE WHILE THE BRITISH ARMY CAPTAIN COMMANDING THE CAMP WATCHED AND DID NOTHING.

THE DISPATCH BLAMED THE REPORTED INCIDENT ON "UNBRIDLED CRIMINAL ELEMENTS OF (GEN. DRAJA) MIHAILOVIC'S BANDS RECENTLY COLLECTED" IN THE CAMP. IT SAID THESE ELEMENTS "CONTINUE THEIR MISBEHAVIOR UNPUNISHED."

TU819AES

APR 19 1946

THIRD NIGHT LEAD MANCHURIAN

BY HAROLD K.MILKS

CHUNGKING, FRIDAY, APRIL 19-(AP)-GOVERNMENT NEWS DISPATCHES TODAY SAID CHANGCHUN'S SLENDER DEFENSE GARRISON RETAINED ONLY TWO BUILDINGS AGAINST HEAVY CHINESE COMMUNIST ARTILLERY POUNDING AND PROBABLY WOULD HAVE TO YIELD BY THIS MORNING.

THERE HAS BEEN NO REPORT OF RADIO CONTACT WITH THE BESIEGED MANCHURIAN CAPITAL FORCE SINCE YESTERDAY.

EARLIER DISPATCHES FROM MUKDEN SAID SOME COMMUNIST SEVENTH BRIGADE UNITS HAD HAD INFILTRATED GOVERNMENT LINES TO A POINT 12 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MUKDEN, APRIL 14, BUT HAD BEEN DRIVEN BACK.

THE MUKDEN DISPATCHES SAID CHANGCHUN'S DEFENDERS SUFFERED HEAVY CASUALTIES. INCENDIARY SHELLS BURNED OUT SEVERAL DEFENSE POINTS. THE ATTACKING COLUMNS WERE SPEARHEADED BY FOUR OR FIVE MEDIUM TANKS, DRIVEN AND GUNNED BY "OFFICERS OF A CERTAIN COUNTRY," THE DISPATCH ASSERTED, ADDING "IT IS OBVIOUS THE TANKS WERE FURNISHED BY THAT CERTAIN COUNTRY."

THERE WAS NO FURTHER WORD OF FIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS AND TWO AMERICAN MILITARY PERSONNEL IN THE BESIEGED MANCHURIAN CAPITAL. THE DEFENSE GARRISON REPORTEDLY HAD BEEN COMPRESSED INTO A FEW CENTR STRONG POINTS, INCLUDING THE CENTRAL BANK, POLICE HEADQUARTERS POSTAL BUILDING AND POWER BUILDING, ALL BEING HAMMERED STEADILY BY FIELD GUNS.

A142KX

A DISPATCH FROM CHINGCHOW (CHINHSIEN) SAID THAT ALL EXCEPT THE CENTRAL BANK AND POSTOFFICE HAD BEEN OVERWHELMED, BUT THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION.

IN CHUNGKING, GENERAL MARSHALL BEGAN A FRESH EFFORT TO END THE STRIFE.

AS MARSHALL X X X X SECOND GRAF NIGHT LEAD.

MARSHALL AND HIS WIFE WERE MET AT THE AIR PORT BY MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND GEN.CHOU EN-LAI, SECOND-RANKING COMMUNIST LEADER.

THERE WAS NO LATE WORD, MEANWHILE FROM FIVE UNITED STATES CORRESPONDENTS AND TWO U.S.ARMY MEN WHO ENTERED CHANGCHUN SEVERAL DAYS AGO. ADD Chungking (NLD MANCHURIA) X X X EMBASSY (MILKS)

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT TOM MASTERSON SAID IN A CHANGCHUN DISPATCH WEDNESDAY THAT THE COMMUNISTS HAD CAPTURED THE YAMATO HOTEL, WHERE MAJ.ROBERT B. RIGG (CORRECT), CHICAGO, ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHE, AND HIS PILOT, SGT.CLAYTON POND, PORTLAND, ORE., WERE STAYING.

MASTERON SAID THE OTHER CORRESPONDENTS, STAYING AT THE MAYOR'S RESIDENCE, HAD NOT HEARD FROM RIGG OR POND SINCE MONDAY BECAUSE THE TELEPHONE LINE TO THE HOTEL WAS CUT.

MILITARY SOURCES IN CHUNGKING THOUGHT IT POSSIBLE THAT THE CHINESE FIRST ARMY, FIGHTING UP FROM THE SOUTH, MIGHT REACH THE CAPITAL WITHIN FIVE DAYS.

THEY PREDICTED, HOWEVER, THAT THE VETERAN FIRST ARMY -- U.S. TRAINED AND EQUIPPED -- WOULD MEET INCREASING RESISTANCE AS IT NEARED CHANGCHUN BECAUSE THE COMMUNISTS HAD SHOWN "UNEXPECTEDLY HEAVY FIRE POWER."

THEY REPORTED THAT THE FIRST ARMY HAD "WALKED INTO SZEPINGKAI WITHOUT RESISTANCE" AFTER BITTER FIGHTING ON THE FLANKS OF THAT RAILWAY CITY 66 AIRLINE MILES SOUTHWEST OF CHANGCHUN.

GG238PCS NM

HONGKONG, APRIL 18-(AP)-GEORGE WONG, CHINESE CHARGED WITH BEING HONGKONG'S NO.1 COLLABORATIONIST, WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH TODAY FOR SERVING THE JAPANESE GENDARMERIE AS AN INFORMER DURING THE OCCUPATION.

A BRITISH MILITARY COURT CONVICTED WONG OF HIGH TREASON. MORE THAN A SCORE OF HONGKONG RESIDENTS ACCUSED HIM OF "PUTTING THE FINGER" ON THEM AND HELPING TORTURE THEM WHILE SERVING THE JAPANESE AS A "DETECTIVE."

HE WAS THE FIRST COLLABORATIONIST IN HONGKONG TO BE TRIED.

JQ1040PCS NM

TOKYO, APRIL 18-(AP)-OFFICERS HIGH IN GENERAL MACARTHUR'S CONFIDENCE WAITED ANXIOUSLY TODAY FOR REACTION OF THE AMERICAN AND WORLD PRESS TO "WHITNEY'S FILIBUSTER" BEFORE THE ALLIED COUNCIL WHILE THEMSELVES VOICING SOME CRITICISM OF THE TACTICS USED.

"THE STRATEGY WAS GOOD BUT THE TACTICS WERE NOT SO WELL EXECUTED," ONE HIGH STAFF OFFICER COMMENTED ON THE MANNER IN WHICH BRIG.GEN.COURTNEY WHITNEY REPLIED TO RUSSIAN GEN.KUZMA DEREVYANKO'S QUESTION REGARDING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MACARTHUR'S POLITICAL PURGE ORDER.

COMMENTS OF AMERICAN OFFICERS WHO DECLINED USE OF THEIR NAMES WERE WIDELY VARIED. MOST AGREED, HOWEVER, THAT WHITNEY'S ATTITUDE IN DELIVERING A LENGTHY SPEECH AS A REPLY TO DEREVYANKO MADE AN UNFAVORABLE IMPRESSION ON THE FOUR POWER COUNCIL.

MACARTHUR, IN A WRITTEN STATEMENT, AND WHITNEY BOTH MADE IT BLUNTLY PLAIN THAT THE SUPREME COMMANDER REGARDS THE COUNCIL AS AN ADVISORY BODY, NOT ONE SET UP TO REVIEW OR DIRECT HIS OCCUPATION POLICY.

IT WAS NO SECRET AMONG THE MEN WHO CARRY OUT MACARTHUR'S POLICIES THAT THEY EAGERLY ARE AWAITING AMERICAN AND WORLD REACTION. THEY READILY SAID THAT ANY ATTEMPT BY THE COUNCIL TO TRY TO DICTATE POLICY TO MACARTHUR WOULD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE OCCUPATION, WHICH THEY CONTEND IS PROCEEDING SMOOTHLY IN A LONG-TERM PLAN TO DEMOCRATIZE JAPAN.

THE COUNCIL WILL MEET AGAIN TOMORROW MORNING TO DISCUSS PROCEDURAL POINTS.

DS415APS

TOKYO, APRIL 18-(AP)-TWO NAMES HAVE BEEN ADDED AT RUSSIA'S REQUEST TO THE LIST OF MAJOR JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS, JOSEPH B.KEENAN, CHIEF OF THE INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION, SAID TODAY.

RUSSIA HAD ASKED THAT FIVE BE ADDED.

"NONE OF THE FIVE MEN COULD BE REGARDED AS A BIG NAME OR IMPORTANT MAN," KEENAN SAID. HOWEVER, "AFTER CONSULTATION X X X, TWO OF THE FIVE NAMES WERE ADDED."

MAJOR JAPANESE WAR CRIMES SUSPECTS WILL BE INDICTED PROBABLY MONDAY OR TUESDAY. KEENAN SAID. TRIALS MAY START A MONTH LATER.

THE INDICTMENT WILL BE A COMPLICATED DOCUMENT ACCOMPANIED BY A SERIES OF SPECIFICATIONS AGAINST AN ESTIMATED 25 MAJOR SUSPECTS, INCLUDING FORMER PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO.

KEENAN SAID THE RUSSIANS, WHO ARRIVED SATURDAY, ARE "FITTING IN EXCELLENTLY INTO THE PROSECUTION SECTION.

"THEY ARE ENTIRELY COOPERATIVE."

DS608APS

TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 19-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT REPORTED TODAY THAT CHILDREN'S MILK RATIONS WERE ONLY ONE-THIRD OF MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS. FARMERS WILL BE PERMITTED TO DELIVER MILK IN LIEU OF THE WHEAT OR RICE THEY WERE ORDERED TO FURNISH UNDER THE GOVERNMENT'S FOOD COLLECTION PROGRAM.

JQ831PCS

TOKYO--SECOND ADD FOUR POWER X X X FOR PRESENTATION.

IT WAS BALL'S SUGGESTION THAT REQUESTED INFORMATION BE SUBMITTED IN WRITING WHICH PROMPTED GENERAL MARQUAT TO CALL ON GENERAL WHITNEY.

"WHEN AMERICA GIVES HER GOOD WILL AND UNDERSTANDING, SHE EXPECTS A RETURN OF THE SAME," GENERAL WHITNEY SAID AT ONE POINT.

"SCAP WILL RESERVE THE RIGHT TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO THIS COUNCIL AT ANY TIME."

THE COUNCIL DID AGREE THAT IT SHOULD CONTROL ITS OWN BUSINESS AND THAT ANY ITEM ON THE AGENDA SHOULD BE INTRODUCED BY THE MEMBER SUBMITTING SUCH ITEM.

"I AGREE THE COUNCIL SHOULD CONTROL ITS OWN BUSINESS," GENERAL MARQUAT SAID, "SO LONG AS THERE IS NO RESTRICTION ON FREE SPEECH. ANY OTHER COURSE WOULD BE UNDEMOCRATIC."

THE FIRST QUESTION TO BE DISCUSSED WHEN THE COUNCIL RECONVENES WILL BE STEPS TAKEN AND PROPOSED FOR CARRYING OUT THE SCAP DIRECTIVE DISSOLVING HOLDING COMPANIES.

JQ.1105PCS NM

MANILA, APRIL 18-(AP)-PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA SAID TODAY HE WAS LOOKING FORWARD TO AN ORDERLY PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN THE PHILIPPINES TUESDAY BUT EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER ARMED BANDS ROVING IN SOME VOTING AREAS.

OSMENA DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW THAT UNREST IN THE PHILIPPINES WAS NOT POLITICAL BUT LARGELY THE RESULT OF POOR LIVING CONDITIONS.

HE IS OPPOSED FOR THE FIRST PRESIDENCY OF AN INDEPENDENT PHILIPPINES BY SENATE PRESIDENT MANUEL ROXAS AND SILARIO MONCADO, SELF-STYLED FIVE-STAR GENERAL OF THE "CRUSADERS ARMY" WHO WAS DEFEATED BY THE LATE MANUEL QUEZON FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1941.

"THE GOVERNMENT," SAID OSMENA, "HAS DONE EVERYTHING TO INSURE A FREE AND ORDERLY ELECTION. WE ARE BY NATURE A PEACEFUL PEOPLE."

OSMENA STILL REFUSED TO CAMPAIGN PUBLICLY AND DECLINED TO SPECULATE ON HIS CHANCES. HE SAID HE WOULD SPEAK AT A RALLY SATURDAY "BUT I WILL NOT TALK POLITICS."

ALTHOUGH THE ISLANDS HAD EXPECTED THE LARGEST REGISTRATION IN HISTORY, ALMOST COMPLETE REPORTS SHOWED A REGISTRATION OF 2,457,361 COMPARED WITH 2,552,643 IN 1941.

DS748APS NM

MANILA, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE LARGEST POCKET OF DIEHARD JAPANESE ON LUZON--A HUNGRY, DISEASE-RIDDEN FORCE ESTIMATED AT ABOUT 1,000 IN THE MOUNTAINOUS SAN JOSE SECTION 200 MILES NORTH OF MANILA--IS STEADILY BEING REDUCED.

THE ARMY REPORTED TODAY THE CAPTURE OF EUGENIO BERSIDA, A LEADER OF THE FILIPINO PRO-JAPANESE, AND SAID THAT PATROLS HAD TAKEN 30 OTHER

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PRISONERS AND KILLED MORE THAN 100, INCLUDING A JAPANESE MAJOR, IN RECENT WEEKS.

IT REPORTED ITS PATROLS FOUND MANY JAPANESE DEAD OF MALARIA, DYSENTERY AND STARVATION.

DS610APS

SEOUL,APRIL 18-(AP)-THE U.S.-SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION TODAY ANNOUNCED AGREEMENT UPON DEFINITE PRELIMINARY STEPS TOWARD A PROVISIONAL KOREAN GOVERNMENT--ITS FIRST CONCRETE DECISION IN NEARLY A MONTH OF DELIBERATIONS. THE ADVICE OF ONLY THE "TRULY DEMOCRATIC" KOREAN PARTIES WILL BE SOUGHT IN ESTABLISHING THE GOVERNMENT.

THIS WAS DECIDED AFTER "A THOROUGH ANALYSIS OF THE POINTS OF VIEW OF SOVIET AND U.S. DELEGATIONS," A JOINT COMMUNIQUE SAID. THERE WAS NO FURTHER EXPLANATION OF HOW THE "TRULY DEMOCRATIC" PARTIES WERE TO BE CHOSEN FROM AMONG KOREAN POLITICAL AND SOCIAL GROUPS.

DS612APS

ANCHORAGE,ALASKA,APRIL 18-(AP)-A HOUSEWIFE NEWLY ARRIVED FROM THE STATES ORDERED THE INGREDIENTS FOR ONE STANDARD SIZED SALAD TODAY WITHOUT ASKING THE PRICES AND WOUND UP BY PAYING $16.20 FOR THE DISH.

WITH ALASKAN PORTS CLOSED TO INCOMING PRODUCE BY A LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES AND RETROACTIVE PAY, BANANAS COST 75 CENTS PER POUND, LETTUCE 75 CENTS PER POUND, TOMATOES $1.10 EACH (CQ) AND CUCUMBERS THE SAME.

THE JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ANNOUNCED IT WAS CONTACTING THE OPERATORS OF MANY SMALL CRAFT WITH A VIEW TO BRINGING PERISHABLE FOODS TO ALASKA. FREIGHT PLANES ARE FLYING IN SOME SUPPLIES AND THE STRIKERS HAVE GIVEN PERMISSION FOR SOME FISHING CRAFT TO CARRY PRODUCE NORTH.

FJ717ACS NM

(500) BY JOHN SCALI

WASHINGTON, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HAS SENT A NOTE TO MOSCOW INVITING THE RUSSIANS TO BEGIN DISCUSSION WITH THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT ON THE SOVIET REQUESTED $1,000,000,000 LOAN.

AN INFORMED GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL DISCLOSED THIS MOVE TONIGHT AS THE UNITED STATES REPLIED TO A RUSSIAN COMMUNICATION SENT ABOUT TWO MONTHS AGO INQUIRING ABOUT THE TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED.

THIS OFFICIAL, WHO MAY NOT BE IDENTIFIED, SAID THE UNITED STATES HAD SUGGESTED THAT THE TALKS BEGIN IN MAY AND "CERTAINLY" BEFORE SUMMER.

AMONG THE SUBJECTS TO BE BROUGHT UP AT THE NEGOTIATIONS WILL BE THE RUSSIAN TRADE PACTS WITH THE BALKANS, TO WHICH THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT HAS OBJECTED.

IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT BELIEVES THAT THESE TRADE AGREEMENTS AS WELL AS THE RUSSIAN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE PROJECTED UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION WILL BE AMONG KEY TOPICS TO BE EXAMINED.

THUS FAR RUSSIA HAS NOT INDICATED TO THE UNITED STATES WHETHER IT WILL JOIN OTHER NATIONS OF THE WORLD IN THIS TRADE SET-UP WHICH IS DEDICATED TO LOWERING TARIFF BARRIERS AND PROMOTING EXPANDED TRADE.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS BELIEVE THAT THE CONVERSATION WITH THE RUSSIANS CAN BEGIN EVEN BEFORE CONGRESS COMPLETES ACTION ON THE PROPOSED $3,750,000,000 LOAN TO GREAT BRITAIN, WHICH THEY HOPE WILL GET FINAL CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL BY JUNE 1.

AS IN THE BRITISH TALKS, A SETTLEMENT OF LEND LEASE ACCOUNTS WITH THE SOVIET UNION WILL BE SUPPLEMENTARY PART OF THE DISCUSSIONS.

RUSSIA GOT APPROXIMATELY $10,801,131,000 IN LEND LEASE FROM THIS COUNTRY, OR 25 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL OF $43,950,000,000 TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.

BRITAIN AND BELGIUM ARE THE ONLY COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE CONCLUDED THEIR LEND LEASE SETTLEMENTS WITH THE UNITED STATES. BRITAIN GOT APPROXIMATELY $30,269,210,000 IN LEND LEASE; BELGIUM $52,443,000.

IT IS PRESUMED BY AMERICAN FINANCIAL EXPERTS THAT THE RUSSIANS WILL SEND A FINANCIAL MISSION SIMILAR TO THE BRITISH GROUP WHICH WAS HEADED BY LORD KEYNES, THE UNITED KINGDOM'S TOP ECONOMIST.

ANY LOAN TO RUSSIA, AS NOW ENVISAGED, WOULD NOT HAVE TO BE APPROVED BY CONGRESS BUT WOULD BE NEGOTIATED THROUGH THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK WHICH HAS APPROXIMATELY $1,600,000,000 REMAINING OF THE ORIGINAL $3,500,000,000 WITH WHICH CONGRESS ENDOWED IT.

BECAUSE IT IS STRICTLY AN EXPORT-IMPORT BANK TRANSACTION, IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE INTEREST RATE WILL APPROXIMATE 3 PER CENT, ONE PER CENT HIGHER THAN THE BRITISH LOAN, AND EXTEND FOR ABOUT 30 YEARS, 20 YEARS LESS THAN THE BRITISH CREDIT.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS BELIEVE THAT THE HIGHER INTEREST RATE AND THE SHORTER AMORTIZATION PERIOD WILL NOT MEAN THAT THE UNITED STATES IS FAVORING GREAT BRITAIN OVER RUSSIA SINCE THEY HAVE STRESSED REPEATEDLY THAT THE LOAN TO THE UNITED KINGDOM WAS A "UNIQUE" CASE DESIGNED MAINLY TO GET THE BRITISH TO ABANDON BI-LATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS IN FAVOR OF MULTI-LATERAL COMMERCE.

AB1225AES

WASHINGTON,APRIL 18-(AP)-A HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION INTO THE "LIGHT SENTENCES" GIVEN FOUR JAPANESE OFFICERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF THREE DOOLITTLE FLIERS WAS ASKED IN A RESOLUTION INTRODUCED TODAY BY REP.WALTER(D-PA).

"WHAT THE JAPANESE DEFENDANTS ADMITTED IN THEIR TRIAL IS MURDER IN EVERY STATE IN THE UNION," WALTER SAID. "SOME OF US CANNOT UNDERSTAND THE LIGHT SENTENCES GIVEN IN THE MILITARY COURTS."

AN AMERICAN MILITARY COMMISSION IN SHANGHAI LAST MONDAY SENTENCED THREE JAPANESE OFFICERS TO FIVE YEARS IN PRISON, AND A FOURTH TO NINE YEARS. THE DEATH PENALTY COULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSED, BUT THE FIVE AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS HELD AS "AN UNUSUALLY STRONG MITIGATING CONSIDERATION" THAT THE JAPANESE WERE SIMPLY OBEYING ORDERS FROM HIGHER UP.

THE EXECUTED AMERICANS WERE LIEUTENANTS DEAN E. HALLMARK OF DALLAS, TEXAS; WILLIAM G. FARROW OF DARLINGTON, S.C., AND SGT. HAROLD A. SPATZ OF LEBO, KAN., WHO CRASH-LANDED IN CHINA AFTER RAIDING TOKYO ON APRIL 18, 1941.

LH1032PES

U.S. Consumption of Flour Cut 25 Percent

as Truman, Hoover Ask Food for World

EVERY AMERICAN IS ASKED TO AID BY SAVING FOOD

Situation History's Greatest Threat of Mass Starvation, Says President.

APPEAL TO FARMERS

Wheat Needed Desperately, Says LaGuardia; Hoover Calls for Action.

WASHINGTON, April 19—(AP) The government tonight ordered American consumption of flour cut one-fourth below the level of this time last year to meet what President [illegible] called history's "greatest threat of mass starvation."

The President appealing to the "warm heart of America," urged the people anew to go on a European diet two days a week—a diet that is less than half that of the average in this country.

Cut Effective Monday

The government order, effective at 12:01 a.m. Monday, was announced by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson in a nationwide-all-network radio broadcast in which the President also participated, along with former President Herbert Hoover, speaking from Cairo, and UNRRA Director Fiorello LaGuardia. The 25 per cent cut in flour consumption was part of a six-part program to get food for export.

The flour limitation order will cover a period ending June 30, Anderson said.

Hoover, apparently uninformed in advance of the mandatory steps announced simultaneously with his verbal report on famine in Europe, urged measures to approximately the same end. He suggested that the government get the food it needs as it did in wartime, when there were mandatory set-asides. Hoover called on Britain, Russia and Latin-America to help out too.

Appeals to Farmers

LaGuardia appealed "desperately" to farmers to furnish the needed wheat. The next 90 days, he said, "will mean eternity for a great many who are now on the brink of death."

Mr. Truman, in a brief address introducing the other speakers, asking every American to eat less and to share his food, declared:

"America cannot remain healthy and happy in the same world where millions of human beings are starving. A sound world order can never be built upon a foundation of human misery."

Anderson's program for meeting the need outlined by the Chief Executive was this:

(1) Millers will be required to limit domestic distribution of flour to 75 per cent of the amount they delivered in the corresponding months last year. This order becomes effective at 12:01 a.m. Monday.

(2) The government will offer farmers a bonus of 30 cents a bushel of wheat delivered to the government by May 25. The bonus is designed to entice upwards of 1,600,000,000 bushels of wheat off farms during the current world famine crisis.

(3) The government will offer to buy 50,600,000 bushels of corn from farmers at a bonus of 30 cents a bushel over current ceiling prices. Corn obtained under the bonus would be resold to feeders and processors in urgent need.

Grain Use Limited

(4) Food manufacturers will be required to limit their use of wheat in the manufacture of products for domestic human consumption to 75 per cent of the quantity used in the corresponding months of 1945. This action also becomes effective Monday, April 22.

(5) Millers and food manufacturers will be limited effective May 1 to 21 days' inventory of wheat. This action is designed to reduce domestic wheat to make more available for export.

(6) The government will offer to buy an unlimited amount of oatmeal from millers for export to hungry areas.

Anderson said the program was adopted after consultation with the governments of Canada and the United Kingdom. It was indicated in the talks, he said, that those countries would work with the United States toward the "two common objectives of increasing total relief shipments of grain and giving priority to areas abroad most urgently in need of special aid."

Anderson said that millers' output in excess of what they would be permitted to sell domestically would be bought for famine relief abroad.

"These measures," Anderson said, "have been taken only out of dire necessity to meet urgent relief needs. We are faced with a situation in which every additional bushel of grain that can be saved in this country will save additional lives abroad.

"These measures are not a substitute," he said, "for voluntary conservation efforts."

The secretary said that the government expected to accomplish two results with the wheat and corn bonus payments—to make more grain available for food purposes immediately, and to encourage farmers in the surplus corn producing states to market more corn and stop feeding livestock to heavy weights.

Wheat Bonus Extra

The 30 cent bonus on wheat will be paid in addition to the price the farmer may claim under a government wheat certificate purchase plan announced early this month.

Under the plan, the farmer is given a chance to speculate on future increases in prices and at the same time to deliver his grain now while it is urgently needed abroad.

The price which the farmer will receive under the certificate plan will be that prevailing whenever the farmer elects to collect for his wheat, which may not be later than March 31, 1947.

Hoover laid down the need for more food abroad in hard figures and set forth a six-point plan for meeting that need. He said that Britain had a million tons of breadstuffs in "pipelines" and stocks—double the pre-war standard—and proposed that she turn over half of it to feed hungry people.

He recommended that Russia raise from 75,000 to 300,000 tons a month her contribution of wheat to the world's famine-stricken areas.

He suggested that Latin American countries import 40 per cent less wheat and flour from the United States, Canada and Argentina.

For the United States, the only living former President recommended an export goal of an average of 1,100,000 tons of wheat a month to famine regions in April, May, June and July.

Ration Cut Urged

In addition, Hoover proposed that all European nations whose cereal ration exceeded the equivalent of 300 grams of bread a day per person reduce that ration to 300 grams. He said this would be a burden to such heavy bread consuming peoples as those of Britain, Holland, Denmark and Yugoslavia.

His final point was that smaller liberated nations, with smaller domestic resources—the nations that had "suffered most"—be given priority in supplies.

Hoover reported as honorary chairman of the Famine Emergency committee. He is traveling around the world to survey famine conditions at Mr. Truman's request.

But while the chief executive had suggested that Hoover return to this country now to help stimulate the campaign for food conservation and shaping at home, the former president preferred to go on from Cairo to India, China and Japan to get a more complete picture of the global situation. Mr. Truman acceded in a telephone conversation with Hoover this morning.

17 Countries Visited

Already Hoover has studied the minimum needs in 17 countries and learned about conditions indirectly in four others.

And this, he said, is what he has found:

Half the 300,000,000 Europeans between the Russian frontier and the English channel must have help to ward off famine.

Europe and Asia together will need 11,000,000 tons of cereals to provide even a "grim and dangerous" 1,500 calories of food a day in the next four months for all the hungry. Normal commercial channels can supply only 6,000,000 tons, leaving a gap of 5,000,000.

These estimates of requirements, Hoover said, represent "the most drastic scaling down." It takes 2,200 calories to maintain health, he said, and Americans average about 3,200.

Hoover asserted the remedial steps which he outlined would return "the lamp of compassion to the world" and help guarantee order, stability and peace. Those steps, he added, are the only means for saving millions of lives at this late date.

If they are adopted, he said, the United States will be supplying about 44 per cent of what the famine areas need. Canada, he said, would provide about 20 per cent, Britain about 10, Australia and Siam about 10, Argentina 6 and Russia 12.

The man who was food administrator during the First World War and a relief expert afterward said that this world crisis was unique because it had a "definite terminal date—the arrival of the next harvest."

"If every source of supplies will do its utmost," he said, "we can pull the world through this most dangerous crisis. The saving of these human lives is far more than an economic necessity to the recovery on the world.

"The burden will be heavy upon the United States and we cannot do more. Europe and other countries must look to the other sources for the balance."

Asking every American to pledge himself to share food, President Truman declared:

"The time for talk has passed. The time for action is here."

America is obligated, he said, to do her full part to help meet the desperate plight of starving foreigners.

"Now we cannot ignore the cry of hungry children," he said. "Surely we will not turn our backs on the millions of human beings begging for just a crust of bread. The warm heart of America will respond, to the greatest threat of mass starvation in the history of mankind."

Wheatless Day Urged

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, Americans were urged by Representative Jenkins (R-Ohio) to set aside each Tuesday between now and July 1 as a wheatless day.

Jenkins, chairman of the Republican Congressional Food Study committee, said in a statement he was suggesting the move in addition to all other conservation measures as a means of saving food for relief purposes.

He said he felt that "rationing would be impractical in the present emergency" and was confident that more could "be accomplished by the voluntary but coordinated action of individuals."

Senator Reed (R-Kas) suggested in a Senate speech that American relief grain earmarked for shipment abroad be milled into flour in the United States.

Unless this were done, he said, many mills would have to close in the next 30 days, because the grain that normally would have gone to them would be going abroad.

Reed also said he had noticed that Canada had not found it necessary to raise its wheat milling formula to 80 per cent of the whole grain, as had been ordered here.

Hoover to Complete Survey

Truman Agrees After Talking on Telephone With ex-President at Cairo.

Washington, April 19 (A. P.).—President Truman agreed today that Herbert Hoover should complete his famine survey in foreign countries before returning to the United States.

The White House announced that the President reached this decision in a telephone conversation with the former President, who spoke from Cairo, from where he will join the President in a worldwide radio broadcast tonight.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson said that the President agreed to the postponement after Hoover gave "very good reasons why he doesn't want to return now."

In Cairo, Hoover told newspaper men that he would prefer to continue on to India as originally planned, complete his work there and return to America two weeks hence.

To Continue Trip.

Hoover, honorary chairman of the President's Famine Emergency Committee, will inspect conditions in India, China, Japan and the Philippines before returning home for a meeting in New York May 12, Anderson said.

Yesterday Mr. Truman cabled Hoover to suggest that he return to this country immediately "to bring directly home to the American people your eye-witness account of the necessity for greater assistance from this country." He added:

"This would make your trip to India, China and Japan, by way of the United States."

Anderson said that Hoover contended that if he returned directly from Cairo that he might lose ten days in the United States making speeches and yet not have a complete worldwide picture.

Hoover, Anderson said, argued that if he compressed the remainder of his inspection tour into a comparatively few days, he will be able to arrive in the United States on May 10 with full information on the global picture. Under his present schedule Hoover will depart for India on Sunday.

Pact Would Speed Relief.

The urgent need for quick American-Canadian agreement on an accelerated famine relief program was underscored by President Truman's statement that the global food crisis is worse than it has been painted.

The accord, expected to be reached before nightfall, calls for the two nations to reduce home use of wheat and wheat products by the same percentage to increase and speed up shipments to

needy nations overseas.

If it comes, the agreement will be followed shortly by an order from Anderson cutting domestic distribution of flour 25 per cent for the duration of the current world food emergency.

Mr. Truman dwelt on the grave character of the food situation yesterday when he spoke to nearly 300 members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors off the record at the White House. Later his comments on food were authorized for publication.

Mr. Truman spoke of the critical food situations in India and the Philippines, and also said that some of the worst starvation areas were in Japan and Germany.

U.S.-Canadian Pact On Food Due Soon

Washington, April 19 (AP)—The urgent need for quick American-Canadian agreement on an accelerated famine-relief program was underscored today by President Truman's statement that the global food crisis is "worse than it has been painted."

The DAY expected to be reached before nightfall, calls for the two nations to reduce home use of wheat and wheat products by the same percentage to increase and speed up shipments to needy nations overseas.

If it comes, the agreement will be followed shortly by an order from Secretary of Agriculture Anderson cutting domestic distribution of flour 25 per cent for the duration of the current world food emergency.

Editors Told Of Need

Mr. Truman dwelt on the grave character of the food situation yesterday when he spoke to nearly 300 members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in an off-the-record situation at the White House. Later his comments on food were authorized for publication.

One of the editors inquired whether the situation was as black as painted. Press Secretary Charles G. Ross reported, and Mr. Truman replied with his worse-than-painted description.

The President told the editors he thought much had been accomplished in this country by the voluntary food conservation drive launched in mid-March, but he said he was unable to give an exact estimate of its success to date.

Will Broadcast At 7 P.M.

Mr. Truman spoke of the critical food situations in India and the Philippines, and also said that some of the worst starvation areas were in Japan and Germany.

The President will have more to say on the food crisis at 7 o'clock tonight in a world-wide radio program which also will bring a message from ex-President Herbert Hoover, now in Egypt on his famine survey tour. Secretary of Agriculture Anderson and UNRRA Director Fiorello LaGuardia likewise will be heard in the half-hour broadcast.

The outlook for an American-Canadian agreement on wheat began to improve yesterday when negotiations between representatives of the two countries effected a partial break in a deadlock which for several weeks has stalled a British-Canadian-American program for increased famine relief.

Flour Order Delayed

The United States has been holding up issuance of the flour limitation order because it felt Canada should place its consumers on a wheat consumption program equivalent to that proposed for this country. It also was the American position that Canada and Great Britain should agree to divert to hungry areas large quantities of Canadian wheat originally earmarked for Britain.

In another move linked with the acute shortage of food and live stock feed grains here and abroad, the Administration was reported preparing a request to farmers soon to reduce hog production at least five per cent below last year's level.

Truman, La Guardia, Hoover, Anderson Speeches on Food Crisis

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP).—The complete texts of the addresses broadcast tonight by President Truman, U. N. R. R. A. Director F. H. La Guardia, Herbert Hoover and Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson follow in the order in which they spoke:

Truman's Address

Good evening.

It is my duty to join my voice with the voices of humanity everywhere in behalf of the starving millions of human beings all over the world. We have a high responsibility, as Americans, to go to their rescue.

I appointed the Famine Emergency Committee to make sure that we do all we can to help starving people. We are particularly grateful to former President Hoover for undertaking a survey of the situation in Europe. The messages he has sent back have driven home again and again the desperate plight of the people over there. We cannot doubt that at this moment many people in the famine-stricken homes of Europe and Asia are dying of hunger.

America is faced with a solemn obligation. Long ago we promised to do our full part. Now we cannot ignore the cry of hungry children. Surely we will not turn our backs on the millions of human beings begging for just a crust of bread. The warm heart of America will respond to the greatest threat of mass starvation in the history of mankind.

We would not be Americans if we did not wish to share our comparative plenty with suffering people. I am sure I speak for every American when I say that the United States is determined to do everything in its power to relieve the famine of half the world.

The United States government is taking strong measures to export during the first half of this year a million tons of wheat a month for the starving masses of Asia and Europe. Our reserve stocks of wheat are low. We are going to whittle that reserve even further.

America cannot remain healthy and happy in the same world where millions of human beings are starving. A sound world order can never be built upon a foundation of human misery.

I am glad here and now to renew an appeal which I made the other day. I said then that we would all be better off, physically and spiritually, if we ate less. And then on two days a week let us reduce our food consumption to that of the average person in the hungry lands.

Once again I appeal to all Americans to sacrifice so that others may live. Millions will surely die unless we eat less. Again I strongly urge all Americans to save bread and to conserve oils and fats. These are the most essential weapons at our disposal to fight famine abroad. Every slice of bread, every ounce of fat and oil saved by your voluntary sacrifice will help keep starving people alive.

By our combined effort we will reduce starvation and, with God's help, we will avert the worst of this plague of famine that follows in the wake of war. I ask every American now to pledge himself to share.

The time for talk has passed. The time for action is here.

La Guardia's Address

Thank you Mr. President. Your understanding of the problem, your interest and your help are making a heartbreaking job bearable. The last few days were really tough.

The people of the world should know the tremendous efforts that are being made and the splendid teamwork on the part of Mr. Clinton Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. Will Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr. John Snyder, Director of Reconversion, in translating the President's determination to help into a practical, workable plan. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is the agency for forty-eight governments. At this moment thanks are due to the United Kingdom, Canada and Argentina.

It is our responsibility to obtain food where we can find it and to get it to people where it is needed. Our task is difficult because at this moment there is just not enough food. There is not enough wheat today or tomorrow and there will not be for several weeks to come. True, the next ninety days are the hardest but the distress will continue for a long time, and the next ninety days will mean eternity for a great many who are now on the brink of death. The records of U. N. R. R. A. are most distressing. It is no longer news to hear of increased needs of more hungry people, or more dying people. It is indeed news when we hear of a bushel of wheat here or a bushel of wheat there. I cannot thank you enough, Mr. President, for the firm action you are taking in making some more wheat available.

Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece, Italy, Austria, Albania and China will be without bread in a matter of a few days unless we rush boatloads of wheat at once. We are ready. We have the boats. We must have wheat. I appeal desperately to the American farmer.

You have heard from your President. Bring in the wheat. But bring it now. Bring it in fast. People are dying. Your government has been most considerate. Deliver the wheat now and you are protected to the fullest extent in any future increase in the price of wheat.

Time does not permit me to give you some of the statistics of horror, of suffering and of starvation. You will soon hear from an expert on that, one who has seen with his own eyes. What better corroboration of U. N. R. R. A.'s facts could we have?

Now may I for a moment talk, not as a director general of an international organization, but as an American. I want to say that we are not doing enough. And we must do more. Buy less food. Help your government. I want to appeal to the baking industry to co-operate. And the millers too. It means saving lives. Bakers, you will see that your own customers want you to do it. Don't get the idea that the American people are against any regulation that will conserve wheat. We must conserve fats and oils too. Every ounce counts. I appeal to the soap industry not to use edible fats. And the same is true of all industries.

Peace has come. It will be a happy Easter to 130,000,000 Americans. It's a very gloomy Easter to nearly 500,000,000 people in the U. N. R. R. A. countries. It's an important Easter. They are waiting. Easter may have a new significance. Or it may be meaningless. Have we learned the lesson of Christ? And if we have, we must show it by sending food to these hungry people who are praying to him for their daily bread.

Hoover's Address

To this great radio audience. I propose to report to you from Cairo upon the world food crisis and our recommendations for its solution.

We have now surveyed the food problem in seventeen nations to determine the minimum amount required to sustain life. We have indirectly established the position of four other nations. It has been possible to arrive quickly at sufficiently accurate conclusions through the advance work of my able colleagues, the representatives of our government and the officials in the various nations we have visited.

The dimensions of this European part of the world food crisis can be quickly summed up. There are about 300 million people on the continent of Europe from the Russian frontier to the English Channel. A few small countries on the continent comprised of about 40,000,000 people have enough food to last them until the next harvest. Of the other nations about one-third of the remainder are able largely to feed themselves. Thus there are over 170,000,000 people remaining, mostly in towns and cities, of whom perhaps less than 10 per cent can support themselves from black markets and from their country relatives.

The final remainder of about 150,000,000 are mostly the lower income groups and must have overseas supplies during the next four months if widespread famine is to be prevented.

U. N. R. R. A.'s Three Words

U. N. R. R. A. has placed three words every hour of the day on the tongues of these 150,000,000 people. The first is bread. Bread has a reality as the symbol of life as never before in history. It is now the symbol of life of nations themselves. To reduce the bread ration has become the symbol of calamity.

The second word is fats, for which there is an insatiable craving when in physical need.

The third word is calories. That is the common denominator. Calories are only a part of yard-stick of food, but that word has become everywhere the grim measure of the steps along the road from plenty to hunger and thence to starvation. Europe has become a vast, involuntary experimental laboratory as to the different levels of calories which a population can stand in their rations. And do not forget that the caloric level of America is an average of about 3,200 a person a day. Britain has about 2,800, but experts say that an average level of 2,000 calories is the minimum at which public health and progress can be maintained in a nation. There are thirteen countries where the city populations have an average intake of less than 1,900 calories. And of these, six countries of about 100 million people are below a 1,500-calory level. There are millions of people below 1,000 calories. Somewhere down these various levels starvation begins and its immediate expression is the disease rate in children and in death rates of infants and of old people.

In making our estimates of food which must be imported to the continental countries from overseas, we have used the grim and dangerous base of about 1,500 calories, with less for young people and more for heavy workers. In this figure of 1,500 we have included the domestic as well as the imported supplies and the unrationed foods. At this level we believe most of the adults can come through the short period of four months until the next harvest. The children's health will be weakened morally and physically. They will become susceptible to disease. Many of the children and the aged will fall by the wayside.

Minimum Requirements

To provide this very minimum until the next harvest there must be loaded on ships for the continent of Europe during the next four months, from the first of April to the end of July, a total of at least 5,300,000 tons of cereals, 300,000 tons of fats and an additional 100,000 tons of special food urgently needed to restore subnormal children. A few days ago I stated as a rough estimate that there were 20,000,000 subnormal or diseased children on the continent. My able and esteemed colleague who had gone to the bottom of this single problem in our trip through Europe insists that my estimate was too low. He points out that there are 11,000,000 orphans and half-orphans alone. He also points out that the mor-

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tality among children under two years of age is already over 250 in a thousand.

The reconstruction of the children is more precious than factories and bridges. For children will determine the good or evil future of Europe.

The food supplied by U. N. R. R. A. to the nations they serve has been an untold blessing. For various reasons, however, they do not cover more than 25 per cent of the total food problem of the Continent. U. N. R. R. A. also has recently had wholly inadequate supplies.

But Europe is not the only claimant on the world's food. Of cereals alone the British want 1,500,000 tons shipped to them in these four months. South Africa is demanding supplies. There are Latin-American countries which import large amounts of breadstuffs. And although we have not yet examined the situation in India, we know a very large amount of cereals is needed there also. And after the most drastic scaling down, as closely as we can give a tentative estimate now, the total requirements of cereals alone for Europe and Asia during the next four months is a minimum of about 11,000,000 tons. And in addition as much fats as can be had.

Large Gap Is Problem

As against this need the grave fact is that in normal commercial supplies there are not much over 6,000,000 tons available. The problem before us, if we would preserve millions of lives, is to make up this gap of 5,000,000 tons of cereals. I believé this could be done by self-denial and co-operation of the people of the better supplied nations of the world.

There are seven substantial sources where these supplies can possibly come from. They are Canada, the United States, Great Britain, the Argentine, Russia, Australia and Siam. And to lower this 5,000,000-ton gap between supply and the minimum needed to save these lives I have six suggestions. And let me say that these proposals are my personal views. I shall state them bluntly, as the gravity of the situation requires. If there are criticisms of these suggestions they should be directed at me alone. Truly I have had some experience in these matters and it is my duty to exhaust every possibility of saving these people. And this, as I stated, is the only way by which millions of lives can be saved.

Suggestions Listed

My suggestions:

First. Our government has asked our people to voluntarily reduce their consumption of wheat products by 40 per cent and fats by 20 per cent. My proposal is that our government do as they did during the war, and acquire enough of our wheat and its products to assure an export to the famine areas of an average of 1,100,000 tons a month during the months of April, May, June and July. This will effectively back up those consumers who are supporting the starving in Europe. It will make the conservation campaign effective beyond any doubt. And we need similar action as to fats. In making these sacrifices of bread and fats the American people have a right to expect other nations also to cooperate to the full.

Second. By the American program which I've stated the American consumption of wheat products will be reduced to an equivalent of about 200 grams (a little over seven ounces) a person a day in European terms. European nations need more wheat bread than we do because they have less substitutes or supplemental foods. But I propose that all nations in Europe who now exceed a cereal ration equal to 300 grams of bread a person a day should reduce it to 300 grams. This would, I know, be a burden on such countries as Britain and Holland and Denmark and Yugoslavia.

Third. I suggest to the British that as they are carrying about 1,000,000 tons of breadstuffs in their reserve stocks, instead of one half of this amount as before the war, that they could now release 500,000 tons to the starving.

Fourth. My next suggestion is to the Latin-American states. The largest part of the Argentine exports are going to Chile and Brazil and other neighboring countries. Other Latin-American states such as Cuba and Mexico are drawing large amounts of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada. If the United States, Canada and the Argentine would cut these exports down by 40 per cent during the next four months and if these Latin-American states will co-operate by accepting this reduction, it would furnish a most valuable assistance. Their sacrifice would be no greater than we are asking from the people of the United States. And it would be a translation into action of the eloquent appeal of His Holiness, Pope Pius XII, of a few days ago.

Bids Russia Contribute

Fifth: My next proposal is in respect to Russia. At the request of the Soviet government I organized and directed the relief of the great Russian famine of 1922-'23. America at that time made a gift of over 3,000,000 tons of food and we overcame that famine. The Soviet government expressed its warm appreciation to myself and to the American people. I learned at that time of the willing sacrifice which millions of Russians made for their more helpless neighbors. I know so well the suffering of her people during the war. I am advised, however, that their food situation is somewhat improved since the war. She has been able to make available a generous supply of about 75,000 tons of grain a month to France. If her contribution to the general pool could be raised to 300,000 or 400,000 tons a month for each of the four months of the crisis it would be a great human service. By these methods over 90 per cent of the gap between supply and the minimum needs of the famine areas could be met.

And sixth. I suggest that a priority in food be given to the smaller liberated nations. They have suffered most. Their domestic resources are more limited than others. But they comprise only 15 per cent of the whole European problem. If these proposals were adopted the United States will be supplying to the famine areas about 44 per cent of the total, Canada about 20 per cent, Great Britain about 10 per cent, Australia and Siam about 10 per cent, the Argentine, through co-operation with other states, say 6 or 7 per cent, and Russia about 12 per cent. The burden will be heavy on the American people but we cannot do more than this. Europe and other countries must look to other sources for the balance of their food. This present world crisis is unique amongst all crises of history. For this crisis has a definite terminal date. That date is the arrival of the next harvest. It is therefore a short pull. If every source of supply were scraped to the bottom of the barrel we can pull the world through this most dangerous crisis, and the saving of these human lives is far more than an economic necessity to the the recovery of the world. It is more even than the path to order and to stability and to peace. Such action marks the return of the lamp of compassion to the world. And that is part of the moral and spiritual reconstruction of the earth.

Anderson's Address

For all of us there is deep significance in the messages we have heard from President Truman, former President Hoover, and Director-General La Guardia. The desperate world food shortage and its consequences—human misery, death and danger to the world's future—point unmistakably to the need for more effective action now. The United States has already undertaken several lines of emergency action to increase and speed up our shipments of food to the needy countries. We must continue all of them—both the voluntary conservation efforts and the government regulations—not only continue them but make them increasingly effective.

But we must do still more.

The United States government today, acting after consultation with the governments of Canada and the United Kingdom, has inaugurated six additions to the famine emergency program of this country. The governments of Canada and the United Kingdom have indicated that they will work with us toward two common objectives: to increase the total shipments of grain promptly and to give priority to the areas most urgently in need of special aid.

Let me outline the actions being taken in the United States. First, the government is requiring millers to reduce the production of wheat flour for use in this country to 75 per cent of the amount they distributed for that purpose in the corresponding months last year.

Second, food manufacturers are required to limit their use of wheat to 75 per cent of the amounts they used in the same months of 1945. Third, millers and food manufacturers having inventories of wheat in excess of an amount necessary to operate twenty-one days will not be permitted to grind unless they make this excess wheat or flour equivalent available to the government.

These limitations are not a substitute for voluntary conservation efforts. On the contrary, vigorous self-rationing will continue to be necessary. Our objective still is to reduce our food use of wheat by 40 per cent, as the Famine Emergency Committee has recommended. The new regulations will help us reach that objective, but greater self-denial is needed as well.

The fourth measure, a bonus of 30 cents a bushel on wheat delivered under the certificate plan before May 25, is to encourage immediate delivery of increased amounts of wheat. Our shipments abroad are lagging badly in April—and we are determined to meet our goals.

Now the fifth action. The Department of Agriculture is inaugurating a corn purchase program in order to divert more corn from use as livestock feed to use of human food. In buying for this purpose, the department will pay producers, until further notice, a bonus of 30 cents a bushel above the market price on the date of delivery. We expect two results from this action. We expect to make more grain available for food purposes immediately. At the same time, the bonus will encourage the farmer in the surplus corn-producing states to market more corn and stop feeding hogs to heavy weights.

The sixth action is a government offer to buy an unlimited amount of oatmeal from the millers of the United States. Whole oats will also be purchased for relief shipment. This country had a record April 1 supply of oats. The hungry nations will use more oatmeal and oats in order to stretch the wheat supply.

It is gratifying to me, and I believe heartening to the world, that the governments of the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom are joined together in a redoubled, mutually planned effort to increase our immediate aid to the people in the areas of famine. I am sure the actions of all three governments will express the determination of the people they represent.

U.N. MAY ORDER FOUR WEEK PROBE OF FRANCO REGIME

Poland Expected to Back Compromise Proposal Made by Australia.

COUNCIL IN RECESS

Investigating Committee of Five Members Expected to Be Named.

L. HAUCK

NEW YORK, April 19—(AP) Poland was reported today ready to back Australia's compromise proposal on the controversial Spanish question, apparently clearing the way for United Nations Security Council to order a four-week investigation of the Franco regime.

Ambassador Oscar Lange, who originally presented the demand for a worldwide rupture of diplomatic relations with Franco Spain, was said to have indicated to the Australians that he would support the call for a full inquiry by a committee of five members of the council.

Backing Is Expected

Informed quarters expressed the view that Russia, France and Mexico, supporters of Lange's resolution, would fall in line.

The United States and Great Britain have maintained from the first that they were interested in having all the facts aired and it was considered they might approve the Australian plan when the Council reconvenes at 3 p.m. Tuesday. Both already have expressed "interests" in the inquiry plan.

There was some speculation as to whether observers might visit Spain to gather material for the report, which would be due May 17. The resolution by Col. W. R. Hodgson, Australian delegate, asked the committee "to examine the statements made before the Security Council concerning Spain, to call for further written statements and documentary evidence from members of the United Nations and from the Franco regime and to make such other inquiries as it may deem fit."

Franco Invites Probe

It was recalled that Generalissimo Franco already has invited members of the United Nations who have diplomatic relations with his government to make an investigation in Spain. Of the Council members presumably only five—the United States, Great Britain, Netherlands, Brazil and Egypt—would qualify. France maintains formal diplomatic ties with Madrid but has closed her Spanish border and might not qualify as "friendly." The other five members have no relations with Franco's regime.

Hodgson asked the committee to report on three questions:

"Is the Spanish situation one essentially within the jurisdiction of Spain? Is the situation in Spain one which might lead to international friction and give rise to a dispute? If the answer to the second question is yes, is the continuance of the situation likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security?"

Iran Issue First

However, indications were that the council would not get to the Spanish question until mid-week in view of the decision to put the Iranian issue first on the calendar when the Council reconvenes.

Another floor fight appeared probably on this drawn-out discussion in view of a split decision by the Council's Committee of Experts as to whether the Council had the legal right to keep the issue on its agenda.

Eight members held that the Council had full authority to retain a case as long as it thinks necessary. The Russian, Polish and French members held an opposite view. The question of legality had been raised by Secretary-General Trygve Lie in a surprise memorandum submitted after Iran asked that the case be taken off the agenda.

The Council, divided along the same 8 to 3 lines in discussions of Russia's demand that the matter be dropped, was expected eventually to accept the opinion of the majority and then vote to keep the question on the agenda until May 6, the date on which Russia has promised to have all her troops out of Iran.

The entire United Nations organization went into a three-day Easter recess today and most of the delegates left the city.

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Delay-Proposal On Spain Seen As Gaining

M. Harrigson

New York, April 19 (AP)—A compromise proposal by Australia gained support among delegates of the United Nations Security Council today as a possible solution to the controversial Spanish question.

The proposal submitted by Australian Delegate W. R. Hodgson shortly before the Council adjourned yesterday for the Easter holidays, calls for the appointment of a five-man subcommittee which would investigate the Spanish situation and report back by May 17.

Most of the delegates were reluctant to commit themselves on the Australian suggestion immediately, but they generally expressed interest and it was conceded by some to have a good chance of being approved.

Iranian Issue

Before the Council resumes its discussions of the Spanish question, however, it will again tackle the Iranian case, which was interrupted Tuesday after Secretary General Trygve Lie submitted a surprise opinion that there was some doubt as to whether the Iranian case could legally be kept on the agenda.

This will be the first thing on the Council's calendar when it reconvenes Tuesday.

The way was opened for a new floor fight on the Iranian question when the Council's committee of experts on rules and procedure reported last night that it had split, 8 to 3, with the majority holding that the Council had full authority to keep a case on the agenda as long as it thinks necessary.

May 6 Deadline

The Council, which had previously been divided 8 to 3 on the question of keeping jurisdiction of the case, was expected to accept the opinion of the majority and then vote to keep the question on the agenda until May 6, the date on which the Russians have promised to have all Red Army troops out of Iran.

The three members of the committee of experts voting in the minority were the representatives of Russia, France and Poland, the three powers that had favored dropping the Iranian case.

The Council was expected to come back to the Spanish case by Wednesday or Thursday at the latest. It was generally agreed that the Polish proposal for a world-wide rupture of diplomatic relations with the Franco regime had little chance of success if brought to a vote now.

Expression Of Opinion

During two days of debate, all the delegates except Dr. Hafez Afifi Pasha, representative of Egypt, have spoken and only four have lined up for the Polish resolution. Two—the United States and China—have reserved their decision.

The lineup was Russia, France, Poland and Mexico for the resolution, and Great Britain, Brazil and the Netherlands against it.

Hodgson proposed that the contemplated five-man committee be instructed to find the answers to two questions:

1. Is the Spanish situation one essentially within the jurisdiction of Spain?

2. Is the situation in Spain one which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute?

Danger To Peace

Then, if the answer to the second question is in the affirmative, he suggested this question: Is the continuance of the situation likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security?

His proposal came shortly after Great Britain and Russia, in lengthy speeches, had disagreed sharply over the Polish resolution. Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, who had opposed a break with Franco, later expressed "interest" in Hodgson's proposal.

The Australian suggestion apparently met with the approval of the Spanish Republican leadership, which was represented at the session by an observer, Dr. Fernando de los Rios. Some Spanish Republicans looked upon the proposal as "a way out of a very difficult situation."

Seen As Significant

This view was regarded as significant, since the Spanish Republicans have been working closely with the four delegates advocating a break with Franco.

Since Hodgson's proposal was submitted in the form of an amendment to the Polish resolution, it will come before the delegates first for a vote. If the Council should approve it, the Polish measure would automatically have to await the outcome of the inquiry.

Moscow Renews Charges

LONDON, April 19 (AP)—The Moscow radio, insisting on Security Council action against Spain, asserted today that the Franco regime "is poisoning the whole political atmosphere of post-war Europe."

"German [illegible] in Spain are going on [illegible] their rocket and atomic energy experiments, getting weapons ready for a war of retaliation," Dr. Lemin, a leading commentator said. "Tens of thousands of Nazi war criminals have fled to cover in Spain. German monopoly capital has infiltrated into every branch of Spanish economic life."

He asserted that since the Potsdam Conference the situation had been further aggravated and "the danger Spain holds for the peace of the world has become still plainer."

"Franco Spain remains a directing center of numerous fascist organizations in Latin America," the Russian added. "It is not for nothing that certain of the Latin American republics, urged on by public opinion, have broken relations with the Spanish Government."

Settlement of the Spanish question in the Security Council, he concluded, is "essential to the peace and security of the post-war world."

U.N.? UN WHAT? ASKS VANDENBERG

Washington, April 19 (A. P.).—Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), one of this country's fathers of the United Nations, grunted his disapproval last night at designating the organization as U. N. and suggested UNA as an alternative.

"I object to U. N.," he told the conference of the American Society of Newspaper Editors here. "Un what? It sounds like an emasculated affair. United Nations isn't that and can't be that. When you say 'Un' you haven't done anything but grunt."

Vandenberg grunted to make his point.

MOORE RELEASED FROM PRESIDING AT ARMY TRIAL

LONDON, April 19—(AP) Col. Buhl Moore was disqualified today as president of the U. S. army court martial hearing charges that soldiers were mistreated at the Lichfield detention camp after he declared that "neither the defendant nor the Government can get full justice [illegible] court as it is now constituted."

Moore, from Savannah, Ga., had asked that his fitness be challenged for cause, and after three minutes deliberation the six other members of the panel voted to disqualify him. He said he had reached his opinion as the result of friction between himself and Maj. Benito Gaguine, law member of the court.

"There has been a clash of personalities between the law member and myself," Moore said, "such as to cause me to lose my confidence in the ability, adequacy and competency of the law member to sit as a member of this court.

"I feel that some of his actions and rulings may have been influenced by his peculiar outlook on the duties and the personality of the president."

Horn is Successor

Maj. Anthony Murray Horn, Logansport, Ind., succeeded Moore as president of the court. But before testimony was resumed the prosecution challenged Gaguine, asking him if he had been "influenced by superiority in rank" by Col. Moore in any decisions he had made. When Gaguine answered "no," the challenge was withdrawn.

Earlier the 12-day-old trial of Sgt. James M. Jones, Muskogee, Okla., Lichfield guard charged with assaulting prisoners, was interrupted by a three-way dispute between Moore, Gaguine and Lt. Frank Johnstone, who was defending Jones.

Johnstone objected to remarks directed by Moore at Lt. Leonard Ennis, Peekskill, N. Y., first witness and Moore intervened and closed the court. When the hearing was resumed Gaguine tried three times to address the court, but was stopped each time by Moore, who finally ordered a recess and left the room.

Head Of Lichfield Court Ousted

London, April 19 (AP)—Col. Buhl Moore, of Savannah, Ga., was disqualified today as president of the United States Army court-martial hearing charges that wartime military prisoners were mistreated at the Lichfield detention camp.

The six other members of the panel voted that Moore be disqualified after the colonel himself had asked that his fitness be challenged—by the prosecution, the defense, or both—for cause.

Friction With Law Member

The cause, in his own words, was that he had concluded "neither the defendant nor the Government can get full justice" from the court "as it is now constituted." He said there was friction between himself and Major Benito Gaguine, the law member of the court.

Staff Sergeant James M. Jones, of Muskogee, Okla., is the defendant on trial. He is one of ten enlisted guards and eight officers who have been accused of mistreating or conspiring to mistreat American soldiers imprisoned at Lichfield.

Defense Not Involved

Moore said that his request to be challenged had nothing to do with any evidence given or any action taken by the defense, but was a result of friction between himself and Gaguine.

This statement was brought out by questioning of Major Leland Smith, the trial judge advocate, who subsequently made the challenge, and by Lieut. Frank Johnstone, of defense counsel.

Moore said he questioned in his own mind the "ability, adequacy and competency of the law member."

Three-Minute Deliberation

The six other members of the court—four majors and two captains—voted to disqualify Moore after three minutes' deliberation. The colonel left immediately and the trial of Jones was continued before the six.

A three-way tiff involving Moore, Gaguine and defense counsel had preceded disqualification of the colonel.

Successor

Major Anthony Murray Horn, of Logansport, Ind., succeeded Moore as president of the court.

Before the testimony in the Jones case was resumed, the prosecution challenged Gaguine, asking if he had been influenced "by superiority in rank" by Moore in any decisions he had made. Gaguine replied "No." The challenge was then withdrawn.

The dispute, which resulted in a recess before any testimony was given, arose when defense counsel objected to remarks directed by Moore at today's first witness, Lieut. Leonard Ennis, of Peekskill, N.Y., a former Lichfield officer.

When Gaguine attempted to speak to the witness, Moore intervened and closed the court. As the hearing resumed, Gaguine tried three times to address the court, but each time was stopped by Moore, who finally ordered a recess and left the room.

British Begin 4-Day Holiday In High Spirits

London, April 19 (AP)—The British people started their four-day Easter vacation today in high spirits but with some remnants of wartime restrictions as holiday impediments.

Thousands queued up at the railway stations for trains out of London. The Food Ministry urged travelers to carry their own food, because of shortages. Seaside visitors were warned not to handle explosives or strange missiles they might find on the beaches.

Brighton Expects 500,000

More than 500,000 persons were expected at Brighton, and shopkeepers there were urged to give resident housewives priority on both rationed and unrationed goods.

More than 450 persons left on the Channel steamer Princess Josephine Charlotte for the first Easter vacation trip to Belgium in six years.

An important event for the northeastern cities of Newcastle, Hull and Sunderland was the expected arrival of 800 tons of Canary Island bananas and a large consignment of tomatoes for the holiday.

NEW CONSTITUTION VOTED FOR FRANCE

Fourth Republic Charter to Be Given Electorate May 5.

PARIS, April 19—(AP) The French constituent assembly tonight adopted a new constitution for the fourth republic by a vote of 309 to 249.

The Communist-Socialist bloc supported the new constitution, but rightists opposed because of the strong power lodged in a one-chamber legislature.

Citizens Vote May 5

The constitution will be submitted to the French electorate at a national referendum on May 5.

The assembly, winding up months of the work for which it was elected last October, voted more than an hour. Twenty-eight deputies abstained.

The vote came after Francois de Menthon, floor leader of the strong Popular Republican movement (MRP), had told the assembly that his party would oppose the projected constitution.

Earlier, Edouard Herriot, leader of the once-powerful radical-socialists, declared his party also would vote against the proposed charter for the fourth republic because of its "excessive" grant of power to parliament.

Deputies completed their second reading of the constitution after a night of wrangling and negotiation had failed to bridge the gap between the Socialist-Communist majority bloc and the MRP and Allied parties.

Determined to Fight

The assembly minority still was determined to fight the constitution in the forthcoming referendum May 5 after last-minute attempts at compromise by Assembly President Vincent Auriol had failed to please the leftists and the MRP.

The majority bloc clings to its proposals creating an all-powerful legislature. The MRP demands a stronger executive, a supreme court with powers akin to those of the United States court, and a second chamber in the legislature.

The MRP, reflecting the views of former President Charles de Gaulle, insists upon a system of checks and balances to guard against potential dictators. The Leftist bloc demands unchecked authority for the popular elected Assembly as giving the nation greater democracy.

A possible Government crisis was avoided, at least over the week end, when the Cabinet announced it would not take an official position on the constitution until after Assembly action. Since the majority headed by Provisional President Felix Gouin approves the constitution in its present form, a vote to this effect might lead to the resignation of Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and other MRP Cabinet members.

New York General Decorated by French

Paris, April 19 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Stuart Cutler of Albany, former commander of the 101st Airborne Division, was decorated today with the French Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with palm.

As chief of the airborne section at headquarters of the United States First Army, he helped plan landings in Normandy, Holland and across the Rhine. The citation credited him with rapid deployment of airborne troops in the Battle of the Bulge.

Berlin Leftists Organize A Single Political Unit

Communists, Social Democrats Form Social Unity Party

BERLIN, April 19 (AP).—The formation of a new Socialist Unity party by German Communists and some Social Democrats was approved today at meetings described as national conventions, held in separate theaters here. There was only minority representation of Social Democrats from locals in the American, British and French zones, where Social Democrats strongly oppose fusion with the Communist party.

Conspicuous among the absentees was Paul Loebe, veteran former presiden tof the Reichstag, whom the Fusionists had hoped to claim for their side. He resigned from the executive committee shortly before the convention.

A constitution and by-laws to govern the Socialist Unitty party are to be approved tomorrow, with fusion sanctioned on a national basis. A unity meeting is scheduled for Sunday.

Whether the new party will be recognized for Greater Berlin depends upon the Allied command, British authorities said.

Fake Penicillin Racket Broken Up In Berlin

Berlin, April 19 (AP)—Allied authorities broke an extensive racket in fake penicillin today in a series of raids.

Officers said the offenders were selling the faked medicine at fabulous prices and that the racket was the largest yet uncovered in Berlin. Several cases, each containing 24,000 vials of the faked drug and other paraphernalia such as labels, were confiscated. British and Americans worked together on the cleanup.

Oldest Army Regiment Soon To Police Berlin

Berlin, April 19 (AP)—The "Old Guard" regiment of the United States Army soon will take over the job of policing Berlin.

Somewhat reduced from its wartime complement but still a tough, mobile outfit, the 2d Infantry Regiment has been assigned to the occupation duties being relinquished by the 78th Division.

The regiment, which claims to be the oldest in the Army's history, came from Ludwigsberg. Col. Herbert J. Vander Heide, of Washington, the commander, expects to be ready for the full-time task by May 1.

Twenty-seven battle streamers have gone to the 3d since it was organized under a Continental Congress resolution in 1784 as the Pennsylvania Regiment of Infantry.

Arsenic Makes 1,900 Reich PW's Ill

1,900 German War Prisoners Poisoned by Arsenic in Bread

FRANKFURT, Germany, April 19 — (AP) Nineteen hundred German prisoners of war were poisoned by arsenic in their bread early this week in an American camp and all are "seriously ill," U. S. headquarters announced tonight.

The mass poisoning struck down the prisoners in Stalag 13 near Nuernberg, but no deaths were reported.

Col. S. T. Williams of Denton, Tex., a regimental commander, said the poison was found on the crust. He said the arsenic might have been sprinkled on shelves against cockroaches and thus have gotten on the bread.

The bread for captured soldiers was obtained from a local German bakery by contract "in accordance with normal procedures," the announcement said. Police stood guard at the bakery to prevent German civilians from buying any bread there. Counter-intelligence agents searched the area to determine whether any German civilians had been stricken.

The first German soldier became ill Monday shortly after the weekly bread ration was delivered from the bakery and distributed to the men, Col. Williams said. Late Monday the number of men taken ill increased as the former soldiers began eating their ration.

The number soared until Wednesday, when the cause was determined and the prisoners were told not to eat their remaining bread, Williams said.

Military police guards then were sent to the bakery, but were withdrawn this afternoon. German police remained on duty at the shop.

Williams said the army would permit the bakery, now under supervision, to deliver its weekly ration again next Monday, pending conclusion of an inquiry started by the counter-intelligence corps and agents of the theater provost marshal.

Frankfurt, April 19 (AP)—A mysterious arsenic poisoning has struck down 1,900 German prisoners of war in an American internment camp [illegible]berg, United States Army headquarters announced tonight.

All the victims are "seriously ill," headquarters said. No deaths were reported:

The prisoners were seized with arsenic poisoning in Stalag 13 near Nuernberg, the announcement said.

Found In Bread

Early reports from the camp showed that bread containing arsenic had been found and was believed to be the cause.

Headquarters said the bread for the prisoners, "in accordance with normal procedures," had been secured from a local German bakery by contract.

Check On Civilian Supply

Counterintelligence agents of the United States Army went to work immediately to determine whether any of the bread had fallen into the hands of German civilians.

Headquarters said the Counter-intelligence Corps, together with agents of the United States Army Theater Provost Marshal, had started an investigation to find out how the poison gas got into the bread.

Col. S. T. Williams, of Denton, Texas, commanding the 26th Infantry Regiment, said the arsenic was found on the crust rather than in the body of the loaves and he speculated that it might have been sprinkled on shelves against cockroaches.

First Sickness Monday

The first German prisoner affected was seized with pain Monday, soon after the weekly bread ration from the bakery was delivered and distributed at the camp.

Late Monday, as the prisoners began to consume their ration of bread, others were affected.

The number increased rapidly until Wednesday. The cause meanwhile had been determined and prisoners still holding bread were cautioned not to eat it, Williams said.

U. S.-Trained Anti-Nazis Get Key German Posts

Former Prisoners to Instill Democracy in People

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, April 19 (AP).—More than 25,000 anti-Nazi German prisoners of war, graduates of special United States Army courses, are being fitted into government or business positions where they can spread democracy among other Germans, American headquarters announced today.

Since 1944 the Army has operated schools at Fort Getty and Fort Wetherill, R. I.; Fort Eustis, Va., and Querqueville, France, where specially selected prisoners were trained in democratic thought and processes.

Four graduates of such courses are working now in the Bavarian Ministry of Economics, and many others are being released for jobs in military or civilian governments or in key German industries, headquarters said.

Besides filling such jobs the former prisoners "are spending much of their free time talking with their fellow workmen and with their neighbors, explaining to them what they have learned in these courses about the advantages to be derived in a free democracy," said Major Charles H. Krauss, of Chappaqua, N. Y., a supervisor in the training program.

U. S. Newspaper Men Off for Wiesbaden

Stuttgart, April 19 (A. P.).—Fourteen American newspaper executives touring Germany left Stuttgart today for Wiesbaden, where they will confer with German leaders of the province of greater Hesse. The group yesterday discussed administrative problems with Minister-President Reinhold Maier of Wuerttemberg-Baden and inspected the German civil administrative setup in the counties of Goettingen and Esslingen.

NEWSMEN IN FRANKFORT

Group of U. S. Publishers and Editors Nears End of Tour

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, April 19 (AP)—A party of American publishers and editors arrived from Heidelberg tonight on the last stage of a two-week tour of [illegible] guests of the War Department.

The group will confer tomorrow with Col. J. R. Newman, head of the military government in Greater Hessen, as well as with the German Minister-President and the presidents of Marburg and Frankfort Universities.

Three members of the party of fourteen—Gardner Cowles Jr. of The Des Moines Register and Tribune, Henry R. Luce of Time and Julius Ochs Adler of THE NEW YORK TIMES—flew from Heidelberg to Zurich, Switzerland, today. They will rejoin the others tomorrow or Sunday.

EASTER HALTS TRIALS

Nuernberg, April 19 (A. P.).—The International Military Tribunal trying twenty-two German leaders on war crimes charges recessed today for the Easter holiday, its second holiday in four and one-half months. The tribunal will reconvene on Tuesday.

Prague, April 19 (A. P.).—The four-week-old war crimes trial of Karl Hermann Frank, former Nazi boss of [illegible] Slovakia, was recessed today until Tuesday for the Easter holiday, with the prospect that presentation of evidence would be concluded next week.

Poles Work Hard to Move 30,000 Germans from Stettin

By LARRY ALLEN

STETTIN, April 17 (Delayed)—(AP) The Poles in this once-great German Baltic seaport are working hard to expel the city's 30,000 remaining Germans to Allied zones of occupation, and to speed reconstruction.

Almost every day vessels arrive from German ports bringing back upwards of 2,000 Poles. Within 48 hours, the ships are headed back to Germany [illegible] German repatriates [illegible] families.

Poles Rename City

There now are 40,000 Poles in Stettin (which the Poles have renamed Szezecin), but a population of around 100,000 is anticipated before the end of the year. Poles say all Germans will be cleared out by the end of August. The city's prewar population was about 300,000.

Polish repatriates arriving here appear mostly to be in good health, and they carry with them as much luggage as possible. East ship discharges enormous quantities of personal luggage.

British authorities handling the transfer of Poles from various points in Germany supply all repatriates with food rations sufficient to last 12 days, although their transport may require only two.

Many of the repatriates are being settled here and in surrounding districts while others go into the southwestern former Silesian territories.

Germans leaving the crowded port also are permitted to take all they can carry and receive the same food rations as the Poles.

Relief Food Arrives

While repatriation activity and a stream of shipments from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration keep the "Polish part" of the port humming, another strip on the western side of the Oder to the north also is buzzing.

That is the area—as an official explained—which has been allotted to the Russians for Soviet ships bringing in supplies for Red Army troops in Poland and Germany—and to take back to Russia whatever the Soviets want to send.

The strip, heavily guarded by Soviet troops, once contained important electrical works and the former German Stettiner oil works plant. Industrial machinery from this sector reportedly has been sent to Russia.

Stettin is one of the most heavily garrisoned cities in Poland. Scores of big apartments are occupied by Soviet officers and troops. One informant estimated there are 20,000 Russian troops here and upwards of 100,000 men in all of western Pomerania.

Security is Poor

Security in Stettin is none too good. It has its nightly series of sporadic shooting and robberies, much like other Polish cities.

Polish authorities estimate that the city is 35 per cent destroyed. Thus far reconstruction seems to have been confined, principally to the erection of temporary bridges over the Oder and keeping public utilities functioning.

Russia and UNRRA have supplied most of the materials thus far used in Stettin. The Russians are using thousands of German prisoners of war on various building projects, on the loading and unloading of Soviet ships.

After nearly a year of Polish administration, no permanent bridges have yet been erected over the Oder river but numerous wooden spans for highway and rail traffic are in operation. Most of the steel bridge spans lie in the waters of the Oder, but despite this, the Poles claim the river is open to barge navigation as far south as Breslau.

However long it may take to put Stettin on the map again as a great seaport—the Poles are determined to make it the nation's most important outlet on the Baltic.

Most of the city's hotels are former office or apartment buildings taken over and made such by posting the sign "hotel." The food situation here is far tougher than cities such as Warsaw. There is little choice in restaurants and cafes and portions are small.

Jews Pay Tribute To Their Ghetto Dead

Warsaw, April 19 (AP)—Poland's Jews paid tribute today to their dead in the ruins of what was once the world's largest ghetto.

Dr. Emile Sommerstein, president of the [illegible] Committee of Polish Jews, laid a wreath on a symbolic tomb in the memory of Jews who fought an unsuccessful insurrection against the Nazis in April, 1943. It is estimated that there still are 100,000 bodies under the ghetto ruins.

Meanwhile, thousands of Catholics jammed trains and busses to go to Krakow to attend Easter mass celebrated by Adam Stefan Cardinal Sapieha.

Former Premier Of Bulgaria Found

Salzburg, Austria, April 19 (A. P.).—Alexander Tsankov, former Bulgarian premier who is wanted by Bulgaria for execution as a pro-Nazi collaborator, has been captured near here, United States counter-intelligence officers said today.

The officers said Tsankov was found living in nearby Bad Gastein under an assumed name. He was tried in absentia by the Sofia People's Court in February, 1945, and sentenced to death.

30.24-2379

Ukraine Bands Reported Terrorizing Polish Towns

By Larry Allen

Warsaw, April 19 (AP)—Strongly armed bands of Ukrainian nationalists are terrorizing southeastern Poland, crossing the demarkation line from the Russian side of the frontier and burning villages, carrying off livestock and leaving thousands of Polish peasants homeless.

Bands whose strength sometimes numbers upward of 1,000 men are estimated to have burned 800 villages within the last few months, sacking peasants' homes and then flinging torches onto the straw-thatched roofs.

The bands sweeping across the frontier, usually about midnight, are believed to be acting in retaliation for their transfer from Poland to the Russian zone under the Polish-Soviet agreement. These Ukrainians have insisted upon their right to remain on Polish soil and also have demanded that the Ukraine be made an independent state. Many of the Poles attacked are living in homes once occupied by Ukrainians.

Dozen Ruined Nightly

The destruction of a dozen villages along the San is an almost nightly occurrence. The terror has struck so deeply that the peasants no longer undress when they go to bed at night. The villages have improvised alarm systems.

The bands also attack trains and highway caravans carrying Poles being returned to Polish territory from Lwow and elsewhere in what now is Soviet territory. It is estimated that between 500 and 1,000 Polish settlers have been slain the last three months by Ukrainians engaged in blowing up bridges and tracks and wrecking trains.

Nearly 1,000 Killed

Nearly 1,000 Ukrainians have been killed and 4,000 captured recently by militiamen fighting against bands known as "Undo and Bulba" and remnants of the army of Lieut. Gen. Andrei Vlassov, the Red Army general who was captured by the Germans and then organized Red Army prisoners and others to fight against the Russians in the war.

The Ukrainians also are concentrating activity against Russians and some of them are reported to have operated as far east as Kiev, capital of the Soviet Ukraine.

Tito Congratulates UNRRA

Belgrade, April 19 (AP)—Premier Tito congratulated the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration on its first anniversary in Yugoslavia today, praising its work here as a "definite sign of the mutual assistance and collaboration between the Allied states."

ASKS PRESS BAN

Sofia, April 19 (A. P.).—Administration forces introduced in the Bulgarian Parliament today legislation permitting a permanent ban on newspapers and periodicals convicted of disturbing the nation's domestic order or foreign relations.

The opposition organ of the Socialist Party, Svoboden Narod, said that, under the amendment to the press regulation law, "the minister of information becomes a full-power dictator of the thought and speech of the Bulgarian people."

400 Italian War Brides Sail For United States

Naples, April 19 (AP)—Four hundred Italian war brides and 90 children sailed for the United States today aboard the Italian motor vessel Vulcania to join their American soldier husbands.

The vessel, scheduled to arrive in New York April 29, also is carrying the new Ethiopian Minister to Washington, Prince Ras Imru, a cousin of Emperor Haille Selassie.

GEN. CLARK HONORED

FLORENCE, Italy, April 19. — (AP) Gen. Mark Clark, commanding general of American occupation forces in Austria, flew his plane from Vienna to Florence today to receive an honorary degree of doctor of science from the University of Florence. He returned to Vienna after the ceremony.

BUDAPEST, April 18—(Delayed) (AP) An American economics expert declared today that the Russians, by virtue of the Russo-Hungarian Equity Company, has gained control of 50 per cent of all the Bauxite in Hungary.

Other American economic experts also asking anonymity, reported that Russia had succeeded also in completing a program of colonizing the northwestern area of Hungary with farmers from the Ukraine, apparently as the outgrowth of a Soviet demand for a land corridor running from the Yugoslav to the Czech border.

Reach Other Parts

These developments, plus agreements reached on oil, Danube river shipping, civil aircraft, banking, and posts and telegraph mean that the entrie Hungarian economic and communications system is now under Russian or pro-Russian left wing political control, these informants said.

The expert who reported the agreement on bauxite, ore from which aluminum is made and constituting a principal resource of Hungary, gave this account of how the negotiations were concluded:

Practically all the bauxite deposits in Hungary, comprising 42 per cent of all those in Europe, have been owned by the Hungarian aluminum trust, which in turn was held by the bauxite trust of Zurich.

The Russians claimed that 42 per cent of the Swiss concern was German-owned, and under terms of the Potsdam agreement became Soviet property. Therefore, said the Russians, 42 per cent of the Hungarian aluminum trust was the Soviet share. The Hungarians resisted, but lost the point.

Demand More Stock

Then the Russians went to the Hungarian company and demanded an additional eight per cent, which would give the Russians 50 per cent of the stock. The company objected, but was told to deliver the stock, or the Soviet-dominated leftwing government would nationalize the bauxite industry and the company would lose everything. The Russians won their point.

Then the Russians put up 50 per cent of the bauxite industry as their share in the Russo-Hungarian company.

The expert said that three other companies were formed under the terms of a general economic agreement reached in Moscow on Aug. 27, 1945, dealing with oil, river shipping and civil aircraft. In each instance, he added, Hungary is bearing the largest part of the burden.

Half of Bauxite in Hungary Reported Under Red Control

Reds Reported Settling 'Corridor' In Hungary

Budapest, April 18 [AP—Delayed]—American economic experts said today that Russia had about completed a program of colonizing a strip of northwestern Hungary with Ukrainian farmers.

The informants, who may not be identified by name, said this settlement program apparently was the outgrowth of a Soviet demand for a land corridor running from Yugoslavia to Czechoslovakia.

Train With 600 Seen

Ukrainian armers have been trickling into the area west of the Vag River about the town of Magyarovar, in the extreme northwestern tip of Hungary, for some months. Americans who have been in the area said a train carying about 600 was seen last week.

Hungarian-speaking Americans said they stopped at a small village to ask directions and discovered that no one present understood Hungarian.

Estimates varied, but the average guess was that there were approximately 800 Ukrainians in the area. The strip includes the villages of Csascarret and Ronafo, both within 10 miles of Magyarovar.

Russian Control Described

The informants said the entire Hungarian economic and communications systems, including the Hungarian Information Service, which distributes all foreign news to the local press, were now under either Russian or pro-Russian political control.

These include the National Bank, which issues currency; the National Credit Bank, which owns about 33 per cent of all Hungarian industry; all oil resources not owned by Americans, bauxite deposits, ciivl aircraft, Danube river shipping, posts and telegraph and the Budapest radio.

CHANGCHUN FALLS TO CHINESE 'REDS' IN BITTER BATTLE

City's Capture Comes as 2 Relief Armies Speed Northward.

MARSHALL BUSY

American Envoy Strives to Bring End to Fiery Civil Warfare.

CHUNGKING, Saturday, April 20—(AP) A Chinese government spokesman acknowledged today that the Manchurian capital city of Changchun had been wrested from government troops by Chinese Communists—a fiery decision achieved as U.S. General Marshall strove to halt China's renewed civil war.

The spokesman's concession, made as two fresh government armies moved to the troubled Manchurian arena, followed a semi-official dispatch from Mukden, government-held Manchurian city, which tended to confirm previous Communist claims of success at Changchun.

Fighting at End

The dispatch said the pilot of a scouting plane dispatched to Changchun yesterday returned and reported no further evidence of fighting, which had been bitter in the city's streets. The flier said the last government strongpoint within city police headquarters was burning.

The government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek was without details of the city's occupation. Changchun radio communication with China has been cut since 6 p.m. Thursday.

The spokesman said there was no news on the American newsmen and U.S. military representatives in Changchun or on the more than 100 Chinese government officials sent to take over the city from the Russians.

Chinese Communists yesterday claimed Changchun's complete capture.

The official Communist New China News agency announced the "liberation" of Changchun in a broadcast from Yenan, and Communist headquarters here later published the same report.

Report Unconfirmed

It was not confirmed immediately, but the government had expected it and had acknowledged earlier that its small garrison held only two buildings in the Manchurian capital.

Yenan asserted that "Communist-led local popular forces" last night had finished clearing Changchun of "Japanese and puppet troops and bandits" who had been committing "outrages" ever since the Russians withdrew Sunday night.

There was no word directly from Changchun nor from the five American correspondents and two U. S. military observers there.

Another Yenan broadcast said the Communists still held the railway junction city of Szepingkai, 80 miles south of Changchun. The broadcast also charged that two planes bearing the American White-star insignia had "strafed" Communist positions south of there. But this report, too, was entirely without confirmation.

The government on Monday announced capture of Szepingkai by its American-equipped first army, which is marching north to Changchun but which yesterday still was 75 route miles distant.

Fresh Armies on Way

In Nanking military sources which could not be named, said the government was sending at least two fresh armies—the 72nd and 74th—into Manchuria.

The government commander-in-chief, Gen. Ho Ying-Chin, told Associated Press Correspondent Fred Hampson in Nanking that the government heretofore had sent only five armies to Manchuria as agreed in the truce of January, but that the Communists had exceeded the one army they were allowed there and that he therefore had to "consider the security" of his troops in the matter of reinforcements.

Ho remarked that Manchuria always would be a complicated problem unless "it could be moved out of the earth to someplace like the moon."

Marshall Opens Talks

General Marshall, special American envoy to China who flew hastily back to Chungking from Washington to try to halt the fratricidal warfare, was engrossed in a series of conferences with both sides.

Marshall's headquarters had no new information on the military situation, but his conferences were described as important. One, with T. V. Soong, president of the executive Yuan, presumably dealt with negotiations for a United States loan to China.

(The heat with which the Communists have opposed a loan, and with which government officials have favored it, suggests its importance as a possible bargaining weapon in Marshall's hands).

Two other American moves remained to be fitted into the Chinese puzzle.

Reds Get Equipment

It was disclosed that the 12-man American military liaison mission which had been in Yenan since 1944 had withdrawn from that Communist stronghold on March 30, making the Communists a gift of its seven automobiles, some buildings, clothing, and radio equipment valued at several hundred thousand dollars.

At the same time Communist headquarters here announced that arrangements had been completed for American military experts to train Communist officers in modern military practices pending unification of the Communist and government armies.

Twenty-five Communist officers are scheduled to fly to Kalgan Saturday in American planes to open the school. By June it is planned there will be at least 100 American instructors and 1,000 Communist students there, a Communist spokesman said.

Process of the military education and unification program, however, obviously hinged on Marshall's success in halting the present warfare and pushing through some enduring political agreement.

Ignoring the fighting, an all-party committee working on a new constitution for China announced it had reached oral agreement on a "bill of rights" pledging freedom of speech, press, worship, assembly, and the forming of associations.

Fall of Changchun Expected

Chinese Communist Dispatch Claims City Already Has Been Taken.

H. Hicks

Chungking, April 19 (A. P.).—China's Government expected word momentarily today of the fall of Changchun —with heavy casualties before the overwhelming Chinese Communist attack. Seven Americans were in Changchun but no reports had been received concerning their safety.

One official Central News Agency dispatch from Mukden asserted—without confirmation—that four or five medium tanks driven and gunned by "officers of a certain country" led the attack on the Manchurian capital. "It is obvious," the dispatch added, "that these tanks were furnished by that certain country."

Early Government dispatches from Chinhsien pictured the outnumbered, isolated national garrison as holding only two buildings in battered Changchun yesterday.

(An official dispatch received in Peiping from Changchun said the Communists were equipped with rockets as well as with tanks. The Central News Agency said that one Russian plane flew low over Changchun Tuesday.)

Still 76 Miles Away

(Peiping reports said the Government's new 1st Army, moving slowly north afoot, still was 76 miles from Changchun. That indicated only four miles' progress in two days.)

There has been no reported radio contact with Changchun since yesterday.

News of the seven Americans in Changchun — five correspondents and two military personnel—has been lacking since the United States State Department reported them "safe and sound" up to Wednesday.

Efforts Renewed

Meanwhile, General Marshall renewed efforts to bring peace and unity to China. He has begun a new series of truce conferences in Chungking.

General Marshall, his first conference day's schedule including representatives of both Chinese factions, declined comment "until I have a chance to talk to all. . . ."

There was news from Nanking, too:

The Cinese Govenment is refurnishing the official residence of the former German Ambassador there, for General and Mrs. Marshall.

Clashes in Java Kill More Allied Troops

Batavia, April 19 (A. P.).—Two Netherlands soldiers were killed and ten wounded south of Bandoeng and a British Indian Gurkha was killed and eight wounded in skirmishes west of the city, an Allied communique said today.

PILGRIMS TRACE STEPS OF CHRIST

JERUSALEM, April 19. — (AP) Devout Christians making their first Easter pilgrimage to the Holy City since the end of the war retraced today the steps of Jesus Christ via Dolorosa in the traditional Good Friday observances commemorating the Saviour's last hours.

Some of them carried crosses as they walked along Via Dolorosa from Pilate's palace to Mount Calvary, where Jesus was crucified.

Despite the fact that it was the first peace time Easter holiday since V-E day, an air of tension gripped the city, scene of many recent riots and clashes growing out of the unsettled Jewish-Arab-British problem.

A strike of 50,000 civil workers continued, and Arab legionnaires, rifles swinging from their shoulders, mingled with the worshippers watching for any signs of threatened violence.

Because the Eastern and Western Christian faiths observe Easter at the same time this year the number of pilgrims in this shrine city is larger than usual. In addition, religious observances of the Moslems and Jews are being held this week, adding to the numbers of visitors.

Pilgrims Walk Christ's Path In Palestine

E. DAVIDSON

Jerusalem, April 19 (AP)—Vast throngs of pilgrims, some carrying crosses, walked along the Via Dolorosa from Pilate's Palace to Mount Calvary today as the Holy Land held Good Friday services commemorating the last hours and crucifixion of Christ.

Despite tension caused by a paralyzing strike of 50,000 civil workers and the prolonged conflict between Jews and Arabs, one of the largest crowds in recent years pressed through the dingy, cobblestoned streets of Jerusalem's Old City.

Pilate's Palace, where the pilgrimages began, is now a Roman Catholic convent. The Church of the Holy Sepulcher stands at the other end of the Via Dolorosa, on Golgotha, where Christ died on the cross.

Rites At Gethsemane

The Passion services began last night, with rites in the Garden of Gethsemane commemorating the final hours of prayer by Jesus and his betrayal by Judas.

Earlier, the ancient rits of Maundy Thursday were held, with various sects re-enacting their interpretation of the events of "The Last Supper."

Eastern sects of Christianity held services marked by colorful pageantry.

Dates Coincide

The unusually large number of pilgrims was attributed to the fact that the Easter observances of the Western and Eastern Christian faiths coincide this year. Christian services were held by at least a dozen sects in modern languages, in Latin and in the nearly forgotten tongues of the ancient Egyptians and Phrygians.

Meanwhile, Jews celebrated the Passover and Moslems observed Nebi Musa. Authorities were alert for possible outbreaks of violence. Arab legionnaires armed with rifles passed among the celebrants.

Civilian workers staged a three-hour walkout yesterday in sympathy with the 50,000 Government railroad and postal system employés who are striking for higher pay. The strikers swelled the throngs of colorfully dressed celebrants.

IRAN OFFICIALS DENY CENSORSHIP

Suppression of One Correspondent's Stories 'Isolated Incident,' Is Claim.

J. GOODWIN

TEHRAN, April 19—(AP) Iran's director of propaganda denied today that "any censorship whatsoever" had been imposed on news dispatches from Iran, and said that suppression of one correspondent's stories had been "an isolated incident."

Prince Mozaffar Firouz, who is also minister of state, said two suppressed dispatches contained "fantastic stories and rumors" whose circulation was illegal.

(An official announcement by the U. S. State Department on Wednesday said: "the American embassy in Tehran has informed the Department of State that foreign correspondents in Iran have been notified officially by the Iranian ministry of posts and telegraphs that it henceforth will exercise censorship of dispatches filed by foreign correspondents there.")

(Secretary of State James F. Byrnes said in Washington today he had not received any direct, official reports of censorship in Iran and hoped the unofficial reports were not true. Byrnes did not explain what he meant by this, in view of the State Department's announcement two days ago.)

Referring to two dispatches by the London Times correspondent suppressed recently by the ministry of posts and telegraph, Firouz said the ministry's action was taken "in accordance with provisions of article 26 of the international posts and telegraph convention to which both Great Britain and Persia are signatories."

Firouz charged that the dispatches "contained contents against the throne and other fantastic stories and rumors, circulation of which in this country is contrary to law and can at any time be followed by public prosecution."

He added "I would like to point out further that no transmission of telegrams of other correspondents has been stopped, and it is very unfortunate that such an isolated incident should be interpreted by the Times correspondent as censorship."

A national telegraph official told foreign newsmen yesterday that their stories telling of the Iranian government's invoking of article 26 of the 1932 Madrid communications agreement had been sent after being held up for six hours. Wednesday the official said the messages would not be sent until they were given "government approval."

AP Story Late

(The Associated Press on this subject dispatch did not arrive in New York until yesterday morning. The Madrid convention gives the signatories the right to halt transmission of messages which might appear "dangerous" to the safety of the state, against the laws of the country, public order or decency, "provided that they immediately notify the office of origin of the stoppage x x x except when it might appear dangerous to the safety of the state to issue such notice.")

Both the British and American embassies said they were protesting the Iranian action.

Firouz asserted "it would be much better for foreign correspondents in this country if rather than trying to accuse the Persian government of imposing censorship they should themselves respect international agreements and conventions and laws of this country in which they are resident."

He closed a long statement of analysis of events leading to the invoking of article 26 with this declaration:

"For the above reasons I categorically deny that any censorship whatsoever has been imposed and I can only interpret such rumors as willful provocations which cannot stand for one moment of legal examination."

JAPAN'S PREMIER FIRMLY REFUSES TO RESIGN OFFICE

D. HENNESSY

TOKYO, April 19—(AP) Shrugging off a four-party demand that he resign, Premier Kijuro Shidehara spurred his efforts tonight to form a new government to present to the diet session in May.

The Liberals (conservative) and Social Democrats (left of center) were joined by the minor cooperative and Communist parties today in the effort to remove the premier. In support of the move, Welfare Minister Titoshi Ashida, a Liberal, tossed in his port-folio.

Premier Stands Pat

Shidehara spurned the demand, however, and said that in his dual role of premier and president of the Progressives (also Conservative) he would step up his activities to bring all parties into a new government which he would head. Failing that, Shidehara would carry on with a reinforced Progressive party, Wataru Narahashi, chief cabinet secretary, said.

While no other cabinet resignations for party reasons were anticipated, Narahashi predicted that some if not all of the ministers might be replaced under Shidehara's leadership as the situation unfolded.

Ichiro Hatayama, president of the Liberal party, expressed the belief that the cabinet "will stay in and watch developments for awhile." Earlier, he had said the entire cabinet might resign soon to make way for a coalition government.

Would Bolster Party

Shidehara on Tuesday becomes president of the Progressives, who elected 93 members to the diet. He will attempt to bolster the Progressive ranks, according to Narahashi, by seeking strength from the Conservative Independents, with 80 diet seats, and the Social Democrats, with 92.

If successful, the Progressives would become the government party. The Progressives, Independents, and Social Democrats hold 265 diet seats, representing a majority of the 466 in the house. The Liberals hold 139 and the others are scattered among minor parties.

Allied Council Takes Recess

TOKYO, April 19—(AP) The four-power Allied council for Japan adjourned tonight until April 30 after hearing its British Commonwealth member voice the fear it might be a "Big-four-power farce."

W. MacMahon Ball, the Commonwealth member, voiced apprehension that the council might degenerate into an international joke during a lively discussion over how long a representative of General MacArthur should be allowed to talk without interruption.

Ball said he was referring specifically to anyone presenting facts "in such a way as to reduce our council to ridicule."

Time Limit Proposed

Previously Ball, together with the Russian and Chinese members, had proposed that a time limit be placed on the presentation of information requested from MacArthur. The United States member objected that such a limit would infringe upon free speech.

The controversy had its origin in a three-hour reply given last Wednesday by MacArthur's military government officer to a Russian question on the effectiveness of the supreme commander's occupation policies.

Brig. Gen. Courtney Whitney, the marathon speaker in question, was called upon today to state his view of the matter. He told the council:

"General MacArthur desires nothing more than to have members of this council roll up their sleeves with him and get down to assisting him in constructively working out the immense job with which he is confronted. The supreme commander will reserve the right to send representatives before this council at any time. x x x They are sent here to assist the council in a constructive effort and they are entitled to full consideration."

Opposed By General

Maj. Gen. W. F. Marquat, who presides over the council as MacArthur's deputy, vigorously opposed any limitation of the time allowed ASCAP (supreme commander, Allied powers) representative to present information to the council."

The Russian member, Lt. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, argued for a definite time limit. China's Lt. Gen. Chu Shi-Ming also advocated a time limit, but emphasized there should be no limit on the scope of facts.

The council adjourned with the dispute still hanging fire. At its next session April 30 it will take up the occupational policy toward Japan's Zalbatsu (family monopolies).

Jap Premier Says He Won't Resign

Tokyo, April 19 (AP)—Premier Shidehara flatly refused tonight to accede to demands of four political parties that he resign.

He gave his answer only a few hours after Welfare Minister Titoshi Ashida turned in his portfolio in support of the Liberal party's move to oust the Shidehara Government. Ashida is a Liberal.

The Liberal party demand for the Cabinet's resignation was supported by the Social Democrats, and two minor parties, the Co-operative and Communist. Although the Liberals led in the number of seats won with 139, no party ob-

tained a majority of the 466-seat Diet at the recent election.

Seeking Coalition

Shidehara said he would increase his efforts to form a coalition government for the May Diet session.

No other Cabinet resignations for party reasons were anticipated. All other members are independents. The Premier, however, two days ago joined the Progressive party after a lifetime of free-lancing.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Wataru Narahashi said, however, that he believed some, and perhaps all of the Cabinet, might be replaced under Shidehara's leadership.

The Premier will become president of the Progressive party Tuesday, Narahashi said. Then he will seek to strengthen its ranks as the Government party by adding independents (80 Diet seats) and some of the right-wing Social Democrats. The Progressives won 93 Diet seats; the Social Democrats 92.

In the dual role of party president and Premier, Shidehara will seek a coalition of all parties. If successful the Cabinet would resign and a coalition Cabinet be formed, probably with Shidehara as Premier again.

Recheck On Voting

Narahashi said, however, that if the coalition move fails, Shidehara will carry on with the reinforced Progressive party.

Kyodo news agency reported an immediate check was to be made of the voter lists from which ballots were cast in the general election. The recheck developed, Kyodo said, from an investigation which showed that approximately 150,000 eligible voters failed to cast ballots because their names were dropped from home ministry rolls.

United States Army teams which conducted a post-election survey of last week's nation-wide balloting reported:

The Japanese thought there were too many candidates and a confusing number with the same platforms.

Of 335 farmers, housewives, storekeepers and clergymen interviewed by 45 teams in Tokyo prefecture, 186 were convinced that women (balloting for the first time), could vote intelligently. Doubt was expressed by 141.

The majority of those interviewed said women officeholders could bring about an honest government and were satisfied the election was honestly conducted.

'$2,000,000,000' Cache Shrinking in Tokyo Bay

$77,400 Raised, Estimate Is Called 'Highly Erroneous'

TOKYO, April 19 (AP).—That $2,000,000,000 cache in Tokyo Bay had shrunk today to a $45,000 platinum bar and $32,400 in silver ingots, plus the prospect of a few thousand dollars more.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Carleton, in charge of the recovery work, looked at a heap of forty-nine ingots—a total of fifty-four have been recovered—and remarked that earlier estimates of the total value of the cache were "highly erroneous." Those estimates had come from Japanese sources immediately after discovery of the first bar, a platinum one, two weeks ago.

Colonel Carleton said the silver bars—no more of platinum and none of gold have been recovered, despite Japanese reports—were "99.95 per cent pure silver" and were valued at $600 each. He said there was no indication how many more bars Navy divers might find in the cache.

Japanese business men said the bars had been hidden for use in rebuilding after the war.

The ingots are taken to the vaults of the Bank of Japan.

M'ARTHUR DECORATED

Tokyo, April 19 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower has awarded a second Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Cross to Gen. MacArthur "for extraordinary heroism in action" against the Japanese on Luzon.

The citation, based on the recommendation of Major-Gen. C. L. Mullins, commander of the 25th Division, said that MacArthur was a "source of inspiration for men of the 25th Division" on Luzon when "he advanced within seventy-five yards of enemy lines to a point where two men had just been killed and several wounded."

The decoration was presented by MacArthur's Chief of Staff, Major-Gen. R. J. Marshall, representing Eisenhower.

Tojo's Wife, Daughter May Not Attend Trial

Tokyo, April 19 (AP) — Mitsue Tojo, 28, eldest daughter of former Premier Hideki Tojo, was quoted by Kyodo news agency today as saying neither she nor her mother expected to attend her father's forthcoming war-crimes trial.

Mitsue recently visited her father at Sugamo prison. Kyodo said they talked principally of family problems.

Kenichi Matsuoka, Tojo's eldest son, said his father had been ill for some time and was bothered by eye trouble but that an American physician "looks after him kindly."

Jap General Gives Up For Atrocities Trial

Tokyo, April 19 (A. P.).—Gen. Hiroshi Tamura, former head of the Japanese prisoners of war information bureau, surrendered to American authorities today as a war crimes suspect.

Roy Morgan, chief investigator of the international prosecution section, asserted that Tamura was responsible for much of the mistreatment of Allied prisoners of war.

CHURCHES IN JAPAN TO GET LAND BACK

Tokyo, April 19 (A. P.).—American authorities are arranging restitution of Christian churches in Japan, the Civil Property Custodian reported today. The agency gave no details.

Three Christian organizations already have requested return of properties confiscated or purchased under duress by Japanese during the war. They are the Institute of Franciscan Missionaries, Tokyo; Catholic Church Corporation, Otsu, and Union Protestant Church, Kobe.

'Maptalk' to Suspend

TOKYO, April 19 (AP).—"Maptalk," a G. I. weekly which kept General Douglas MacArthur's troops informed on world affairs and on "why we are here," has been declared surplus by the Army and will suspend April 24. "Maptalk" first was issued at Brisbane, Australia, in 1944, under the editorship of Sergeant Calvin Kytle, of Atlanta, Ga. It was subsequently moved to Sydney, Manila and Tokyo.

JAP TO BE HANGED FOR KILLING FLIER

YOKOHAMA, Saturday, April 20 —(AP) An American military tribunal today sentenced Japanese army captain Masaki Mabuchi to be hanged for the decapitation death of [illegible] flier.

Lt. Jutaro Kikuchi, his executive officer, was ordered to serve 25 years in prison. Kikuchi was found guilty of bayoneting the body of the American airman, Lt. Darwin T. Emry of Denver, Colo., who was shot down in a raid on Tokyo in May, 1945.

Gen. Heitaro Kimura, vice minister of war in the Konoye and Tojo cabinets, and commander of Japanese forces in China in 1944, meanwhile entered Sugamo prison to await trial. Joseph B. Keenan, chief of the International Prosecution section, declared that Kimura, as vice minister of war, handed down regulations guiding the treatment and conditions meted prisoners of war.

Jap Gets 40 Years For Fatal Beating Of PW

Yokohama, April 19 (AP)—An 8th Army war-crimes tribunal today convicted Kunimitsu Yamauchi of causing the fatal beating of Corporal Walter R. Johnson, McPherson, Kan., and sentenced him to 40 years imprisonment.

Yamauchi, a Mitsui Mining Company worker also serving as an interpreter at Omuta prisoner of war camp, also was convicted of beating and burning other PW's, among them Pfc. Jesse S. Strickland, of Greenville, S.C., who was beaten.

Col. Walter S. Winn, of Compton, Md., headed the tribunal.

Mackenzie King Proposes Curb On Flour Exporting

Ottawa, April 19 (AP) — Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced tonight that Canada had proposed to the United States that both countries cancel all commercial export permits for flour except in cases of urgent need.

King announced also that Canada had made available 5,000,000 bushels of oats and 2,500,000 bushels of lower grade wheat to countries in need of food.

CANADIAN HELD

Ottawa, April 19 (A. P.).—Canadian Defense Headquarters said today that Brig. J. F. Lister, chief of staff of the Canadian Forces in the Netherlands, is being held in Amsterdam by military authorities as a result of "the recent inquiry into the administration of the Canadian Army in Northwest Europe." Lister, 39 years old, is from Quebec.

Jap Terrorists Wound 5 More Men In Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, April 19 (AP)—Dispatches from Sao Paulo today reported five more Japanese had been wounded by young Japanese terrorists gunning for leaders who have spread the word of Japan's defeat and that several were expected to die.

The terrorists, working among the Japanese colonies in the interior of the state of Sao Paulo, previously had killed three men. Police said the gunmen regarded themselves as patriots and the victims as traitors.

MacArthur Policies Questioned

Both Far Eastern Commission and 4-Power Council in Tokyo Voice Objections.

Washington, April 19 (A. P.).—A first-class political row appears today to be shaping up between Gen. MacArthur's command and the two inter-Allied agencies dealing with Japanese policy and administration.

In Washington, a committee of the Far Eastern Commission, eleven-nation policy-making agency, scheduled a meeting to discuss the recent United States decision to send more than half a million tons of food to Japan during the first six months of this year.

And in Tokyo, the four-nation Advisory Council, whose Russian and British members have voiced objections to certain tactics of MacArthur and some of his officers, adjourned until April 30 without agreeing whether MacArthur should present requested information in writing or by sending as pokesman to deliver it orally.

When New Zealand, Indian and Philippine members of the Far Eastern Commission expressed some concern at a meeting yesterday over American intentions—at MacArthur's request—to send food to Japan, it marked the second time that body had questioned policies of the Supreme Commander.

Previously, the commission expressed "apprehension" over the plan to hold Japanese national elections April 10, and asked MacArthur if he would consider postponing them.

To date, however, the commission's questioning has been couched in the most polite terms and members have bent over backward to emphasize that their concern over Japanese issues did not imply criticism of MacArthur. In bringing up the food matter yesterday, for example, Sir Carl Berendsen of New Zealand said he wanted it "perfectly clear that I am making no criticism and no protest."

He added, however, that when commission members visited Japan in January, the Japanese were not short of food—"indeed, they were fat"—and he said the occupation authorities had told them the Japanese were actually eating more food than before the war.

Berendsen concluded by saying that if any preference were to be shown to Japan "or any other Axis Power" in the present food crisis he would take no part in such a policy and he thought the commission as a whole should reject it also.

American officials expressed doubt that the food matter is within the scope of the commission. In any case, they said, the total amount shipped to Tokyo would be only about half of a "top figure" requested by MacArthur. These officials, who asked anonymity, emphasized that no food priority is being given to Japan and that the food is being shipped only to prevent unrest and possible danger to American occupation forces from outbreaks of violence.

Berendsen indicated he had no doubt that the food matter was a proper commission subject.

Although Berendsen's remarks and those of other commission members included warm praise for MacArthur's administration to date, there was little doubt that they reflected a slow growth of resentment—especially on the part of the smaller nations—at the go-it-alone way in which the United States through MacArthur is continuing to administer Japan.

With such delicate subjects as disposition of Japanese war criminals, reparations and constitutional reform coming up for closer consideration by the commission, some members feel there may be more frequent occasions on which they will find it necessary to ask questions of the Supreme Commander.

TRUMAN ORDERS PAULEY TO RETURN TO FAR EAST TASK

WASHINGTON, April 19.—(AP) President Truman is sending Edwin W. Pauley, his reparations expert, back to the Far East about May 1 to try again to crack the iron secrecy hiding Soviet removals of industrial equipment and property from Manchuria and Korea.

This was announced today by Secretary of State Byrnes in his last scheduled news conference before he leaves for Paris Tuesday morning. There he is to begin on Thursday a momentous conference with foreign ministers Molotov of Russia, Bevin of Britain and Bidault of France in an effort to break the big power deadlock over European peace settlements.

Source of Irritation

The industrial equipment issue is one which has been a source of considerable irritation in Russian-American relations and it might come up informally at least at Paris.

Byrnes left no doubt that he considers it, certainly in Manchuria, a question of utmost economic importance.

Byrnes also said:

1. American land and air forces now being moved into Germany are not designed to cope with any particular expected emergency but are merely to bring up to planned strength units depleted by demobilization.

2. He has sent to Russia a new note designed to promote arrangements for negotiating a $1,000,000,000 American loan but that he will not disclose details because he wants to keep the American position fluid enough to change if necessary. The United States is understood to be making some concessions to Russia by agreeing not to force discussion of some trade items which Russia prefers not to take up in connection with the loan.

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3. He has not received any direct, official reports of censorship in Iran and he hopes the unofficial reports are not true. Byrnes did not explain what he meant by this when the State department had announced two days ago that the American embassy in Tehran had notified it of an Iranian censorship.

4. That the United States does not favor action by itself alone to arrange a peace settlement with Italy when the great powers already have agreed that the settlement should be made by many nations at the same time and when the Italian treaty is the first item on the Paris meeting next Thursday.

The Pauley mission was disclosed in response to an inquiry as to what Pauley, Byrnes and the President talked about when they met at the White House yesterday.

Served in Germany

Byrnes recalled that Pauley had been the United States representative on the Allied Reparations commission for Germany.

After the German assignment, Byrnes continued, Pauley went to Japan to do a similar job there. He was prevented from making a complete study and concluding his survey, however, because he could not get into the Russian-controlled area of Manchuria.

The Russians are pulling out of Manchuria now but they remain in Korea, sharing control of that country with American forces, the land being divided between the two.

Byrnes said Pauley's assignment is to complete the work he started some months ago and that he had asked Pauley for full information regarding what Japanese property remains in Manchuria and Korea and what has been removed.

Asked whether Pauley would have any trouble in carrying out the mission this time, he said he did not believe there would be any difficulties now in Manchuria and he hoped he would not have any trouble in the Russian area of Korea.

Pauley's designation for the Far Eastern mission does not require Senate confirmation, as did his disputed nomination to be undersecretary of the Navy which Mr. Truman finally withdrew.

note was designed to promote arrangements for negotiating the loan, but that he would not disclose details because he desired to keep the American position fluid enough to change if necessary.

An informed Government official explained that the Secretary of State had replied to a Russian communication sent about two months ago inquiring about the topics to be discussed.

The official, who may not be identified, said that the United States had suggested that the talks begin in May and "certainly" before summer.

Among the subjects to be brought up at the negotiations will be the Russian trade pacts with the Balkans, to which the American Government has objected.

It was learned that the American Government believes that these trade agreements as well as the Russian attitude toward the projected United Nations International Trade Organization would be among key topics to be examined.

Thus far Russia has not indicated to the United States whether it will join other nations of the world in this trade set-up, which is dedicated to lowering tariff barriers and promoting expanded trade.

But it was understood today that the United States was making some concessions to Russia by agreeing not to force discussion of some trade items which Russia prefers not to take up in connection with the loan.

American officials believe that the conversations with the Russians can begin even before Congress completes action on the proposed $3,750,000,000 loan to Great Britain, which they hope will get final Congressional approval by June 1.

ments.

Britain and Belgium are the only countries which have concluded their Lend-Lease settlements with the United States. Britain got about $30,269,210,000 in Lend-Lease, Belgium $52,443,000.

It is presumed by American financial experts that the Russians will send a financial mission similar to the British group which was headed by Lord Keynes, the United Kingdom's leading economist.

Any loan to Russia, as now envisaged, would not have to be approved by Congress but would be negotiated through the Export-Import Bank, which has about $1,600,000,000 remaining of the original $3,500,000,000 with which Congress endowed it.

Because the loan is strictly an Export-Import Bank transaction it is believed that the interest rate will approximate 3 per cent, 1 per cent higher than the British loan, and extend for about thirty years, or twenty years less than the British credit.

American officials believe that the higher interest rate and the shorter amortization period will not mean that the United States is favoring Great Britain over Russia, since they have stressed repeatedly that the loan to the United Kingdom was a "unique" case, designed mainly to get the British to abandon bilateral trade agreements in favor of multi-lateral commerce.

Byrnes Invites Soviet to Begin Talks on Billion Loan Request

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 19—The United States has sent a new note to Moscow inviting the Russians to begin discussion with the American Government on the Soviet request for a loan of $1,000,000,000.

Secretary Byrnes said at his press conference today that his

As in the British talks, a settlement of Lend Lease accounts with the Soviet Union will be a supplementary part of the discussions.

Russia got about $10,801,131,000 in Lend-Lease from this country, or 25 per cent of the total of $43,950,000,000 to foreign governments.

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CHANGE FAVORED IN BRITISH LOAN

McFarland Claims Strong Support Of Bases Plan

Washington, April 19 (AP)—Senator McFarland (D., Ariz.) claimed strong Senate support today for his amendment to make the proposed $3,750,000,000 British loan conditional on permanent United States rights to the Western Hemisphere bases now held under 99-year lease.

His amendment, awaiting Senate action, also would:

1. Eliminate provisions restricting the use of such bases to military and naval purposes.

2. Provide for peacetime commercial use by the United States of other United States-built bases in the British Empire and areas controlled by Great Britain.

Failed In Committee

McFarland said his amendment failed of adoption in the Banking Committee by the relatively narrow margin of 7 to 11, and that he knows of additional support in the Senate itself.

It is generally conceded that any amendment of the loan authorization legislation would make necessary a new international conference to negotiate another agreement.

With general debate on the measure only through its third day, there is little likelihood that the Senate will get around to considering specific amendments before late next week.

Fresh Senate Attacks

The Senate heard fresh attacks on the loan proposal today from Senators Capehart (R., Ind.) and Butler (R., Neb.), and the second installment of an opposition speech begun yesterday by Senator Langer (R., N.D.).

Butler contrasted the proposed terms with those offered United States veterans.

"If we cannot afford to lend our returning veterans money at a rate of two per cent, with the first five years of interest canceled, on a 55-year basis, with provision that they need not pay the interest when they find it difficult to do so—if we cannot afford to do that, how can we afford to do it for the British Government?" he asked.

"Other people are in greater need of our generosity than are the British," Butler added.

Concessions Of Some Value

He said that possibly the trade concessions which have been offered by Britain are of some value, but he declared the United States will not receive equality in trade within the British Empire.

"All we have been promised is that certain types of discrimination will be eliminated," he said. "Other types of discrimination may remain and undoubtedly will. . . . There is nothing in the agreement to prevent the British Empire from creating just such a closed, self-contained economy as she threatens she will create if we refuse the loan."

Capehart said "we should not have to bribe England, or any other nation, to discontinue bad trade practices. It is not good business for us to make this loan, and it is not good business for Great Britain to accept it."

Substitute Proposal

He offered a substitute proposal: Lend Britain over a five-year period not to exceed $1,500,000,000, or the difference each year between what the British purchase from us and what we purchase from them, whichever is the lesser amount.

Langer told four senators who stayed in the chamber during his speech that the British have cut tax rates in anticipation of the loan from the United States.

NEW BYRNES POLICY SEEN

U.S. Expected To Recognize De Facto Regimes

Washington, April 19 (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes reportedly told Senators today the United States is abandoning its policy of showing approval or disapproval of foreign regimes by shuttling diplomats [illegible] countries involved.

Byrnes appeared today at a two-hour closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Members who cannot be named said he indicated that henceforth the American method will be to recognize *de facto* governments and deal with them on a practical basis. Such recognition, he explained, will constitute neither approval nor disapproval of their policies.

It was on this ground that Byrnes was said to have defended strongly the State Department's recognition of the Tito Government in Yugoslavia.

Senators' Impressions

Senators said that as a result of their questions they got these impressions of Byrnes's views on other problems:

That Congress, not the State Department, must act if an American haven is to be offered to more than 100,000 Poles who fought with Lieut. Gen. Wladislaw Anders and who do not want to go back to a Poland that is within the Russian orbit.

That Byrnes and some other American officials think Trygve Lie stepped over the bounds of the secretary general's authority in suggesting to the United Nations Security Council that it might not have authority to keep the Iranian case on its agenda after Iran and Russia had asked that it be withdrawn.

When the Secretary came before the Senate group, Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) reportedly opened fire with the statement that he was "shocked" at the State Department's recognition of the Tito Government. Bridges was said to have remarked that Tito had not always kept his agreements. The Senator mentioned Trieste, where American and Yugoslavian troops are drawn up opposite each other, as one of the delicate problem spots of Europe.

Two senators said that Byrnes made it clear, as the State Department had said in its note, that recognition "should not be interpreted as implying approval of the policies of the regime."

Direct Expression Favored

Byrnes was represented as having gone further, to say that he believed the time had passed when the United States should express its views by extending or withdrawing recognition or by calling an ambassador home and leaving only a chargé on the ground.

It was better, Byrnes was said to to have argued, to extend and maintain diplomatic relations—thus getting as much information as possible about interior activities of the country concerned—and express American views in some more direct way.

Senators said there seemed to be general agreement within the committee that this was the wisest course to follow.

On the question of the homeless Poles, Byrnes was quoted as saying the State Department could do nothing for them unless Congress wants to expand the immigration laws.

He reportedly declined to commit himself on the proposal for the formation of an American foreign legion which the Poles and others like them could join. However, senators said he told them that about 20,000 of the Poles have been hired as civilian guards to replace American troops that had been sent home.

Nominations Held Up

The Secretary ran into some trouble on two diplomatic nominations sent to the committee recently.

The committee gave only tentative approval for the appointment of Walter Thurston, now envoy to Bolivia, as Ambassador to Mexico. Senator Connally said this nomination would await clearance by Senator McFarland (D., Ariz.) of Thurston's home State. McFarland has said he had no specific objection to Thurston but merely wants to learn his background.

The committee delayed action on the appointment of Joseph Flack, Pennsylvania career diplomat, to be Ambassador to Bolivia after Senator Guffey (D., Pa.) said he and Senator Myers (D., Pa.) didn't know Flack and wanted to find out something about him.

Chairman Connally told reporters that Byrnes had provided members with "a refresher course on foreign matters," particularly forthcoming efforts to write a peace treaty with Italy. He said it was Byrnes's hope that all of the Allied countries would join soon in negotiating the Italian treaty, but added that this did not preclude possible American action to write a separate document if the Big Five cannot come to terms.

The State Department's recognition of the Tito regime in Yugoslavia also was discussed, Connally said. He added that most committee members appeared to acquiesce in the action, on the ground that there is no other government to recognize.

Envoy Nominations Approved.

The committee also gave approval of three diplomatic nominations but in the case of Ambassador Walter Thurston, transferred from Bolivia to Mexico City, made its action contingent on a clearance from Senator McFarland (D.-Ariz.) Thurston is from Arizona and Connally said McFarland asked for time to look into the nomination further.

Approval was voted for the nominations of George V. Allen of Maryland to be Ambassador to Iran and Hershel Johnson of North Carolina to be deputy to Edward R. Stettinius Jr., American representative on the United Nations Security Council.

Connally said he and Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) will leave Monday or Tuesday with Byrnes to act as the latter's advisers at the Paris Foreign Ministers meeting.

U. S. Decides To Drop Bank Of Japan Case

Action Is Due to Release 17 Million for Payment

Senators Get Byrnes's Views

Tells Committee U. S. Will Make Separate Peace With Italy if It Has To.

Washington, April 19 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes reviewed world affairs and the approaching meeting of Foreign Ministers in Paris at a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today.

30.24-2383

of American Creditors

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP).—Attorney General Tom Clark announced today the government has decided to drop the so-called Bank of Japan case pending before the New York State Supreme Court.

He said in a statement that this action will result in release of about $17,000,000 for the payment of American creditors of Yokohama Specie Bank and permit payment in full to American creditors of the bank's New York branch.

A Justice Department spokesman said the suit was instituted in 1943 by the department on behalf of the Alien Property Custodian to determine whether funds in the New York branch belonged to Bank of Japan, an agency of the Japanese government located in the United States. It was based on an alleged obligation of the branch bank to Bank of Japan, whose assets had been taken over by the custodian.

Mr. Clark said the decision to discontinue this suit had been reached "because further prosecution, even if successful, would not be financially rewarding to the United States in view of the great expense involved."

A "significant portion" of the funds still will remain under control of the Alien Property Custodian, Mr. Clark said, because he will retain most of the assets of the branch after domestic creditors have been paid.

The New York State Superintendent of Banks, against whom the suit was directed, can now wind up the liquidation of the branch under supervision of the custodian, Clark added.

Rehabilitation Bill For Philippines Passes

Washington, April 19 (AP)—The Senate completed legislative action today on the $625,000,000 Philippines Rehabilitation Bill. It now goes to the White House.

The bill makes available $525,000,000 in cash and $100,000,000 worth of surplus property, such as trucks, now in the Philippines. Of the cash, $400,000,000 is to pay individual war damage claims, $120,000,000 will finance highways, docks and other public facilities, and $5,000,000 is earmarked for the repair of Government buildings.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio) objected to a provision which would make major claim payments conditional on Philippine acceptance of a new trade agreement. Senator Tydings (D., Md.) told Taft the provision would not affect claims of $500 or less.

Navy Families May Go To Japan After May 1

Okinawa and Philippines Also Open to Relatives

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP).—The Navy announced today that effective May 1 the areas of Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines would be opened to families of officers and enlisted men now stationed there.

Requests for permission for their families to join them have to be filed with their base commanders by the Navy men.

Families now may go to North Africa, Argentia in Newfoundland, Greenland, the United Kingdom, Europe, the Caribbean area, South America, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Alaska, the Aleutians, the Carolines, Marshalls, Palaus and Marianas Islands, Hawaii, Guam, Samoa and Midway.

Bill To Control Sale Of Arms

Washington, April 19 (AP)—Legislation asking the State Department to halt shipment of war materials to Great Britain and the Netherlands for use in Indonesia has been introduced by Representative Patterson (D., Cal.) The measure also urges the United Nations to investigate "the matter of disarming and removing Japanese troops now in Indonesia."

Soviet Doesn't Want More War, Russian Writers Tell Editors

Washington, April 19 (AP)—Three Russian writers came all the way from Moscow and Tokyo to tell the American Society of Newspaper Editors that Russia does not want any more war and to ask this nation's writers to help them destroy fascism.

In a rare meeting between newspaper men of the two countries, the Russians also expressed warm friendship for the United States. One of them, Ilya G. Ehrenburg, of the editorial staff of *Izvestia*, said that while Russian papers might have criticized America unfairly at times no malice was involved.

"Slander Against Russia"

On the other hand, he asserted American editors might well take up the "liquidation" of what he called "malicious slander against Russia" in some American newspapers.

White-haired Mikhail R. Galaktionov, military editor of *Pravda*, wearing a general's uniform, first addressed the society.

He said he had no doubt that Russia and the United States would be able together "to progress toward the establishment of peace, democracy and prosperity."

As an editor of *Pravda* he said that he fulfilled the function as did Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*, the chairman, on his paper and that it was "not inconsistent with freedom of the press."

"We fought together against imperialism and fascism and the same thoughts and ambitions and ties we had in war should be continued in peace," he declared.

Ehrenburg said he was sincerely glad that the terrors of war had not "come to your country as it did to mine."

Asserting fascism "unfortunately is not yet history," he added:

"There are different varieties of fascists. Some like beer, some like wine, some like Franco, some like the King of Greece. But you can always tell them if they bitterly hate the Soviet Union."

Man With The Knife

Mentioning that he had just been in Paris, he said one could still see pictures there that depicted Russia as "a man with a knife in his teeth." If that sort of thing continued, he asserted, there would be the same dread of war in twenty years and that it would not be easy to keep it from American shores.

He said that it was possible that Russian papers had criticized the United States unfairly, but added:

"I want to say from the heart there is no malice for America in the Russian papers. There may be mistakes, but there is no malice or slander. I wish you could say the same for some of your papers. If anyone would say it to me I would look at him very carefully."

Seek Truth, He Says

His audience laughed at this, and then Ehrenburg added: "I think your conference might well take up the liquidation of malicious slander against Russia."

"You can be happy about your country," he continued. "That is your business. We have a nice country. Our Government is our own affair and I might say a family affair.

"Let us make friends by seeking the truth, avoiding slander and fighting fascism."

Thirty-year-old Konstantin M. Simonov, a *Red Star* editorial writer, said this was his first trip to America and that he was deeply moved. He was the most bitter of the three against Francisco Franco of Spain, asserting:

Had Fill Of War

"I am not a bloodthirsty man, but I would be prepared to hang Franco myself."

"This war," he said, "didn't begin in 1939 or 1941, nor did it finish on May 9 or August 15 when Germany and Japan were defeated. It began earlier and hasn't finished yet."

Simonov said he did not count himself a coward, "but I have had my fill of war."

He said there might be differences between Russia and the United States in "points of views, but we are agreed that none of us want our children to live through what we have."

The meeting will end tomorrow with a luncheon address by James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State; election of officers, and a night speech by Trygve Lie, director general of the United Nations.

Forrest, A.S.N.E. first vice president, presented the report on press freedom as chairman of the society's standing committee on world freedom of information.

Press Freedom

He hailed the apparent success of efforts by the A.S.N.E., Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, and Hugh Baillie, president of the United Press, to get the United Nations to consider a draft convention on press freedom.

Forrest said Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, of India, president of the United Nations economic and social council, has promised that the international press freedom proposals will receive consideration by the council's commission on human rights in a meeting starting in New York April 25.

U.N. To Consider News Freedom, Editors Told

Washington, April 19 (AP)—Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*, said today that a United Nations committee will give early consideration to American proposals for an international agreement on news freedom.

Forrest made this disclosure to the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. He is chairman of the A.S.N.E., a standing committee on world freedom of information.

He said Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, of India, president of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, promised him that the matter will receive attention during the Council meeting starting in New York on April 25. A commission on human rights, of the Council, will handle it first.

Before The Commission

"One of the subjects specifically before the commission is the question of free information—the getting of news and the distribution of news from every state," the Council president wrote Forrest.

"A draft convention for this purpose may be proposed and the Council would then suggest to the General Assembly the desirability of adopting the convention and commending it for the acceptance of individual states. . . ."

Predicts Opposition

Forrest cautioned that there will be opposition to the draft convention.

"Do not forget that there are governments," he said, "which will be reluctant to relinquish their control over the press—a control which is of long standing." He continued:

"Let us hope that arguments raised against it by those governments which must now show their hand will do nothing more than advertise to the world . . . that they have much to hide."

State Dept. Request Weighed

The editors may consider today or tomorrow a recommendation that this country's private press edit and finance a daily "spot news" report for distribution abroad as part of the Government's information program.

The proposal was being discussed and one publisher said it would provide a test on how far the newspapers are willing to go in keeping the Government out of the business of distributing news abroad.

Financing One Problem

Should such a recommendation gain approval, there would remain the question of obtaining approval from the publishers who would bear the cost of setting up a method for financing it, and of establishing a staff for collecting and editing the news.

Disclosure of the proposal came less than a day after William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State, called upon the editors to undertake a "continuing study of the whole field of handling news abroad" by both private agencies and Government services.

Benton said that he would prefer to have short-wave news broadcasting handled by a private agency, "if it were done adequately," but he expressed doubt that this could be done in view of the financial losses involved.

OPA CHIEF FIGHTS TO HOLD HIS STAFF

Porter to Make Personal Appeal to Workers to 'Stay on the Job.'

WASHINGTON, April 19—(AP) OPA Chief Paul Porter acted today to hold his price control staff together in the face of the House decision to cripple the agency's powers.

Porter arranged to make a personal "stay-on-the-job" appeal Monday to 3,200 OPA employes here, and for similar meetings next week at regional and district offices. At the same time two Farm State senators announced they would fight to keep the restrictions tacked on by the House in voting to extend OPA's life nine months after July 1.

Porter to Quiet "Uneasiness"

An OPA official said Porter is "anxious to quiet any uneasiness among staff members which may have resulted from passage of the House bill." Porter has said the House changes amount to "repeal of price control."

The official said that thus far there has been "no increase in the quit rate" among OPA employes. He reported that the theme of Porter's talk will be that "the House bill is not the final decision of Congress."

Administration leaders have expressed confidence that the agency will fare better in the Senate and that a milder measure will emerge eventually from compromises between the two chambers.

Wherry to Fight for Bill

Senator Wherry of Nebraska, the Republican whip, told reporters today he would fight for retention of the House amendments. Chairman Thomas (D-Okla) of the Senate's Agriculture committee already had drafted amendments to end all of OPA's major controls except over rents. Wherry said he believed the House amendments are "right in principle," but that some may need to be "worked out in more detail."

The Senate Banking committee is considering a bill which now provides for the extension of OPA for a full year without change, as asked by the administration. Chairman Wagner (D-NY) has expressed belief that the committee will recommend "a very sensible bill."

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor called upon the Senate today to reject the House bill and continue OPA for another year "without crippling amendments."

A.F.L. Chief Hits Changes

"The House bill, if left unchanged, threatens to force the cost of living up to unprecedented heights and to endanger out entire economy," Green said in a statement. "It is likely to usher in an era of unbridled profiteering at the expense of the nation's wage earners."

"The American Federation of Labor does not believe in the perpetuation of government controls. We favor the abolition of OPA as soon as such action can safely be taken. But to undertake such a move now, when production of many necessities of life is still far below consumer demand, is an open invitation to suicidal inflation.'

On the Senate floor, Senator Wiley (R-Wis) said the OPA had set up a "gestapo to hunt citizens down like criminals."

"It has done more to damage the morale of the American people than any other agency," he said.

OPA NOT SURE SENATE WILL SAVE CONTROLS

Trouble Is Stacking Up for Administration in the Upper Chamber.

HOUSE MEMBERS WONDERING

Expect to Learn Attitude of Home Front While They Are on Their Easter Recess.

Washington, April 19 (A. P.).—Administration chiefs expressed confidence today that the Senate will treat OPA far more gently than the House did, but trouble was stacking up for them just the same.

Their guarded optimism was tempered by the fact that even if the Senate rolls up a thumping majority for continued price control without major changes,

its decision will have to be compromised with the contrary action of the House on many key provisions.

In the meantime House members headed homeward today for a short Easter recess that could change the picture on the ultimate fate of draft and OPA legislation.

A number of departing lawmakers intimated they are not exactly sure whether they voted right on these two burning issues but that they hope to find out when they got back among the "grass roots" of their home district.

May Change Vote.

"If we find out that we voted wrong, so far as the constituents are concerned, we can always correct the record when we return," one House leader explained.

OPA chief Paul Porter contends the bill the House passed yesterday will require the elimination immediately after July 1 of price ceilings on at least 50 per cent of all commodities which make up the cost of living.

On this list the price chief placed such foods as meat, milk and all other dairy products except butter.

High on it, too, were coal, shoes, rayon and woolen textiles and many clothing items made from these fabrics.

Potter, in a statement last night, said also that the House bill would "blow sky-high" the ceilings on automobiles, radios, refrigerators and most household appliances.

Keynote of the administration's cautious optimism in the midst of these inflation predictions was sounded by Senator Wagner (D.-N. Y.), chairman of the Senate Banking Committee.

"I am sure," Wagner told reporters, "that my committee will come out with a very sensible bill. I think the Senate will be reflective, thoughtful of the consequences."

ed by the board declared that "Remember November" would be one of the key pharses in U.A.W. demonstrations.

"We are confident," the board declared," that the American people will no longer tolerate such flagrant irresponsibility and will know how to apply the cure. Those who prove faithless to public trust must be removed from public office.

"Congressmen and senators who participate in this plan to wreck price and rent controls or who fail to raise (their) voice against it (are) marked for retirement at the earliest possible date."

Boosts Living Costs

The union said that the House action in voting to extend price controls with added amendments would increase the cost of living from 30 to 50 per cent in a year.

"Stop this inflation now" demonstrations were planned over the radio and in mass meetings, the union stated.

"The vast majority of the American people are in favor of price control," the executive committee asserted, "and Congress is caving in under the pressure of powerful big business lobbies.

"Under this big business pressure, profit-crazed, misguided members of Congress apparently are prepared to destroy everything that we fought for through five bloody and costly years of war in total disregard to the public interest. They are inviting profiteers and speculators to raid the pay envelopes x x x and family savings of all of us.

"High handed robbery authorized by Congress for the enrichment of speculators and profiteers cannot be excused on the false premise that American industry must be bribed with unlimited profits in order to get production."

Congressmen Opposing OPA To Become Targets for U.A.W.

CHICAGO, April 19—(AP) The executive board of the C.I.O. United Auto Workers asserted today it would "mobilize its 1,000,000 members" to "convey the political facts of life to members of Congress x x x who voted for the destruction of price control."

A statement unanimously adopt-

Editorial Views On OPA Bill

[By the Associated Press]

A cross-section of the nation's newspaper editorial columns today showed many critical of the House of Representatives action yesterday in voting an amended price control act.

In Philadelphia, the *Record* commented: "The people would be better off with no price control at all," while the *Bulletin* said the bill passed by the House invited "a condition far worse than that which prevailed after the close of World War I."

Asserting that "the House has made sweeping changes in the OPA bill," the Philadelphia *Inquirer* said "it is an exaggeration to say that they amount to repeal of price control."

People Vs. Profiteers

The Washington *Post* said it agreed with those congressmen who said voters for the guaranteed profit amendment were "pawning the people's future for the favor of profiteers."

The *Times-Herald* commented: "Let's call off price control swiftly, and override the attempts of price-control bureaucrats to make their jobs perpetual."

The *Star* said: "It is to be expected that the Senate . . . will weigh the pros and cons with greatest care, for the final decision . . . will have a most profound effect on the future welfare of this country."

Blow At Wage Policy

The New York *Times* declared: "If some of the House's main amendments are dubious in detail, they are none the less right in principle"; while the *Herald Tribune* said:

"The OPA . . . has lost much of its validity since the Administration permitted itself to be swept over the dam on the basic question of wages. That, in effect, was what the House was saying yesterday."

The New York *Post* said: "The reactionary Republican-Democratic coalition . . . has wrecked the price control extension bill and left the country wide open to inflation."

Declaring that the House vote "did the country a deplorably bad service," the New York *World-Telegram* said it hoped "the Senate will be wiser."

Profit Plan Impossible

The Denver *Post* said no Government agency could set up "a system of price controls which would allow the seller cost plus a 'reasonable profit' on every item produced or handled."

In San Francisco, the *Chronicle* said the measure, "unless amended in the Senate will almost certainly create hardship in the months to come"; while the *Examiner* said "Congress should not try to reform the price-control administration but should abolish it."

The Kansas City *Star* said the "terrific blows dealth by the House have been aimed at correction of the abuses by this agency," and the Dallas *Morning News* declared that "the best possible solution is to utilize as far as possible what is left of OPA's waning power."

50 P.C. Increase Predicted

The Atlanta *Journal* said it believed the amendments "would hamstring, if not destroy, price controls" and the *Constitution* asserted:

"Members of the House apparently want your prices of bread, meat, milk and other necessities to increase about 50 per cent or more."

The Chicago *Sun* suggested "it would have been more honest to abolish the OPA outright."

The Chicago *Times* said that "if prices go sky high and there is a collapse . . . it should be remembered who took the chance on our nation's economy," and the Chicago *Daily News* declared:

"The overwhelming vote . . . represents one of the most violent swings of the political pendulum since the Roosevelt landslide of 1932."

"Wildest" Inflation Seen

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Journal* commented: "The only possible effect of the House bill is to make way for the wildest and most disastrous kind of inflation."

The House action, said the *Oregon Journal*, of Portland, was "a triumph for pressure groups, and a submerging of public interest and welfare in politics," while the *Oregonian* said the House "merely has passed to the Senate the duty of deciding what must be done."

"The whole performance," the Salt Lake *Tribune* said, "was a disgusting demonstration of democracy at its lowest ebb."

In New England, the Boston *Herald* said "a simplified OPA, with very much reduced areas of responsibility, seems to be the answer," while the Providence *Journal-Bulletin* said the House had "well warned the Administration that, if OPA is to continue, it must produce goods."

"Full And Evil Flower"

The Louisville *Courier Journal* said the House had "outdone itself by tearing price controls to pieces and assuring incalculable advances in the cost of living."

The Newark (N.J.) *News* said the voting "showed the coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats in full and evil flower," and the Newark *Star-Ledger* said a program of cost plus a reasonable profit "as applied to price control of the type envisioned by the House . . . is nothing short of criminal in its hidden inflationary potentialities."

In Richmond, the *News-Leader* said "the spectacle given by the House was one of the most humiliating of recent history," while the *Times Dispatch* commented: "It may be that the House has taken its extreme action on the supposition that the Senate will modify the legislation."

"Defeat For The People"

The Indianapolis *Star* said "pent-up resentment throughout the land echoed in the resounding slap and overwhelming House vote administered to a beleaguered OPA," and the Indianapolis *News* said, "Congress is only trying to make OPA work—something that the Administration has so far failed to do."

The House vote "is a defeat for the people, a betrayal of the people," said the Birmingham *News*, while the *Age Herald* said: "It is hardly to be doubted that the members of the House listened far more to the lobbyists than they did to the people back home."

TRUMAN SIGNS BILL FOR 535,000 NAVY

Washington, April 19 (A. P.).—President Truman signed legislation late yesterday increasing the regular peacetime strength of the Navy from 232,000 to 500,000 enlisted men and that of the Marine Corps from 64,400 to 100,000 men.

The measure also lifts the permissable regular line officer strength of the Navy from 12,760 to 35,000.

The new law lays down as a congressional policy that there shall be no discrimination against reserve officers. They will be subject to the same promotions, assignments and post-graduate or technical training as regular commissioned officers.

A preamble declares the policy was adopted "to remove any apprehension on the part of naval reserve officers regarding their opportunities for advancement in event of their transfer to the regular navy."

TRUMAN TO VIEW 8TH FLEET MONDAY

Norfolk, Va., April 19 (A. P.).—Ships of the Eighth Fleet left Norfolk today for the rendezvous area off the coast, where President Truman will join them Monday to review the twenty-nine fighting ships and auxiliaries which will take part in war games.

The President will arrive in Norfolk Monday about 6 A. M. aboard the yacht Williamsburg. The 45,000-ton carrier Roosevelt, flagship of Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, commander of the fleet, will return to port to pick up the President and take him to the rendezvous. On Tuesday the carrier will return the President to the yacht at the Norfolk Naval station.

The war games have been divided into four phases, beginning today and ending May 26. The ships will range from Trinidad to Bermuda, from Guantanamo to New York. A full complement of air crews is aboard the carriers Roosevelt, Midway and Princeton.

A-BOMB MATERIALS MONOPOLY IS URGED

WASHINGTON, April 19 — (AP) The Senate Atomic Energy committee declared today that "an absolute government monopoly of production of fissionable materials is indispensable to effective domestic control of atomic energy."

The statement was made the committee's formal 125-page report on the control bill it drafted after months of hearings and discussion.

The bill provides such a monopoly and sets up a five-member civilian commission to arminister it.

"Subject to the paramount objective of assuring the national defense and security," the report said, "it is the purpose of the bill to direct the development of atomic energy in such a way as to improve the public welfare, increase the standard of living, strengthen free competition in private enterprise, and promote world peace."

Details of the bill were released last week.

Vice Admiral Ghormley Going On Retired List

Washington, April 19 (AP)—Vice Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, commander of naval forces in the South Pacific in 1942 and later commander of the Hawaiian Sea Frontier, is retiring from active duty.

After his return from the Pacific in November, 1944, Ghormley was attached to American naval forces in Europe. In July, 1945, he became commander of forces based in Germany. He has been a member of the Navy General Board since last January.

Ghormley, 62 years old, was born in Portland, Ore., and his usual residence is Moscow, Idaho.

General Spaatz Says He Won't Retire Soon

Washington, April 19 (AP)—Gen. Carl Spaatz issued a formal statement today saying he had no thought of retiring soon as commanding general of the Army Air Forces.

Spaatz said that "several published reports appearing recently and indicating my early retirement have come to my attention." Without identifying the source of the reports, he added:

"In order to clarify this situation, I desire to state definitely that nothing is presently further from my mind at this critical period of the Army Air Force reorganization than to retire from the military service." Spaatz is 54, well under the Army's retirement age of 64.

Act Signed Ending Absentee U.S. Ballot

Washington, April 19 (AP)—President Truman today signed a bill abolishing use of the Federal ballot for absentee voting by members of the armed forces.

The legislation provides for absentee voting by state ballots only. It continues use of the Federal postcard application for state ballots and provides free airmail privileges for official postcards and ballot material.

Members of the merchant marine and civilian employés of the War and Navy departments may also use the state ballots. The measure abolishes the United States War Ballot Commission, which handled the controversial Federal ballot in the 1944 persidential election.

Plane Crash Dead Identified

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP).—The War Department announced today names and addresses of four American Air Force crewmen killed with fifteen Chinese Communist passengers when a United States Army transport crashed April 8, near Yenan, China. They include Seregant Milford F. Maier, of Kerhonkson, N. Y. Among the passengers was General Yeh Ting, the former Communist 4th Army commandant.

TERMINAL PAY BILL OFFERED

Senate Plan Gives Lump Sum To Those Already Released

30.24-2385

Truman Gets Legislation To Aid Ex-GI's Buy War Goods

Washington, April 19 (AP)—A bill to give the millions of enlisted men and women discharged from the armed services $200 apiece if they served overseas and $100 otherwise as terminal leave pay was introduced in the Senate today.

Senators Johnson (D., Col.), Maybank (D., S.C.), McFarland (D., Ariz.) and Chavez (D., N.M.) are the authors.

The fixed sums for all World War II enlisted personnel are designed to meet War and Navy department objections that the terminal pay proposals already pending in Congress would present tremendous administration problems.

Many Records Incomplete

These proposals would require the examination of the millions of veterans' service records, many of them incomplete, to determine how much furlough each had received while in service in order to calculate his terminal payment.

Under the bill of the four senators, enlisted men and women still in service would receive terminal leave pay upon their discharge on the basis of two and a half days for each month of their service less furlough time actually received.

Those already discharged could collect their fixed sum simply by presenting their discharge certificates at any army finance or recruiting office or naval installation. The certificates would then be stamped as evidence that payment had been collected.

Sums Based On Survey

McFarland said the amounts of $200 for overseas service and $100 for domestic service were arrived at after a study of the service and pay records of several hundred veterans.

These showed, he said, that men with overseas service usually had six weeks' to two months' furlough time due when discharged while those who remained in this country usually had received more furlough time.

The payments would go to enlisted personnel who served six months or more since August 27, 1940, and were honorably discharged.

Legislation designed to extend to enlisted personnel the terminal leave benefits received by officers upon their discharge has been offered in both branches of Congress. It is scheduled to come up for action on the House floor in May.

WASHINGTON, April 19—(AP) Legislation giving veterans a higher place in the line of left-over war goods buyers was completed by Congress today and sent to President Truman.

At the same time the Senate's Special Defense committee again prodded Army, Navy and Surplus officials to bring back more scarce construction machinery and materials from war areas and get them in the hands of contractors and builders.

The veterans' priority bill is aimed to cure complaints of ex-servicemen that other buyers have skimmed the cream of goods at surplus sales before their turn came.

It directs the War Assets Administration to set aside certain goods at which they will have first pick. It also advances veterans to second place, just behind federal agencies, in the lineup of those permitted to buy excess war goods. At present, state and local governments and the small business corporation rank ahead of the veterans.

Senator Mead (D-NY), chairman of the Senate Investigating committee once headed by President Truman asserted that the Office of War Demobilization and Reconversion has taken no action since committee members reported that many war items suitable for civilian use are still overseas.

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) also said there have been long delays in getting surplus building equipment and materials returned from the Pacific theater.

Harold Stein, chief of OWMR's stockpiling and surplus property divisions, reported that surplus from the Pacific is now arriving, but that none of this equipment is being returned from Europe. He asked that Army and Navy officials supply details.

Rear Admiral C. H. Cotter, appearing for the Navy, testified that 10 shiploads of critical items from the Pacific already have been unloaded, 42 ships are enroute and 26 more are being loaded with various items including building equipment and materials.

Snow Plows for Florida

Richard Chiles, machinery chief for the War Assets Administration testified that surplus officials "could not trust" Army information about surplus construction machines. He said the WAA was forced to reimburse Florida buyers about $800 each for some crated tractors purchased as "standard" items at Granite City, Ill., and found later to be equipped with snow plows, enclosed cabins and other winter features.

Chiles and his chief, Lt. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, war assets administrator, testified that since then their inspectors have gone along with Army inspectors to classify surplus goods.

Gregory said that some $250,000,000 worth of construction equipment and materials has been declared surplus and large amounts have been sold.

Mead said the demand for construction machinery is "equal to that for nylon stockings," and that from "ten to twenty times" the amount now on hand could be made available.

Surplus Snowplows Were Sold In Florida

Washington, April 19 (AP)—Richard H. Chiles, machinery chief for the War Assets Administration, told senators today that surplus army snowplows were sold in Florida and buyers promptly demanded their money back.

Chiles described the incident to the Senate's Special Defense Committee which is investigating disposal of surplus stocks.

He cited it as an example of why, he said, surplus officials couldn't trust information received from the Army about cranes, tractors and other construction equipment.

Were Shipped In Crates

Chiles related that the Army had classed as "standard" a group of surplus tractors in a depot at Granite City, Ill. The war surplus agency sent part of the tractors to Florida in crates.

After some were sold, Chiles said, buyers discovered they were equipped with snowplows, inclosed cabins and other winterized features. So, he said, the War Assets Administration was forced to "make reimbursement of about $800 a tractor."

Since then Chiles and his boss, Lieut. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, war assets administrator, testified their inspectors have gone along with army inspectors when surplus goods are being classified.

Mead Criticizes OWMR

Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.) opened the hearing by criticizing the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion for what he termed its failure to direct "return from aboard of critically short items" needed for housing, construction and reconversion.

He said that two senators, Tunnell (D., Del.) and Knowland (R., Cal.), had discovered during an inspection trip of overseas theaters that many civilian-type items were not being returned although surplus to the armed services.

South Pacific Property

Mead's remarks coincided with a report by Rear Admiral Paul Hendren, former commander of the South Pacific area, that virtually all surplus navy property in that area, valued at $25,000,000, had been disposed of.

He told a news conference he believed that not more than ten per cent of the total was in such condition that it required destruction. Included in such material were "sizable amounts" of obsolete or unfit and unsafe ammunition, he said.

USED-CAR RING HELD SMASHED

31 Indicted In $3,000,000 Mid-West Black-Market Plot

Detroit, April 19 (AP)—Thirty-one persons were indicted by a Federal grand jury today as the Office of Price Administration claimed to have smashed a black market in used motor cars involving sales totaling $3,000,000 above ceiling prices.

The United States district attorney's office said most of the defendants, who live in Michigan, Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri and allegedly operated in five other states, were expected to surrender next week.

5,000 Cars Reported Involved

All were charged with conspiring "feloniously" to violate price regulations in a scheme in which, the OPA said, 5,000 cars were funneled out of Detroit to buyers.

Joseph C. Murphy, assistant United States attorney, said no additional indictments would be returned in Detroit but that others "probably will be handed down in other sections of the country."

The OPA charged similar illegal operations had been carried on in Washington, Indianapolis and Cincinnati. These were not involved in today's indictment.

Fifteen Probers At Work

Of the defendants named today only one was identified as an authorized, or "warranty," dealer.

Their dealings, United States Attorney John C. Lehr said, extended into Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana. Fraudulent certificates of transfer were given local ration boards, the indictment said.

The OPA said fifteen of its special investigators have been working on the case since September 15, 1945.

The agency credited Charles O. Bannon, assistant chief of the division of special investigation at the Cleveland regional office, with breaking the ring that the OPA alleges did $3,000,000 worth of illegal business since November 1, 1944.

What Indictment Charges

The indictment charged the 31 defendants with buying used cars in Detroit above ceiling prices, moving them to Cairo, Ill., and Murray, Ky., and disposing of them, again above ceilings, at fake auctions to dealers from Southern states.

The maximum penalty upon conviction is two years' imprisonment and a $10,000 fine for each of the defendants, according to the United States attorney's office.

The OPA said the Cairo "mainspring" was operated by "one established dealer," while that at Murray was run by a "new dealer."

In Washington, Paul Porter, price administrator, termed the Detroit indictments "an important step in OPA's nation-wide drive to halt this racket."

'Biggest Uncovered To Date'

"While this used-car black market is the biggest uncovered to date," Porter said, "other rings which have been facing veterans and other used-car buyers are being investigated now."

Porter said the OPA believes the indicted defendants had purchased about 5,000 used cars in Detroit and have sold them at above-ceiling prices. Some of these, he added "were sold for as much as $600 above OPA levels.

"I want to advise all dealers now," Porter said, "that we are determined to halt the used-car black market and that to do so we are adopting the policy of filing criminal and license-suspension action in all cases in which they are warranted."

Channeled To Other States

The OPA chief said that while most of the cars involved in the Detroit indictments were purchased there, the two other communities, Cairo, Ill., and Murray, Ky., "were the focal points of the black-market ring."

He said it was through these towns that the cars were channeled to dealers from other states.

Porter added that several residents of these two towns and of Paducah, and Benton, Ky., "formed used-car companies or operated as individuals in this racket."

The OPA, in a prepared statement, listed a number of allegations upon which the indictment was based.

The ring employed "spotters," the agency said, who hailed motorists on streets to buy their cars. It labelled "most brazen" the case of a defendant alleged to have followed a motorist into church and arranged during services to buy his car.

2,500 "Definitely" Bought

The OPA said that 2,500 cars were "definitely" bought by the ring in Detroit, and estimated that another 2,500 left the Detroit market in the same manner.

The ring began as a legitimate auction syndicate, the OPA went on, some of whose members worked in Detroit war plants. Later the auction became, in the words of the indictment, "pretending," and, the OPA said, the cars were sold before the actual auction.

"A few cars, mostly wrecks, were kept for auction purposes, however, to keep alive the impression of an auction," the OPA statement read.

The OPA said information uncovered by its investigators had been turned over to the Department of Internal Revenue for possible income-tax action.

Murphy in charge of the case, said warrants will be issued for any defendants who do not surrender voluntarily.

GI Shovels, Bombs and Shells Turned Up Ancient Treasures

CINCINNATI, April 19. — (AP) The entrenching tools of GI's and the earth-moving explosions of bombs and shells turned up many archaeological treasures during the war, some dating into far antiquity, the professor of archaeology at Johns Hopkins University said today.

In a speech prepared for delivery before the Classical Association of the Middle West and South, Dr. David M. Robinson said the war did much damage to valuable ruins but that some of war's effects were on the archaeological credit side.

GI's, far more interested in safety than in ruins, dug gun emplacements and foxholes at Paestum during the Salerno campaign. The GI's, Dr. Robinson reported, "fell into a prehistoric cemetery," dating back to the Neolithic age, about 10,000 B.C. Italian archaeologists then took over the digging chores.

In Pompeii, he said, a bomb which did a little damage to a Fifth century Doric temple also "proved to be a good archaeologist by digging up previously unknown archaic terra cotta revetments and other architectural pieces x x x."

At Aix-en-Province, in France, the rain of bombs uncovered something which had eluded the classical excavators—"a late Greek villa with fluted Ionic columns and mosaic near an ancient swimming pool."

The Germans, feverishly digging anti-aircraft emplacements in France in their futile effort to stop Allied raids, accidentally "found a Celto-Ligurian village with mutilated statues of armored warriors and a beautiful female head," Dr. Robinson said.

The Celto-Ligurians were conquered by the Romans.

The bombing of Canterbury, Dr. Robinson told the Classical society, "led to the discovery of a Roman city built soon after 43 A.D." The work in England which gave the Allies the airfields for the aerial invasion of Germany also gave the archaeologists a new find—a Celtic wooden temple dating between 500 and 300 B.C.

When the British extended Gibraltar's defense, Dr. Robinson said, they opened up a cave, finding fossils and then discovering two other caves with pottery and stone tools dating back to the Paleolithic age.

Dr. Robinson credited the war work with an Egyptian discovery, the treasure-laden coffin of Aoundebaounded, the general of King Psousennes I. Aoundebaounded lived about 1000-850 B.C.

German dynamite demolished a 17th-century church in north France and uncovered a previously unknown Romanesque one dating from the 12th and 13 centuries, Dr. Robinson said.

NAVY DECOMMISSIONS VALIANT HOSPITAL SHIP

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19—(AP) The Navy today decommissioned its hospital ship "Comfort," whose war record was marked by heroism and bloody attacks, and turned the vessel over to the Army Transportation corps.

A kamikaze attack caught the Comfort off Okinawa and killed five army and one navy medical officers, six army nurses, eight army and one navy enlisted men, and seven patients. Many others were wounded.

Col. Horace S. Villars, embarkation port surgeon, turned the ves-

sel over as the "U. S. Army Hospital Ship Comfort" to her new master, Capt. Louis Brunschon of the Army Transport Service at today's ceremony.

EISENHOWER GETS HIS OLD CHEF BACK

Chicago, April 19 (A. P.).—To former Sgt. James Martin, 34 years old, an invitation from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is a command, so it's back to the Army he left five months ago to resume his job as chef for the General of the Army.

After Martin received a telegram yesterday from an aid of Eisenhower telling him there was a place waiting for him behind the cook stove in the General's headquarters, he made arrangements to leave his job as chef at the Eastgate Hotel.

He also began studying up on the private recipes gathered while he cooked for Eisenhower through England, France and Germany. But he said how he prepares "the General's" favorite dishes will remain a secret.

He added, however, that "the General" favored roast of beef, fish "which has to be cooked a special way," quail, pheasant and other fowl.

"One thing, though," Martin recalled, "when Gen. Eisenhower gets a yen for vegetable soup it's time for the chef to get out of the kitchen. He likes to make that himself, with nobody looking on."

Scientists Urged to Aid In Ending World Discord

Dr. MacIver Says U. N. Can Help Bring Understanding

PHILADELPHIA, April 19 (AP).—Men of science must bring to an and "the hopeless jangling of men of power" and aid world co-operation, the American Philosophical Society was told today.

Dr. Robert M. MacIver, professor of political philosophy at Columbia University, told the society "conflict will never cease, but with mutual understanding this hopeless jangling may be brought to an end."

He called upon the members of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization to bring a concept of understanding to the peoples of the world and avoid "continually misconstrued concepts."

By objectively bringing to the attention of all people the fact that "prejudices of nation against nation and people against people are emotional," the U. N. E. S. C. O. can be "powerfully significant," Dr. MacIver said.

Earlier, Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, professor of biophysics at the University of Pennsylvania, called upon scientists to "break down the national barriers which prevent the furthering of knowledge."

First French Line Ship Docks Since War Began

New York, April 19 (AP)—The first steamship operated by the French Line to dock here since Pearl Harbor arrived today with 256 passengers after a fifteen-day trip from Le Havre.

The vessel was the 13,000-ton liner Desirade. Among the passengers were Mlle. Carmen Pomies, French athlete, and J. B. Verlot, who will head the United States office of the French National Railroads.

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Approximately 11,000 service personnel from European and Pacific theaters are scheduled to debark from eight vessels at three U. S. ports today.

Two West Coast points expect docking of three ships carying 6,872 men while at New York 4,101 returnees aboard five vessels, are due.

West coast arrivals: San Diego, 5,000 men, one ship; San Francisco, two vessels, 1,872 personnel.

Ships and units arriving:

At New York

Rollins Victory from LeHavre, 735 troops, including 1472nd Engineer Maintenance company.

J. W. McAndrew from LeHavre, 997 troops, including headquarters command of Fourth Armored division; military police platoon and band of Fourth Armored division; 24th Armored Engineer battalion.

Kokomo Victory from Bremerhaven, 967 troops, including headquarters and headquarters battery, medical detachment and batteries A, B and C of 903rd Field Artillery battalion.

Gustavus Adolphus Victory from LeHavre, 608 troops, including headquarters and headquarters battery of Fourth Armored Division artillery.

Tusculum Victory from Southampton, 794 miscellaneous troops.

At San Diego

Gen. Henry W. Butner from Tsingtao and way points, 5,000 miscellaneous Navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous personnel on following: President Jackson from Wake, 1,356 Navy, 263 Marines; Capricornus from Sasebo, 253 Navy.

Ships and units which arrived yesterday:

At New York

S. S. Washington from Southampton, 1,015 war brides and children.

Tarakana Victory from LeHavre, 591 miscellaneous troops.

At San Diego

Escort Carrier Sitkoh Bay from Pearl Harbor, 456 miscellaneous Navy and Marine personnel.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Marine Cardinal, 3,342 Army; Pollux from Pearl Harbor, 116 Navy; Corduba from Subic Bay, 33 Navy.

BY W.E.CURTIS
(ADVANCE)-CAIRO, April 19-(AP)-HERBERT HOOVER PROPOSED TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES SHIP 4,400,000 TONS OF GRAIN TO FAMINE AREAS BEFORE AUGUST TO PREVENT WIDESPREAD STARVATION.

HE ESTIMATED THAT 150,000,000 EUROPEANS BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER AND ENGLISH CHANNEL "MUST HAVE OVERSEAS SUPPLIES DURING THE NEXT FOUR MONTHS IF WIDESPREAD FAMINE IS TO BE PREVENTED."

IN A RADIO ADDRESS PREPARED FOR BROADCAST OVER ALL MAJOR UNITED STATES NETWORKS, THE FORMER PRESIDENT SAID:

"MY PROPOSAL IS THAT OUR GOVERNMENT DO AS THEY DID DURING THE WAR AND ACQUIRE ENOUGH OF OUR WHEAT AND ITS PRODUCTS TO ASSURE EXPORT TO AREAS OF 1,100,000 TONS PER MONTH DURING THE MONTHS OF APRIL, MAY, JUNE AND JULY, X X X WE NEED SIMILAR ACTION AS TO FATS.

"IN MAKING THESE SACRIFICES OF BREAD AND FATS, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT TO EXPECT OTHER NATIONS ALSO TO COOPERATE TO THE FULL."

HE URGED A VOLUNTARY REDUCTION OF CONSUMPTION OF FATS AND WHEAT PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND URGED AMERICANS TO EAT ONLY SEVEN OUNCES (200 GRAMS) OF GRAIN PRODUCTS DAILY.

HOOVER ALSO URGED GREAT BRITAIN, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, RUSSIA AND ARGENTINA TO MAKE LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FOOD SUPPLIES FOR FAMINE AREAS OF BOTH EUROPE AND ASIA.

EXPLAINING THAT ABOUT 11,000,000 TONS OF CEREALS ALONE ARE NEEDED FOR EUROPE AND ASIA DURING THE NEXT FOUR MONTHS WHILE NORMAL COMMERCIAL SUPPLIES ARE ONLY 6,000,000 TONS, HOOVER ADVANCED A SIX-POINT PROGRAM TO FILL A GAP OF MORE THAN 5,000,000 TONS.

HE PROPOSED:

1. THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ACQUIRE "AS THEY DID DURING THE WAR" ENOUGH WHEAT AND PRODUCTS TO ASSURE EXPORT TO THE FAMINE AREAS OF 1,100,000 TONS A MONTH FOR FOUR MONTHS AND TAKE SIMILAR ACTION AS TO FATS.

2. THAT ALL NATIONS IN EUROPE WHO NOW EXCEED A CEREAL RATION OF 300 GRAMS PER PERSON DAILY REDUCE IT TO 300 GRAMS.

3. THAT THE BRITISH REDUCE THEIR 1,000,000 TONS OF BREADSTUFFS IN RESERVE STOCKS TO 500,000 TONS.

4. THAT THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND THE ARGENTINE CUT EXPORTS TO LATIN AMERICAN STATES BY 40 PER CENT.

5. THAT RUSSIA INCREASE HER 75,000 TONS A MONTH NOW BEING SENT TO FRANCE TO 300,000 OR 400,000 TONS A MONTH TO STARVING COUNTRIES DURING THE CRITICAL FOUR MONTHS.

6. THAT A PRIORITY IN FOOD BE GIVEN TO THE SMALLER LIBERATED NATIONS.

A178 "IF WE EXPECTED EVERY BIT OF WHEAT AND GRAIN FROM AMERICA--BOTH ALTHOUGH BY HIS RECOMMENDATIONS THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE MAKING A HEAVY CONTRIBUTION, HE DECLARED "I BELIEVE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL DO IT, FOR IN SO DOING THEY WILL SAVE LIVES."

HOOVER TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE BEFORE THE BROADCAST THAT THE WORLD FOOD CRISIS "NOW BECOMES AN INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM OF THE FIRST ORDER BECAUSE IT MEANS PRESERVING ORDER AND STABILITY, WITHOUT WHICH WE CANNOT SECURE PEACE."

"IT IS CERTAINLY WORTH THE ATTENTION OF THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL," HE SAID. "THIS IS MY PERSONAL VIEW, FOR IT IS MY DUTY TO EXHAUST EVERY POSSIBILITY AND SUGGESTION I CAN MAKE TO SOLVE THIS SITUATION."

HOOVER SAID THE REQUIREMENTS OF OCCUPIED COUNTRIES WERE FIGURED AT THE "LOWEST LEVEL."

"FOR PRACTICAL REASONS, OUR ARMIES CANNOT CONTINUE THE OCCUPATION OF STARVING PEOPLE," HE SAID AT HIS NEWS CONFERENCE. "OUR SOLDIERS JUST CANNOT TAKE IT."

HOOVER AND HIS PARTY CAME HERE AFTER SURVEYING THE FOOD SITUATION IN 17 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND AFTER "INDIRECTLY" ESTIMATING THE POSITION IN FOUR OTHERS.

HOOVER SAID THE AMERICAN DIET WAS AT A 3,200 CALORIC LEVEL AND THE BRITISH AT 2,800. HE SAID HE MADE HIS ESTIMATE OF FOOD NEEDS AT

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"THE GRIM AND DANGEROUS BASE OF ABOUT 1,500 CALORIES, WITH LESS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN AND MORE FOR HEAVY WORKERS."

"AT THIS LEVEL, WE BELIEVE MOST OF THE ADULTS COULD COME THROUGH A SHORT PERIOD OF FOUR MONTHS UNTIL THE NEXT HARVEST," HE SAID, "THEY WILL, NO DOUBT, BE WEAKENED MORALLY AND PHYSICALLY AND VERY SUSCEPTIBLE TO DISEASE. IT IS A SAD JOB TO MAKE SUCH A BASE, FOR UNDER IT MANY OF THE CHILDREN AND AGED WILL FALL BY THE WAYSIDE."

"THIS PRESENT WORLD CRISIS," HE SAID "IS UNIQUE AMONGST ALL CRISES OF HISTORY. FOR THIS CRISIS HAS A DEFINITE TERMINAL DATE. THAT DATE IS THE ARRIVAL OF THE NEXT HARVEST. IT IS THEREFORE A SHORT PULL."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7 P.M. E.S.T. TODAY, FRIDAY APRIL 19

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CAIRO, APRIL 19-(AP)-HERBERT HOOVER TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT HE EXPECTED TO TALK WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN BY RADIO TELEPHONE TODAY BEFORE DECIDING WHETHER HE WOULD RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES TO TELL THE AMERICAN PEOPLE OF THE WORLD FOOD SITUATION.

THE PRESIDENT CABLED HOOVER LAST NIGHT SUGGESTING THAT HE RETURN AT ONCE FROM CAIRO SO THAT HE COULD PRESENT THE FACTS ABOUT CONDITIONS IN EUROPE FORCIBLY TO THE NATION. (FoLo WASHW)

HOOVER SAID HE WOULD PREFER TO CONTINUE ON TO INDIA AS ORIGINALLY PLANNED, COMPLETE HIS WORK THERE AND RETURN TO AMERICA TWO WEEKS HENCE.

"BUT, OF COURSE," HE ADDED, "IF PRESIDENT TRUMAN WANTS IT DONE A CERTAIN WAY HE WILL DO IT HIS WAY."

HOOVER WILL GO ON THE AIR WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY TO TELL THE WORLD OF HUNGER CONDITIONS IN OTHER LANDS. THE BROADCAST WILL BE HEARD IN THE UNITED STATES AT 7 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

THE FORMER PRESIDENT TOLD NEWSMEN THAT EGYPT WAS WILLING TO LOAN 30,000 TO 40,000 TONS OF MILLET AND 40,000 TO 50,000 TONS OF WHEAT FOR THE AID OF GREECE AND NORTHERN ITALY IF THE EGYPTIAN WHEAT CROP PROVED TO BE NORMAL.

"THE FOOD CROPS WILL BE MADE IN EGYPT IN ABOUT ANOTHER MONTH," HOOVER SAID.

EARLIER, HE SAID IN ATHENS THE FOOD CONDITION IN GREECE WAS THE WORST HE HAD SEEN SINCE LEAVING POLAND AND THAT THE ONLY WAY TO DIVERT DISASTER WAS TO DIVERT TO GREECE FOOD SHIPMENTS ALREADY EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

HOOVER SAID MILLET WAS CALLED EGYPTIAN CORN IN THE UNITED STATES MIDDLE WEST. HE SAID THE GRAIN SHIPMENTS FROM EGYPT WOULD BE REPAID TO THAT COUNTRY LATER UNDER AN ARRANGEMENT WHICH COULD "BE WORKED OUT EASILY."

"IF EVERYTHING GOES RIGHT, EGYPT MIGHT BE ABLE TO SHIP AS MUCH AS 100,000 TONS," HE SAID.

ASKED IF EGYPT HAD A RICE SURPLUS, HOOVER SAID YES, BUT THAT THE WHOLE EGYPTIAN FOOD CONTRIBUTION REVOLVED ABOUT THE WHEAT CROP.

HOOVER CONFERRED HERE WITH HUSSEIN ENNAN PASHA, EGYPTIAN MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

FH922AES

BY LARRY HAUCK

NEW YORK, APRIL 19-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS EVENTUALLY WILL BECOME ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYERS WITH A PAYROLL OF 3,000 ON SCALES RANGING FROM $1,140 TO $20,000 ANNUALLY, U.N. SOURCES SAID TODAY.

WORKERS WILL COME UNDER AN INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE, WHICH IS BEING SET UP, AND WILL HAVE ALL THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE SYSTEM AS KNOWN IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALREADY REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY LABOR EXPERTS OF SEVERAL NATIONS, THE CLASSIFICATION PLAN STARTS WITH THE $1,140 SCALE FOR MESSENGERS, CHARWOMEN AND OTHER UNSKILLED EMPLOYES AND RUNS UP TO $11,000 FOR TOP DIRECTORS.

SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE, WHO RECEIVES $20,000 PLUS A LIKE AMOUNT IN EXPENSES, NATURALLY WILL NOT COME UNDER CIVIL SERVICE NOR WILL HIS EIGHT ASSISTANT SECRETARIES-GENERAL WHO GET $12,000 EACH.

FOR TAX PURPOSES, EMPLOYES WILL BE HELPED SOMEWHAT BY THE FACT THAT THE U.N. WILL PAY NET SALARIES. A BILL ALSO IS UNDER CONSIDERATION IN WASHINGTON TO EXEMPT U.N. PAY FROM FEDERAL LEVIES.

ONE OF THE MAJOR PROBLEMS FACING THE ORGANIZATION NOW IS THE TASK OF MAKING THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL IN FACT AS WELL AS IN NAME.

GUIDED BY U.N. PROVISIONS THAT PERSONNEL SHALL REPRESENT "APPROPRIATE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION," THE SECRETARIAT HAS BEEN BUSY SEEKING WAYS TO BRING MORE NON-AMERICANS INTO THE ORGANIZATION.

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LIE HAS GIVEN STRICT ORDERS THAT THE PROPORTION PLAN SHALL BE ENFORCED "FROM THE LOWEST JOB TO THE HIGHEST."

CURRENTLY ABOUT 70 PER CENT OF THE 900 PERSONS EMPLOYED ARE AMERICANS. MOST OF THEM HAVE BEEN HIRED ON A TEMPORARY BASIS, PENDING THE SETTING UP OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM WITH ITS MERIT EXAMINATIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES. BY THE TIME THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETS IN SEPTEMBER, THE TOTAL PAYROLL WILL REACH ABOUT 2,000 WITH A GRADUAL INCREASE FROM THEN ON UNTIL THE APPROXIMATE GOAL OF 3,000 IS ATTAINED, SOURCES DECLARED.

FOR ITS INTERNATIONAL RECRUITING DRIVE, THE U.N. OFFERS PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYES A FIVE-DAY WORK WEEK, 30 DAYS ANNUAL LEAVE, 18 DAYS SICK LEAVE AND A FREE TRIP HOME EVERY TWO YEARS FOR THOSE FROM OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

EMPLOYES FROM OUTSIDE UNITED STATES ALSO WILL RECEIVE A TEMPORARY LIVING ALLOWANCE OVER AND ABOVE THEIR SALARIES FOR APPROXIMATELY THREE MONTHS AFTER ARRIVAL. FOR THOSE WITHIN THIS COUNTRY, THE U.N. WILL TRANSPORT FURNITURE AND FAMILIES TO THE SITE.

THE QUESTION OF VARIED IMMUNITIES FOR UNITED NATIONS PERSONNEL PROBABLY WILL NOT BE CLARIFIED UNTIL THE ORGANIZATION MOVES INTO ITS PERMANENT HOME IN ABOUT FIVE YEARS.

SOURCES PREDICTED THAT EVENTUALLY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WOULD SET UP A TRIBUNAL WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION TO TRY OFFENDERS. UNDER THIS SYSTEM, U.N. PERSONNEL APPREHENDED WOULD BE TURNED OVER TO SUCH A TRIBUNAL FOR DISPOSITION OF THE CASE IN THE SAME PROCEDURE AS THE ARMY AND NAVY NOW USE IN OPERATING WITH LOCAL POLICE. FINAL REPORTS OF PENALTIES WOULD BE FORWARDED TO THE ARRESTING OFFICIALS.

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BY LARRY HAUCK

NEW YORK, APRIL 19-(AP)-THE QUESTION OF ABANDONING THE WESTCHESTER-FAIRFIELD AREA AS A PERMANENT SITE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS IS EXPECTED TO BE ONE OF THE EARLY ISSUES COMING BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THIS FALL, CLOSE SOURCES WITHIN THE U.N. SECRETARIAT ASSERTED TODAY.

THESE INFORMANTS SAID THAT SHOULD THAT BODY CHANGE ITS EARLIER DECISION TO LOCATE ALONG THE NEW YORK-CONNECTICUT BORDER, CONSIDERATION WOULD BE GIVEN TO STAYING AT THE LAKE SUCCESS INTERIM SITE ON LONG ISLAND OR MOVING TO SAN FRANCISCO.

SPECULATION THAT THE INTERNATIONAL BODY MIGHT REMAIN ON LONG ISLAND INCREASED WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT FROM WASHINGTON THAT THE ORGANIZATION HAD BEEN GRANTED A LEASE ON PART OF THE SPERRY GYROSCOPE PLANT AT LAKE SUCCESS UNDER WHICH IT COULD USE THE FACILITIES UNTIL 1951. THE WAR ASSETS CORPORATION, WHICH CONTROLS THE FEDERAL-OWNED PLANT, REPORTED IT HAD GRANTED A THREE-YEAR LEASE WITH AN OPTION FOR TWO MORE YEARS.

THE U.N. WILL OCCUPY 647,824 SQUARE FEET OF SPACE IN TWO OF THE

BUILDINGS IN THE SPRAWLING $17,000,000 LAYOUT. SPERRY RECEIVED A SIMILAR LEASE FOR USE OF THE REMAINING AREAS.

THE UNITED NATIONS WILL PAY $202,831 ANNUAL RENT AND SPERRY $324,257. THE MOVE TO THE LAKE SUCCESS SITE FROM HUNTER COLLEGE IN THE BRONX IS EXPECTED TO START IN JULY WITH THE ENTIRE ORGANIZATION DUE TO BE OUT OF HUNTER BY MID-AUGUSTKK

DECISION ON

TO BE OUT OF HUNTER BY MID-AUGUST.

DECISION ON THE POSSIBILITY OF MOVING TO THE WEST COAST WILL DEPEND ON HOW WELL THE SPERRY SITE SHAPES UP, SOURCES SAID. IT WAS INDICATED THAT IF THE MAJOR PROBLEM OF HOUSING COULD BE SOLVED AT THE LONG ISLAND LOCATION AND THE ASSEMBLY MEETING PLACE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS PROVED SUITABLE, THOSE NOW FAVORING A WESTWARD MOVE MIGHT SUPPORTPSTAYING ON LONG ISLAND.

ONLY AUSTRALIA HAS PUBLICLY SUPPORTED A MOVE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

UNITED NATIONS PLANS CALL FOR THE ORGANIZATION TO USE ITS INTERIM SITE FOR FROM THREE TO FIVE YEARS.

AS THE SITUATION NOW STANDS, THE U.N. IS BOUND BY AN EARLIER GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECISION TO LOCATE IN THE WESTCHESTER-FAIRFIELD AREA. NO VERDICT HAS BEEN REACHED ON THE EXACT SITE WITHIN THAT AREA. ONLY THE ASSEMBLY CAN CHANGE THAT DECISION.

THE PERMANENT SITE COMMITTEE WILL RECONVENE HERE NEXT MONTH.

FH1020AES

LONDON, APRIL 19-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL IN THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TONIGHT SPAIN HAD EXPRESSED ANXIETY TO BRITAIN OVER ALLEGED PLOTTING AGAINST THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT BY COMMUNISTS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

HE SAID SIR VICTOR MALLET, BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN MADRID, HAD RECEIVED A NOTE FROM THE SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER CITING UNEASINESS OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT OVER THE REPORTED ACTIVITIES. THE OFFICIAL SAID HE COULD NOT SAY WHETHER A SIMILAR NOTE HAD BEEN GIVEN TO THE UNITED STATES.

SN855PES

LONDON, APRIL 19-(AP)-RED STAR, RUSSIAN ARMY NEWSPAPER, DECLARED TODAY THAT UNRRA HAD DELIVERED TO POLAND ONLY 13 PERCENT OF A PROMISED 350,000 TONS OF GRAIN, WITH THE RESULT THAT "RATION SUPPLIES ARE CONSIDERABLY DISRUPTED AND THE SPRING SOWING CAMPAIGN THREATENED."

"ALL THE MORE IMPORTANT, IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, WERE THE 200,000 TONS OF GRAIN RECEIVED BY POLAND FROM THE U.S.S.R.," THE NEWSPAPER SAID IN AN ARTICLE QUOTED BY TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY.

(UNRRA OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON, COMMENTING ON THE RED STAR ARTICLE, SAID 100,000 TONS OF WHEAT ALREADY HAVE BEEN SHIPPED TO POLAND AND THAT THIS EQUALLED 74 PERCENT OF THE QUOTA SET FOR POLAND TO MARCH OF THIS YEAR.

(BY THE END OF THIS YEAR, THE OFFICIALS SAID, UNRRA HOPES TO SHIP 350,000 TONS OF WHEAT TO POLAND. THEY ADDED THE FIGURE WAS NOT AN ACTUAL COMMITTMENT, BUT ONLY A HOPED-FOR "TARGET" WHICH, AS ALL UNRRA NATIONS KNOW, DEPENDS ON THE AVAILABILITY OF SUPPLIES.)

SN644PES

RETURNING AFTER NEARLY AN HOUR, HE DIRECTED ANOTHER RECESS UNTIL AFTERNOON, WITHOUT EXPLAINING THE NATURE OF THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN HIM AND MAJ. GAGUINE.

EARLIER, JONES' COUNSEL HAD CHALLENGED COL. MOORE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY HIS ABRUPT ORDERING OF THE RECESS DID NOT INDICATE "BIAS" TOWARD THE DEFENDANT. OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COURT DECLINED TO SUSTAIN THE CHALLENGE. ADD 4 DN (DAYL LICHFIELD) XXX ROOM

M741AES

Norwich, Eng., April 19-(AP)-Sgt. Edgar Barr, 704 Waverly Ave., Peoria, Ill., reached the hospital bedside of his wife today and found she had been removed from the "serious" list from her spinal injury.

He flew from the United states after receiving a telegram from his wife's mother that Mrs. Barr was "critically ill and might die."

Doctors described her as still very ill, although not in critical condition. Mrs. Barr was stricken last June, a month before her husband was redeployed to the United States. Barr, 30, is stationed at Chanute Field.

He said he would spend the remainder of his nine day leave here.

BY TOMY REEDY

BERLIN, APRIL 19-(AP)-A NEW U.S. AIR FORCE OF 71,000 MEN IS BEING BUILT UP VIRTUALLY FROM SCRATCH IN EUROPE UNDER ORDERS WHICH WELL QUALIFIED SOURCES SAY, COME DIRECTLY FROM GEN.CARL SPAATZ, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE USAAF.

APPEARING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN EUROPE, B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES, WHICH IS EXPECTED TO WILL SERVE AS THE NUCLEUS OF THE NEW FORCE, TWO HUNDRED IN FULL OPERATING ORDER BEFORE THE END OF THE SUMMER. SUPERFORTRESSES ALREADY HAVE BEEN SHIPPED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND 300 MORE ARE ON THE WAY OR ON ORDER. FOUR FIELDS FOR THEM ARE BEING BUILT IN FRANCE AND TWO MORE IN GERMANY ARE CONTEMPLATED.

A-26 ATTACK BOMBERS AND P-80 FIGHTERS, THE NEW SUPER-SPEEDY JET CRAFT DEVELOPED TOWARD THE END OF THE WAR, WILL ALSO PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE FORCE.

AMERICAN AIR STRENGTH IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER STEADILY DWINDLED AFTER V-E DAY, REACHING A LOW EBB OF 38,000 MEN BY MID-WINTER. THE PERSONNEL, HAS NOW BEEN BUILT UP TO 50,000 AND IS EXPECTED TO REACH 71,000 HIGHLY TRAINED MEN BY JULY 1.

MJ501AES

MOSCOW, APRIL 19-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT HAD EXTENDED FROM SIX TO EIGHT YEARS THE TIME ALLOWED HUNGARY FOR COMPLETING WAR REPARATIONS PAYMENTS TO THE SOVIET UNION. A SIMILAR EXTENSION RECENTLY WAS GRANTED TO ROMANIA.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT ALSO SAID THAT OPINIONS ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND QUESTIONS OF MUTUAL COLLABORATION HAD BEEN EXCHANGED DURING HUNGARIAN PREMIER FERENC NAGY'S VISIT TO MOSCOW.

30.24-2389

BY LARRY ALLEN

WARSAW, APRIL 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FOREIGN TRADE EXPERTS SAY SOVIET RUSSIA PROBABLY WILL GET VIRTUALLY ALL OF POLAND'S COAL EXPORTS FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

UNDER A NEW COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT SIGNED RECENTLY IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA AND POLAND AGREED TO EXCHANGES EQUIVALENT TO $196,000,000 FROM APRIL 1, 1946, TO APRIL 1, 1947, AND COAL IS THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCT WHICH POLAND AT PRESENT IS ABLE TO EXPORT.

THUS, ALTHOUGH SHE RECENTLY JOINED THE EUROPEAN COAL ORGANIZATION WHICH OPENED THE WESTERN MARKETS TO HER, THERE NOW APPEARS LITTLE LIKELIHOOD THAT WESTERN EUROPE WILL SEE MUCH, IF ANY, POLISH COAL THE COMING YEAR.

ONE MEMBER OF THE EMBASSY OF A WESTERN POWER, WHO ASKED THAT HIS NAME NOT BE USED, SAID OFFICIALS OF THE POLISH MINISTRY OF NAVIGATION AND FOREIGN TRADE TOLD HIM IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION AS TO HOW MUCH COAL POLAND COULD SELL HIS COUNTRY THAT "WE HAVE NONE TO SELL."

POLAND EXPECTS TO GET CONSIDERABLE SUPPLIES OF RAW MATERIALS FROM RUSSIA UNDER THE NEW AGREEMENT, INCLUDING WOOL AND COTTON TO KEEP TEXTILE INDUSTRIES RUNNING AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT HAVE NOT BEEN PUBLISHED HERE.

HILARY MINC, MINISTER OF INDUSTRY, HAS PREDICTED THAT POLISH COAL MINES WILL TURN OUT 46,000,000 TO 48,000,000 TONS IN 1946. PRODUCTION FROM JANUARY TO APRIL THIS YEAR RAN BETWEEN 3,000,000 AND 3,500,000 TONS A MONTH.

DURING THE WINTER OF 1945, MUCH OF THE COAL PRODUCED, WHICH NORMALLY WOULD HAVE BEEN EXPORTED, WAS BURNED AT THE MOUTH OF THE MINES BECAUSE OF LACK OF TRANSPORT.

FOREIGN EMBASSY SOURCES SAY THAT WHAT COAL POLAND HAS EXPORTED TO COUNTRIES OTHER THAN RUSSIA HAS BEEN ON A FIXED CHARGE OF ABOUT $8 A TON. THEY DECLARE COAL SENT TO RUSSIA HAS BEEN EXCHANGED AT A RATE EQUIVALENT TO ABOUT $1.50 A TON.

MJ634AES

WARSAW, APRIL 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-INFORMED SOURCES SAID TODAY BULGARIA AND POLAND PROBABLY WOULD SIGN A COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT BEFORE THE END OF APRIL.

NEGOTIATIONS NOW ARE UNDER WAY IN WARSAW. BULGARIA IS REPORTED DICKERING FOR COAL, ZINC AND CHEMICALS FROM POLAND IN RETURN FOR TOBACCO, AROMATIC OILS AND ORES.

M709AES

COURT ATTACHES SAID THE VERDICT MIGHT NOT BE ANNOUNCED UNTIL THE FOLLOWING WEEK, SINCE THE PEOPLES' COURT MUST PERUSE A VAST VOLUME OF TESTIMONY AND DOCUMENTS PRESENTED AGAINST FRANK, WHO IS CHARGED, AMONG OTHER CRIMES, WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF LIDICE.

AGENTS OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTRY YESTERDAY READ INTO THE RECORD DOCUMENTS ACCUSING SUDETEN GERMANS OF ESPIONAGE AGAINST CZECHOSLOVAK MILITARY FORCES. ADD Prague (war trial) xxx week DAY

MJ506AES

ADD 3rd Fin (PRESS BAN) xxx people DAY

THE MEASURE WOULD PROVIDE THAT "WHEN IN A PERIODICAL OR DAILY PAPER THERE ARE TENDENCIES HINDERING THE STATE'S INTERESTS AND DANGEROUS DISPOSITIONS FOR SOCIETY'S ORDER AND TRANQUILITY OR DISTURBING RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, THE FOLLOWING MEASURES MAY BE TAKEN: A REMARK IS MADE TO THE PUBLISHER AND EDITOR; A WARNING IS ADDRESSED; THE PAPER IS DISCONTINUED FOR TEN ISSUES; THE PAPER IS DISCONTINUED FOR TEN ISSUES OR FOREVER."

FH925AES

JERUSALEM--FIRST ADD PALESTINE (A32) XXX DRESSED CELEBRANTS.

WORKERS IN SEVERAL CIGARETTE AND TEXTILE FACTORIES IN THE ARAB TOWN OF RAMALLAH STRUCK IN SYMPATHY.

SOLDIERS, HIGH BRITISH OFFICIALS AND THE OFFICIALS' WIVES DISTRIBUTED MAIL TO JERUSALEM POSTOFFICE BOX-HOLDERS. OTHERWISE POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES WERE PARALYZED OVER ALL PALESTINE BY THE STRIKE NOW IN ITS TENTH DAY. SOLDIERS OPERATED A SKELETON RAILWAY SERVICE, BUT ONLY FOOD, FUEL AND TROOPS WERE MOVING BY RAIL.

FH930AES

CHUNGKING--IN SECOND NIGHT LEAD CHINESE INSERT AFTER FIRST GRAF:
X X X RENEWED CIVIL WAR.

SHORTLY AFTER THE SPOKESMAN'S ADMISSION, GENERAL MARSHALL'S HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED THAT PERMISSION HAD BEEN ASKED THROUGH COMMUNIST CHANNELS FOR THE SAFE CONDUCT FROM CHANGCHUN OF FIVE U.S. NEWS CORRESPONDENTS AND TWO U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL WHO HAD BEEN CAUGHT THERE IN THE FIGHTING. THIS WAS THE FIRST WORD THAT THE SEVEN, INCLUDING A WOMAN NEWS CORRESPONDENT, WERE SAFE.

THE CHINESE SPOKESMAN'S CONCESSION, MADE ETC SECOND GRAF AND DELETING FIFTH GRAF TO CONFORM.

PY950PPS NMA

Q WITH CHUNGKING

BY JOHN RODERICK

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 20-(AP)-NEUTRAL ANALYSTS SEE NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THE RECENT WITHDRAWAL OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP FROM YENAN, CAPITAL OF COMMUNIST CHINA.

THE GROUP'S FUNCTION SOLELY WAS ONE OF LIAISON WITH THE CHINA THEATER (U.S.MILITARY), WHICH GOES OUT OF EXISTENCE MAY 1. FUTURE RELATIONS ON A DIPLOMATIC LEVEL WILL BE MAINTAINED THROUGH PEIPING AND NANKING, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY TO CHINA, GENERAL MARSHALL.

WHETHER THE PEIPING EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS WILL MAINTAIN PERSONNEL AT YENAN IS NOT KNOWN, BUT IN ANY CASE THERE ARE FREQUENT AIR AND RADIO LINKS WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY SEAT.

THE WITHDRAWAL COULD NOT BE INTERPRETED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES AS HAVING BEEN A RESULT OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT PRESSURE. THE REAL FUNCTION OF THE OBSERVER GROUP ENDED WHEN JAPAN SURRENDERED BUT THE THEATER COMMANDER, LT.GEN.A.C.WEDEMEYER EXPLAINED SUBSEQUENTLY THAT HE HAD NOT TERMINATED ITS EXISTENCE AT THAT TIME FOR FEAR THE COMMUNISTS MIGHT MISINTERPRET THE MOVE AS AN AMERICAN DESIRE TO SEVER ALL TIES WITH YENAN.

BEFORE THE CHINESE TRUCE, WHEN FEW COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVES HAD BECOME INSTALLED ELSEWHERE, THE GROUP DID SERVE FOR A TIME AS AN EFFECTIVE CLEARING HOUSE AND OVERALL LIAISON BUT, WITH THE ARRIVAL OF MARSHALL AND THE CREATION OF THE EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS, THIS FUNCTION LARGELY DISAPPEARED.

THE AMERICAN ROLE AS IMPARTIAL MEDIATOR BETWEEN THE TWO FACTIONS CANNOT BE REGARDED AS HAVING CHANGED IN THE SLIGHTEST BECAUSE OF THE WITHDRAWAL. IF ANYTHING, BECAUSE ALL DEALINGS NOW ARE CHANNELLED INTO ONE POINT--THE MARSHALL MISSION--IT IS PROBABLY STRENGTHENED.

PY940PPS

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 20-(AP)-GEN.RIKICHI ANDO, WARTIME JAPANESE GOVERNOR OF FORMOSA AND COMMANDING GENERAL OF JAPANESE TROOPS ON THE ISLAND, SWALLOWED POISON IN HIS CELL AT THE WARD ROAD JAIL LAST MIDNIGHT AND DIED IN AGONY WITHIN A FEW MINUTES.

ANDO, HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, LT.GEN.HAKUSI ISAYAMA, AND 15 OTHER JAPANESE HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO SHANGHAI MONDAY FROM TAIHOKU, JAPAN, FOR TRIAL IN CONNECTION WITH ATROCITIES COMMITTED AGAINST AMERICANS, BRITISH AND CHINESE ON FORMOSA.

PY1002PPS NMA

SHANGHAI,APRIL 19-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES ARMY HAS WITHDRAWN ITS LIAISON GROUP FROM YENAN, CAPITAL OF COMMUNIST CHINA, TURNING OVER PROPERTY WORTH SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS TO THE RED EIGHTH ROUTE ARMY.

THE DELIVERY OF AMERICAN PROPERTY--EXPENSIVE RADIO EQUIPMENT, SEVEN VEHICLES, CLOTHING AND SOME BUILDINGS--REPRESENTED THE FIRST CONTRIBUTION OF ANY SIZE BY THE UNITED STATES TO COMMUNIST CHINA. THE TRANSFER WAS MADE WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN MIDSUMMER OF 1944, THE AMERICAN MISSION OPERATED IN COOPERATION WITH THE COMMUNISTS IN GATHERING INTELLIGENCE ON THE JAPANESE, AND LATER FUNCTIONED PURELY AS A LIAISON UNIT UNDER COL.IVAN D.YEATON, LACONIA,N.H.

THE GROUP--NEVER LARGE--HAD ONLY 12 MEMBERS DURING ITS FINAL WEEKS. AMERICAN CONTACT WITH YENAN HENCEFORTH WILL BE THROUGH THE PEIPING EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS.

THE COMMUNIST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, GEN.CHU TEH, GAVE A FAREWELL DINNER FOR THE DEPARTING AMERICANS.

UNDATED MANCHU (100) DS313APS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(FX)..AN OFFICIAL CHINESE COMMUNIST BROADCAST FROM YENAN, PARTY HEADQUARTERS, TODAY REPORTED THE CAPTURE OF CHANGCHUN, CAPITAL OF CIVIL WAR-TORN MANCHURIA. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE BROADCAST, IN THE FORM OF A NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (COMMUNIST) URGENT DISPATCH FROM CHANGCHUN, REPORTED:

"THE CITY OF CHANGCHUN HAS BEEN COMPLETELY CLEARED OF JAPANESE AND PUPPET TROOPS AND BANDITS (THIS PRESUMABLY REFERRED TO CHINESE GOVERNMENT TROOPS), AFTER COMMUNIST-LED POPULAR FORCES--THE DEMOCRATIC JOINT ARMY--ENTERED THE CITY TO ESTABLISH PEACE AND ORDER.

"DEMOCRATIC MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED AND THE CITY HAS RETURNED TO NORMAL ORDER."

THE DISPATCH, DATED LAST (THURSDAY) NIGHT, CONTINUED:

"THE CITY WAS PLUNGED INTO CONFUSION BY LOOTING AND OUTRAGES BY PUPPET TROOPS, BANDITS AND REMNANTS OF JAPANESE TROOPS AFTER EVACUATION OF THE SOVIET TROOPS."

(THE RUSSIANS COMPLETED THEIR WITHDRAWAL SUNDAY NIGHT. THE COMMUNISTS BEGAN THEIR ATTACK ON THE CITY TWO HOURS EARLIER, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT TOM MASTERSON RADIOED FROM CHANGCHUN AT THE TIME.)

"LOCAL POPULAR FORCES ENTERED THE CITY AND BY APRIL 18 AT 7 P.M., LOCAL TIME, HAD CLEARED THE CITY OF PUPPET TROOPS UNDER THE NOTORIOUS CHIANG PENG-FEI AND ARMED BANDS OF BANDITS AND JAPANESE."

THERE WAS NO RECORD OF THE FATE OF MASTERSON AND FOUR OTHER AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS, NOR OF MAJ.ROBERT B.RIGG, CHICAGO, AND S/SGT. JACK POND, PORTLAND,ORE., HIS AIDE. THE AMERICANS WENT TO CHANGCHUN A WEEK AGO TO BE PRESENT FOR THE RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL.

A103FX

THEY FOUND 4,000 CHINESE GOVERNMENT TROOPS, AUGMENTED BY ABOUT AN EQUAL NUMBER OF HOME GUARDS, PREPARED TO TAKE OVER THE CITY. SURROUNDING CHANGCHUN WERE AN ESTIMATED 40,000 COMMUNIST TROOPS, WHO QUICKLY SEIZED THREE AIRFIELDS AND GRADUALLY COMPRESSED THE DEFENDERS INTO A SMALL PLAZA IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY.

THE LAST WORD FROM MASTERSON, A SHORT DISPATCH FROM CHANGCHUN DATED WEDNESDAY, SAID THE COMMUNISTS HAD SEIZED THE CITY'S ONLY RAILWAY STATION AND THE YAMATO HOTEL, WHERE RIGG AND POND WERE QUARTERED. THERE HAS BEEN NO WORD OF THE FATE OF RIGG--ASSISTANT U.S. MILITARY ATTACHE--OR POND SINCE.

THE CORRESPONDENTS WERE QUARTERED IN THE CHANGCHUN MAYOR'S HOUSE, BUT DISPATCHES DID NOT REPORT WHETHER IT WAS IN THE PORTION OF THE CITY UNDER ATTACK WITH ARTILLERY, TANKS AND ROCKETS.

TODAY'S COMMUNIST BROADCAST, WHICH FADED OUT, GAVE NO HINT AS TO THE FATE OF ANY OF THE AMERICANS.

ANOTHER YENAN BROADCAST ASSERTED THAT TWO PLANES WITH AMERICAN MARKINGS--"A WHITE STAR ON THE WINGS"--STRAFED POSITIONS OF "LOCAL POPULAR FORCES" SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY CITY OF SZEPINGKAI ON WEDNESDAY.

THE BROADCAST WAS WITHOUT CONFIRMATION AND GAVE NO DETAILS. AMERICANS HAVE RIGIDLY REFRAINED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE CHINESE CIVIL STRIFE, SEEKING INSTEAD TO MEDIATE IT.

THE COMMUNIST REPORT ALSO CLAIMED THAT THE "LOCAL POPULAR FORCES"--ITS EUPHEMISM FOR COMMUNISTS--STILL FIRMLY HELD SZEPINGKAI, IGNORING A GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE CITY FELL TO THE GOVERNMENT'S FIRST ARMY ON MONDAY.

GG1117ACS

BY FRANK L.WHITE

TOKYO, SATURDAY, APRIL 20-(AP)-ALTHOUGH JAPAN'S ARMY HAS BEEN DISBANDED, REPORTS ARE ACCUMULATING FROM ALLIED AND JAPANESE SOURCES THAT MANY FORMER JAPANESE ARMY OFFICERS ARE BANDED TOGETHER WITH THEIR ULTIMATE AIM TO SEIZE POWER IN EVENT OF ANY RELAXATION IN ALLIED OCCUPATIONAL CONTROL.

REPORTS ON THESE OFFICER GROUPS---THEIR NAMES AND LOCATIONS IN MANY INSTANCES ARE KNOWN TO OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES--HAVE COME FROM JAPANESE AND CIVILIAN ALLIED NATIONALS WITH WIDESPREAD KNOWLEDGE OF THE COUNTRY. THEY ALSO HAVE COME FROM OCCUPATION SOURCES WHOSE IDENTITY CANNOT BE DIVULGED PRESENTLY.

AN ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SOURCE IN POSITION TO CLOSELY OBSERVE THE SITUATION SAID THAT WHILE "TO DATE THERE HAS BEEN NO EVIDENCE OF ANY SUBVERSION ON ANY EXTENSIVE SCALE . . . IT IS NATURALLY TO BE EXPECTED THAT THERE WOULD BE UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES TO BE FERRETED OUT AND RUN DOWN . . ."

INFORMATION INDICATES THAT PRESENTLY THE ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICER GROUPS ARE DIRECTED TOWARD CONCEALING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES REMOVED SECRETLY FROM ARSENALS AND IN ACCUMULATING FUNDS THROUGH BLACK MARKET DEALINGS IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN EXISTENCE UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THEY CAN APPEAR OPENLY.

MORE THAN TWO MONTHS AGO, THIS CORRESPONDENT BEGAN A SURVEY OF THE SITUATION AS THE RESULT OF INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY ROBERT D.KIRK, OF HOUSTON, TEX., FORMER MAJOR IN THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION. KIRK SINCE HAS BEEN DEACTIVATED AND RETURNED TO CIVILIAN LIFE AS AN ATTORNEY.

KIRK SERVED AS A PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER WITH INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE OF REPORTS FROM JAPANESE SOURCES ON ACTIVITIES OF FORMER ARMY OFFICERS. SINCE HIS DEPARTURE, I HAVE BEEN IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH MANY PEOPLE WITH WHOM HE PUT ME IN TOUCH AS WELL AS WITH OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES.

FOR SECURITY REASONS---INFORMATION THAT WAS OBTAINED CAN BE DISCLOSED ONLY IN A GENERAL WAY.

AMONG THE BIGGEST GROUPS OF FORMER JAPANESE ARMY OFFICERS KEPING TOGETHER ARE THOSE LIVING ON SO-CALLED "COOPERATIVE FARMS." IN SOME INSTANCES, THESE ARE SUBSIDIZED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WHICH MAY OR MAY NOT BE AWARE OF THEIR ACTIVITIES.

ONE LARGE FARM, NEAR TOKYO, IS REPORTED EQUIPPED WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF JAPANESE ARMY TRUCKS AND AUTOMOBILES WELL SUPPLIED WITH GASOLINE. THE OFFICERS ALSO HAVE A BULLDOZER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT WHICH WAS CONVERTED TO USE IN OPERATING THE FARM IN THE MODERN MANNER.

SOURCES SAID THE OFFICERS LIVING ON THIS AND SIMILAR "FARMS" MAINTAIN THEIR OLD MILITARY FORMALITY AND RANK. THEY TAKE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SNOOPING ON THEIR ACTIVITIES BY NEIGHBORS. THEY ALSO SEEM TO HAVE PLENTY OF MONEY.

30.24-2391

IN A PREFECTURE NORTH OF TOKYO, A FORMER MAJOR WHO HAD BEEN ENGAGED IN LIAISON WORK IN DISBANDING THE ARMY AND DISMANTLING AN ARSENAL WAS INFORMED IN FEBRUARY HIS WORK WAS FINISHED AND TO MOVE OUT. AS RECENTLY AS TWO WEEKS AGO, THIS MAJOR AND A LARGE STAFF OF OTHER FORMER JAPANESE OFFICERS WERE LIVING IN A SHRINE NEAR THE ARSENAL AND WERE OPERATING AUTOMOBILES WITH GASOLINE THEY OBTAINED WITH CONNIVANCE OF POLICE IN A NEARBY VILLAGE.

SOURCES SAID THESE OFFICERS, AS WELL AS GROUPS OF OFFICERS AT OTHER ARSENALS IN THE SAME PREFECTURE, ARE KNOWN TO HAVE SECRETELY REMOVED AND STORED LARGE QUANTITIES OF FOOD, FUEL, CLOTHING AND VEHICLES.

SINCE ALLIED INVESTIGATION GOT UNDER WAY, JAPANESE SOURCES REPORT THAT A "WELFARE ORGANIZATION" WHICH WAS RECEIVING LARGE QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES, FOOD, CLOTHING MEDICAL SUPPLIES FROM THE JAPANESE TOVERNMENT HAD DISBANDED ABRUPTLY.

THIS COUNTRYWIDE WELFARE ORGANIZATION WAS STAFFED LARGELY BY FORMER JAPANESE ARMY OFFICERS. ITS DIRECTING GENIUS WAS A FORMER COLONEL. AT ONE TIME IT ATTEMPTED TO OBSTRUCT THE DELIVERY OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES FROM A TOKYO ARSENAL TO HOSPITALS WHERE THEY WERE BADLY NEEDED. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WELFARE GROUP REPORTEDLY CALLED ON A HOSPITAL OFFICIAL AND DEMANDED RETURN OF PART OF THE SUPPLIES..

APR 2 0 1946

A114KX

THEHOSPITAL INFORMED A FRIEND OF MINE OF THESITUATION, EXPRESSING FEAR THAT THE FORMER ARMY OFFICERS WOULD CAUSE TROUBLE UNLESS HE COMPLIED. HE EVEN BEGGED THIS FRIEND, WHO HAD BEEN AIDING IN EFFORTS TO GET THE SUPPLIES, TO MAKE NO FURTHER EFFORTS. WHEN AN AMERICAN INVESTIGATOR APPEARED AT THE HOSPITAL, THE OFFICIAL BLANDLY DENIED ANY SUCH INCIDENT.

PRIVATELY, HOWEVER, THIS SAME HOSPITAL OFFICIAL TOLD MY FRIEND THAT A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WELFARE ORGANIZATION AND A JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL CALLED ON HIM JUST BEFORE THE AMERICAN INVESTIGATOR ARRIVED.

A CHECK DISCLOSED THE NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION WAS PASTED ON THE DOORS OF SEVERAL ROOMS IN A WAREHOUSE WITH THE NOTATION IN JAPANESE THAT GOODS STORED THERE WERE NOT TO BE REMOVED. A FEW DAYS LATER, AS THE INVESTIGATION CONTINUED, THESIGNS WERE TAKEN DOWN. MY FRIEND SAID THAT AS A RESULT OF THE AMERICAN INVESTIGATION, THE WELFARE ORGANIZATION HAD DISBANDED.

MANY OFFICERS WHO WERE EMPLOYED BY THE ORGANIZATION, HOWEVER, CONTINUE TO LIVE IN ARSENAL HEADQUARTERS. ONE REPORTEDLY IS CARRYING ON SOME CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS WITH APPARATUS THERE.

THERE IS INCREASING EVIDENCE THAT CONNIVANCE BETWEEN FORMER ARMY OFFICERS AND SOME GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND POLICE IS WIDESPREAD.

EW1054PCS

1ST LEAD JAPAN COUNCIL (240)

BY TOM LAMBERT

TOKYO,APRIL 19-(AP)-W.MACMAHON BALL, THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH MEMBER, TONIGHT EXPRESSED FEAR THAT THE ALLIED ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR JAPAN MIGHT BECOME AN INTERNATIONAL LAUGHINGSTOCK.

BALL EXPLAINED THAT HE REFERRED SPECIFICALLY TO ANYONE OFFERING FACTS "IN SUCH A WAY AS TO REDUCE OUR COUNCIL TO RIDICULE."

AT TODAY'S COUNCIL SESSION, BALL AND THE RUSSIAN AND CHINESE MEMBERS HAD ARGUED THAT A TIME LIMIT BE PLACED ON THE PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION REQUESTED FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR.

THE UNITED STATES MEMBER REPLIED THAT THAT WOULD INFRINGE UPON FREE SPEECH. BALL VOICED "COMPLETE DISSENT" TO A SUGGESTION THAT ONCE A SPEAKER BEGAN TALKING TO THE COUNCIL, NO MEMBER COULD DISSENT.

OBSERVERS SAID THE ISSUE OVER LIMITING THE TIME ANYONE COULD CONSUME IN PRESENTING REQUESTED INFORMATION WAS REDUCIBLE TO ONE QUESTION: DOES THE COUNCIL OPERATE AS AN INDEPENDENT BODY, OR WILL IT BE CONTROLLED BY MACARTHUR?

WHITNEY TOLD BALL AT TODAY'S SESSION:

"GENERAL MACARTHUR DESIRES NOTHING MORE THAN TO HAVE MEMBERS OF THIS COUNCIL ROLL UP THEIR SLEEVES WITH HIM AND GET DOWN TO ASSISTING HIM IN CONSTRUCTIVELY WORKING OUT THE IMMENSE JOB WITH WHICH HE IS CONFRONTED. THE SUPREME COMMANDER WILL RESERVE THE RIGHT TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES BEFORE THIS COUNCIL AT ANY TIME. X X X THEY ARE SENT HERE TO ASSIST THE COUNCIL IN A CONSTRUCTIVE EFFORT AND THEY ARE ENTITLED TO FULL CONSIDERATION."

APR 19 1946

THE COUNCIL, WITHOUT AGREEING ON THE POINT, ADJOURNED ITS ONE-DAY SESSION UNTIL APRIL 30, WHEN IT WILL TAKE UP THE OCCUPATIONAL POLICY TOWARD JAPAN'S ZAIBATSU (FAMILY-OWNED MONOPOLIES.)

TODAY'S INDECISIVE DISCUSSION WAS TOUCHED OFF BY THE THREE-HOUR REPLY MADE LAST WEDNESDAY BY BRIG. GEN. COURTNEY WHITNEY--SOME OBSERVERS CALLED IT "WHITNEY'S FILIBUSTER"--TO A RUSSIAN QUESTION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OCCUPATIONAL POLICIES. WHITNEY IS CHIEF OF MACARTHUR'S MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION.

W. MCMAHON BALL, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH DELEGATE, SUGGESTED RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS BE MADE IN WRITING. QUESTIONS ARE PUT AT ONE MEETING FOR ANSWER AT A LATER ONE. RUSSIA'S LT. GEN. KUZMA DEREVYANKO URGED A TIME LIMIT FOR SPEAKERS ANSWERING SUCH QUESTIONS. CHINA'S LT. GEN. CHU SHI-MING ALSO FAVORED A TIME LIMIT ALTHOUGH EMPHASIZING THERE SHOULD BE NO LIMIT ON THE SCOPE OF FACTS.

THE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN, MAJ. GEN. W.F. MARQUAT, WHO IS GENERAL MACARTHUR'S DEPUTY, FIRMLY INSISTED THAT ANY OTHER COURSE THAN FREE SPEECH "WOULD BE UNDEMOCRATIC."

TO A QUESTION BY BALL, MARQUAT SAID HIS STANDPOINT IN NO WAY TENDED TO "MUZZLE" COUNCIL PROCEDURE, AGREEING "THE COUNCIL SHOULD CONTROL ITS OWN BUSINESS SO LONG AS THERE IS NO RESTRICTION ON FREE SPEECH."

GENERAL WHITNEY, CALLED UPON BY GENERAL MARQUAT TO EXPRESS HIS VIEWS, SAID:

"WHEN AMERICA GIVES HER GOOD WILL AND UNDERSTANDING, SHE EXPECTS A RETURN OF THE SAME. SCAP WILL RESERVE THE RIGHT TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO THIS COUNCIL AT ANY TIME."

HF115APS

TOKYO,APRIL 19-(AP)-KYODO NEWS AGENCY TODAY REPORTED THAT WELFARE MINISTER HITOSHI ASHIDA HAD TENDERED HIS RESIGNATION--THE FIRST IN THE SHIDEHARA CABINET SINCE THE APRIL 10 ELECTION. ASHIDA, AN IMPORTANT FIGURE IN THE LIBERAL PARTY, IS A NEWLY-ELECTED MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PRESIDENT ICHIRO HATOYAMA OF THE LIBERAL PARTY WHICH WON A PLURALITY OF HOUSE SEATS, SAID HE BELIEVED THE ENTIRE CABINET WOULD RESIGN "IN TWO OR THREE DAYS," TO MAKE WAY FOR A COALITION GOVERNMENT.

U.S. ARMY TEAMS WHICH CONDUCTED A POST-ELECTION SURVEY OF LAST WEEK'S NATION-WIDE BALLOTING REPORTED:

THE JAPANESE THOUGHT THERE WERE TOO MANY CANDIDATES AND A CONFUSING NUMBER WITH THE SAME PLATFORMS.

OF 335 FARMERS, HOUSEWIVES, STOREKEEPERS AND CLERGYMEN INTERVIEWED BY 45 TEAMS IN TOKYO PREFECTURE, 186 WERE CONVICED THAT WOMEN (BALLOTING FOR THE FIRST TIME), COULD VOTE INTELLIGENTLY. DOUBT WAS EXPRESSED BY 141.

THE MAJORITY OF THOSE INTERVIEWED SAID WOMEN OFFICE HOLDERS COULD BRING ABOUT AN HONEST GOVERNMENT AND WERE SATISFIED THE ELECTION WAS HONESTLY CONDUCTED.

DS322APS

TOKYO,APRIL 19-(AP)-LOT'S WIFE NOW IS BEING LOOKED AFTER BY THE AMERICAN ARMY.

LOT'S WIFE IS A SMALL ISLAND IN THE NANPO GROUP SOUTH OF JAPAN WHICH RECENTLY WAS PUT UNDER EIGHTH ARMY JURISDICTION.

.DS329APS

MANILA,APRIL 19 (AP)-HIGH COMMISSIONER PAUL V.MCNUTT RETURNED TO THE PHILIPPINES TONIGHT, HIS TRANSPORT PLANE LANDING IN A DRIVING RAIN.

HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY MRS.MCNUTT AND THEIR DAUGHTER, LOUISE, AT THE AIR

HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY MRS.MCNUTT AND THEIR DAUGHTER, LOUISE.

AT THE AIRPORT TO GREET THEM WERE PRESIDENT AND MRS.SERGIO OSMENA, LT.GEN.W.D.STYER, COMMANDER OF ARMY FORCES IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC; VICE ADM.JAMES L.KAUFFMAN, COMMANDER OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA FRONTIER, AND OTHER OFFICIALS.

GG838ACS

OTTAWA--FIRST ADD LISTER (A147) XXX FROM QUEBEC.

A DEFENSE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN DECLINED TO SAY WHY LISTER WAS HELD.

THE INVESTIGATION TO WHICH HEADQUARTERS REFERRED WAS MADE BY A COURT OF INQUIRY CHARGED WITH REVIEWING POLICIES AND METHODS OF HANDLING ARMY STORES AND EQUIPMENT, ACCOUNTING FOR PUBLIC MONIES AND ALL MATTERS DEALING WITH THE NETHERLANDS ARMY AND GOVERNMENT SINCE THE WAR IN EUROPE ENDED LAST MAY.

THE COURT WAS HEADED BY LT. GEN. PRICE MONTAGUE, RETIRED CHIEF OF STAFF OF CANADIAN MILITARY HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON.

LISTER WENT OVERSEAS IN 1939 AND LATER BECAME ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE FIRST CANADIAN CORPS. HE RETURNED TO CANADA IN 1940, BUT WENT OVERSEAS AGAIN IN THE FOLLOWING YEAR. HE WAS ASSIGNED FIRST TO THE FOURTH DIVISION AND LATER TO THE FIRST CANADIAN ARMY AS ASSISTANT ADJUTANT AND QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

FH250PES

LOS ALAMOS,N.M., APRIL 19-(AP)-A MEDICAL STAFF OF MORE THAN 200 PERSONS WILL BE ABOARD THE USS HAVEN, SPECIALLY EQUIPPED "HEALTH SHIP" FOR ATOMIC BOMB TESTS IN THE PACIFIC, WHEN THE VESSEL LEAVES A WEST COAST PORT LATE IN MAY FOR BIKINI ATOLL, THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

LEADERS WILL BE COL.STAFFORD L.WARREN, CHIEF OF THE RADIOLOGICAL SAFETY SECTION OF THE MANHATTAN ENGINEERING DISTRICT, AND COL.JAMES P.COONEY, REPRESENTING THE SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE SHIP'S STAFF WILL INCLUDE MEMBERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY MEDICAL CORPS, U.S.PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE OFFICERS, ENGINEERS AND PHYSICISTS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL.

DR.JAMES F.NOLAN, IN CHARGE OF THE LOS ALAMOS HEALTH GROUP, SAID THE STAFF WILL ACT AS "MONITORS" IN PROTECTING THE HEALTH OF INDIVIDUALS CONNECTED WITH THE EXPERIMENTS AND OF BIKINI NATIVES.

THIS, HE SAID, WILL CONSIST OF MEASURES TO DETECT AND GAUGE ANY RADIOACTIVITY AND FORESTALL ITS EFFECTS.

RA1003PCS

Europe to Get Grain Now on Way to Britain

La Guardia Orders Ships to Change Course if London Cabinet Agrees

25% Cut in Flour Starts Tomorrow

Argentina to Make New 150,000-Ton Donation of Wheat to U.N.R.R.A.

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 20.—F. H. La Guardia, Director General of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, announced today that grain ships on the high seas en route to British ports will be diverted to countries where food is most urgently needed, if the British Cabinet approves.

La Guardia said that it is expected that British consent to the action will be forthcoming upon assurance that the stocks will be replaced through the food procurement program announced here last night by Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Anderson, in a nation-wide radio broadcast, ordered millers to cut four supplies to bakers by 25 per cent, and also revealed other measures aimed to heighten the American program to help meet the world food emergency.

Simultaneously with his announcement of the anticipated diversion of the grain ships, Mr. La Guardia revealed word from Francis B. Sayre, U. N. R. R. A. diplomatic adviser now in Latin America, that Argentina had agreed to U. N. R. R. A.'s request for a second donation of 150,000 tons of wheat during June, July and August. Mr. Sayre informed Mr. La Guardia, the Director General said, "that the President of the republic [Argentina] and his Cabinet" would establish the time at which this second contribution can be made.

Cites Bad Conditions

Mr. La Guardia said today that reports of even more desperate conditions in four European countries have been received. He said they were Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece and Italy. Concerning them he said:

"Present stocks of grain in Poland are so low that the government is wrestling with an immediate decision on the problem whether to use immediately for human consumption its stock of seed grain intended for the next crop. If the seed grain is used it means that the acute wheat shortage in Poland will continue until next year.

"U. N. R. R. A.'s mission to Belgrade reported: Unless we receive definite information on May food arrivals it will be necessary to announce to the Yugoslav press that U. N. R. R. A. cannot continue to feed needy areas at this very critical period and that starvation is imminent.

"Unless supplies are immediately diverted to Greece starvation conditions will exist in many areas there.

"The grain situation in Italy is more serious than had been previously reported. Reports from the Italian mission today said that stocks are now sufficient to provide rations for only from a week to ten days."

Britain's Reaction To Food Step Delayed

London, April 20 (AP)—Britain was expected today to welcome President Truman's announcement of a cut in cereal consumption, but official reaction was lacking today because of the long Easter week end.

A Food Ministry official declined to comment because "it is really a Cabinet matter, since all negotiations on this subject have been conducted at Cabinet level." He added, however, that Minister of Food Sir Ben Smith, who is spending the week end in the country, "will probably welcome President Truman's remarks."

Sources close to No. 10 Downing street said the Cabinet was keeping the world food situation under "constant review," and next week would probably examine the suggestion of former President Herbert Hoover, made in Cairo, that Britain release 500,000 tons of grain to help feed starving people.

Dominion Prime Ministers are expected to exchange views on the food situation when they meet here Tuesday.

Reds, UNRRA Disagree On Wheat Sent Poland

London, April 20 (AP)—The Russian Army newspaper *Red Star* says that Poland has received only thirteen per cent. of a 350,000-ton wheat quota promised it by the UNRRA.

As a result, said the article as quoted by Tass, official Soviet news agency, "ration supplies are considerably disrupted. . . . All the more important in these circumstances, were the 200,000 tons of grain received by Poland from the U.S.S.R."

[UNRRA officials in Washington said 100,000 tons of wheat have already been shipped to Poland, 74 per cent of the quota set for Poland to March of this year. By the end of the year officials said they hoped to ship 350,000 tons, although that figure was described as a "target" and not a commitment.]

ITALY AWAITS BREAD CUT

Lowest Ration in Europe Even Then Depends on Grain Imports

ROME, April 20 (AP)—Italian Cabinet Ministers and UNRRA officials planned to meet over the Easter week-end to discuss the increasingly grim food situation.

UNRRA officials said that there was only enough grain in Italy to permit the continuance of the seven-ounce daily bread ration, Europe's lowest, for another ten days.

Both Italian and Allied officials awaited for word from UNRRA and the combined food board in Washington on ship loadings for the remainder of April and May. The Cabinet is expected to reduce the ration to 150 grams (5.29 ounces), but imported grain will be needed even to maintain that level, UNRRA officials said.

Premier Alcide de Gasperi stressed "the tragic turn in our food situation" in a speech yesterday to the Catholic Action Youth Congress. He said starvation had not yet come to Italy, "but we are on the eve."

Argentina Begins Aid

BUENOS AIRES, April 20 (AP).—Argentines set in motion today nation-wide machinery to contribute food to the hungry of Europe. Orders went out closing meat, fish, fowl and fruit markets on Sundays.

"El Laborista," mouthpiece of President-elect Juan D. Peron's Labor party, urged that Argentine homes reduce flour consumption and recommended a mild rationing of meat, eggs and noodles, and "La Nacion" warned Argentine farmers against reducing the planting of wheat because of high prices being paid for fodder crops.

Canada Sending More Grain Abroad

Ottawa, April 20 (AP) — Canada has decided to make available an additional 5,000,000 bushels of oats and about 2,500,000 bushels of lower-grade wheat for relief of the world food shortage.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced the step last night. He said also that Canada had proposed to the United States that both countries cancel commercial-export permits for flour except for urgent need.

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Eleventh Food-Saving Step

The additional measures bring to eleven the steps taken by Canada in the last month to restrict the amount of food served on Canadian tables, maintain war-increased farm production and provide more food to alleviate the threat of starvation in the world.

A three-week flurry of flour buying was reported subsiding throughout the Dominion. A Canadian press survey showed housewives apparently had decided they were unnecessarily alarmed by the Government's recent order to flour mills to cut production by ten per cent. Officials said there would be no flour shortage and that panic buying was silly.

Soy Soup Sent From U.S. To China

Los Angeles, April 20 (AP)—Two California food manufacturers announced today that they have begun shipping 16,000,000 pounds of scientifically prepared food destined to provide 512,000,000 bowls of soup for the hungry of China.

The food, made primarily from soybeans, was ordered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and will be paid for from congressional appropriations, the firms said. The two contracts total $2,053,050.

Most of the food is being prepared, with some modification, from a formula devised after two years of research by Dr. Henry Borsook, professor of biochemistry at California Institute of Technology and widely known authority on nutrition. The preparation is similar to Borsook's "multi-purpose meal" which was sampled by delegates to the San Francisco Conference.

C. B. Gentry Company and F. W. Boltz Corporation said they expected deliveries for shipment from San Francisco to be completed by June 15.

Most of the quota is made up under this high-protein formula:

Fifty per cent soya grits, with the balance split peas, wheat flour, a small percentage of peanut meal, salt, onion powder and a flavoring of fish oil to please the Oriental taste.

The remainder will be made of soy grits, wheat and peas.

WHEAT BONUS STEPS OPEN TO FARMERS

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—A Department of Agriculture spokesman today outlined these steps through which farmers may collect a bonus of 30 cents a bushel for wheat delivered before May 25:

Any farmer who has retained ownership of wheat is eligible, whether the grain is in his actual possession or in storage under receipt.

The farmer will deliver his wheat to his elevator for the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The elevator will grade the wheat for quality and will make out a certificate. The farmer will receive the original copy.

The farmer will send the certificate to the nearest regional office of the CCC. The CCC will give him full payment for the grain—the ceiling price on whatever date he selects before June 15, plus the bonus of 30 cents a bushel. The certificate must reach the CCC office before June 15.

If the wheat is in storage, the farmer can get the certificate from his elevator and follow the same procedure.

The grower has two choices if he delivers his wheat before May 25. He may accept the bonus of 30 cents and cash in before June 15. Or he may proceed under the original certificate plan announced April 2. The latter plan gives the farmer the privilege of calling for payment on any date between the date of delivery and March 31, 1947.

After May 25, only the original certificate plan will be in effect.

CUT IN BREAD MAY TOP 25%

This Is View Unless Bonus Plan Eases Situation

Chicago, April 20 (AP)—Americans may have to cut their consumption of bread and other wheat products even more than the 25 per cent ordered by the Government unless a Federal bonus inducement brings a rush of stored wheat from the farms, milling sources indicated today.

A survey of the Government's program for a 25 per cent slash in flour consumption to combat famine in Europe brought these reactions:

1. C. D. McKenzie, president of the Millers National Federation, said unless farmers release their stores of wheat it is "extremely doubtful" sufficient grain would be available at the mills to produce 75 per cent of the flour they turned out last year.

Look To Bonus Plan

2. Dr. Franklin Bing, director of the American Institute of Baking, the scientific and educational arm of the American baking industry, said the wheat slash probably would mean a horizontal one-fourth reduction in all products containing flour. There was no prospect, he added, that bread production could be kept up with a corresponding additional reduction in other bakery goods.

3. Most farmer, milling and grain trading sources said they believed the plan for a bonus payment of 30 cents a bushel would succeed in bringing stored grain from the farms, although a "wait and see" attitude was taken by some.

"More Good Than Harm"

4. Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association, said the slash in wheat consumption would "do more good than harm" for the average American. Dr. Fishbein said the nutritional value of wheat products was available in other foods and that overeating was an important contributing factor in shortening longevity after middle age.

"Everything possible" must be done to bring wheat from the farms, McKenzie said, and if present measures don't turn the trick "we must seek out and institute others."

The Government is seeking to draw off 160,000,000 bushels of wheat from American farms during the present food crisis.

Some Mills Already Closed

Some mills already have been forced to close because of a lack of wheat, a survey showed, while some large mills, like Pillsbury, have been operating at reduced capacity.

Charles W. Stickney, State production and marketing administration director for Minnesota, said farmer reaction to the plan was favorable in the Minnesota-North Dakota Red River Valley area and in Montana where 110,000,000 bushels of the grain are stored.

Wheat Growers To Be Visited By La Guardia

U. N. R. R. A. Head to Fly to Northwest Thursday for Plea to Sell Stored Grain

CLIMAX, Minn., April 20 (AP).—This tiny Red River Valley community, in the heart of one of the world's richest spring wheat areas, will play host next Friday to F. H. La Guardia, Director General of the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Adminstration.

Mr. La Guardia chose the village, which had a 1940 population of 253, as the scene of a direct appeal to Northwest wheat growers to speed delivery of wheat from farms to starving people throughout the world.

Charles W. Stickney, manager of the Minnesota emergency food program, will be host to the former Mayor of New York City during his Minnesota visit.

Present plans call for Mr. La Guardia to fly to Fargo, N. D., Thursday afternoon. There he will confer with farm leaders from Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota on the progress being made in efforts to get wheat off the farms and on its way to destitute area abroad.

The U. N. R. R. A. chief is to go from Fargo to Climax by automobile Friday to watch farm-to-elevator movement of "mercy" wheat.

Tentative plans call for two nationally broadcast talks by Mr. La Guardia. One will be an open-air address at Climax. The other is to be made from Moorhead, Minn.

Mr. Stickney said that Mr. La Guardia's flying trip to the Northwest wheat country was necessitated by the grave world food outlook. He said that an estimated 155,000,000 bushels of wheat in the Northwest spring wheat area is the greatest single stockpile in the world.

"The Northwest holds the only reserve from which U. N. R. R. A. can draw for export," said Mr. Stickney, "and I know that Northwest farmers will answer the call of President Truman, Director General La Guardia and Secretary of Agriculture Anderson to speed this wheat to the famine areas."

FOOD-SAVING TIPS DESIGNED FOR ALL

U.S. Says Bread Waste Would Aid 2,500,000 Daily

Washington, April 20 (AP)—If on Easter morning the plight of the hungry millions in Europe and Asia hits you more forcibly, here's how the Government suggests you can help them.

1. IF YOU'RE A HOUSEWIFE—

Never throw a piece of bread or a teaspoonful of fat away.

Make sure the garbage consists only of bones, eggshells and the inedible parts of fruits and vegetables.

Don't overeat.

Never over-serve a guest.

Don't fry meats, poultry, fish—bake, boil or stew them.

Use fresh fruit for dessert, not pastries.

Serve homemade salad dressing, vinegar or lemon juice, not rich salad dressing.

Use meat drippings to flavor vegetables, dressings, sauces.

Store bread in moisture-proof wrapping in refrigerator. This retards mold.

Use dry, leftover bread in toast, puddings and stuffings.

Serve open-faced sandwiches. Or better still, serve a vegetable salad, such as potato or bean, in its place.

Give each person only one small slice of bread at a meal.

Cut out dry cereals as much as possible. Use potatoes (a fine breakfast dish) and oatmeal.

2. IF YOU'RE A MAN—

Don't overeat.

Eat all they serve you at a restaurant.

Stay away from pastries. Order fruit instead.

Plant a vegetable garden.

Be a one-man information bureau. Spread the word that the world food situation is critical and will remain that way for at least three months.

3. EVERYBODY—

Cut down on waste. The Department of Agriculture estimates that one slice of bread in every loaf is wasted. This alone would give 2,500,000 persons in Europe three fourths of a pound of bread a day.

Remember that people are starving, that many will die unless help comes soon.

And remember that that help can only come from you.

The suggestions come from Government food officials questioned on what the individual can do to help in the areas where Easter will be just another day of hunger.

Managers of bakeries here ordered their drivers to notify retailers of the limitation order when they make their Monday stops.

The order, announced last night in Washington, is effective Monday at 12.01 A.M., but Monday orders will be completed and en route to dealers then, the managers said.

A spokesman for the Ward Baking Company expressed no surprise over the order, saying the firm had expected it since Administration leaders warned of impending famine in Europe.

A General Baking Company spokesman said he thought the cut might be less than 25 per cent in some varieties of bread.

The Hotel Association of New York city said it would let its members deal with the problem individually. "Obviously, if you haven't any bread you can't serve it," a spokesman said. "However, there doesn't seem to be any general plan that we can formulate and it will have to be a problem for the individual hotels, suiting their own needs."

Housewives Hit Worst By Flour Cut, Experts Say

New York, April 20 (AP)—Housewives will suffer most from the 25 per cent curtailment of domestic flour production, industry spokesmen agreed today.

Restaurant trade, they said, could find substitutes in graham and cracked-wheat bread not normally handled by neighborhood shops.

U.N. BACKING SEEN ON PROBE OF SPAIN

Australian Proposal Wins Support in Security Council

NEW YORK, April 20 — (AP) Australia's proposal for an investigation of Franco Spain by the United Nations Security council appeared tonight to be headed toward almost certain approval when the council resumes discussion of the Spanish question next week.

Strong support of the proposed inquiry was assured when it became apparent that advocates of an immediate world-wide diplomatic break with Spain were lining up behind it.

Backed by Mexico

The first nation to announce publicly that it would support the motion of Australian Delegate W. R. Hodgson was Mexico, one of the most ardent backers of the Polish move for a diplomatic quarantine of the regime of Generalissimo Franco.

Mexican Foreign Minister Francisco Castillo Najera said in Washington that the Australian proposal was a "good compromise" and announced that Mexico would support it.

Polish Delegate Oscar Lange, sponsor of the original resolution calling for an immediate break with Spain, was reported earlier to have assured Hodgson of Poland's support.

It had already been generally conceded that Lange's resolution was doomed to defeat if it ever came to a vote.

Russia and France, the other two advocates of a diplomatic break, remained silent on their plans, but it was believed they would support the Hodgson compromise.

Under this plan, a five-man committee would be appointed to determine whether the Franco regime was a threat to world peace. The committee would be required to report back by May 17.

While some of the delegations would not commit themselves, pending further study of the proposal, the plan was generally well received. There was no immediate opposition from any quarter.

Iran Question

The Spanish question, which already has been the subject of two days of bitter debate, was not expected to come up before Wednesday. Ahead of it on the agenda is the controversial Iranian question which will be taken up when the council re-convenes at 3 p. m. Tuesday.

Delegates expressed the belief that the Iranian question would be disposed of quickly by voting down Russia's proposal to delete the case from the agenda.

When the council takes up the case Tuesday, it will have before it the report of its Committee of Experts on Rules and Procedure. This report holds by a majority of eight to three that the case legally can be kept before the council despite Iran's withdrawal of her complaint against Russia.

Eight of the council's 11 members already had expressed a desire to keep the case on the agenda until May 6, the date on which Russia has promised to have all her troops out of Iran.

Top Issues Shift

New York, April 20 (AP)—The United Nations Security Council begins its second month of deliberations next week with the prospect that Russia's demand for dismissal of the Iranian case will be rebuffed and that Franco Spain may be investigated by a Council subcommittee.

The Iranian issue comes up first when the Council meets Tuesday to review a report from its committee of experts on procedure, who told the Council they were split, 8 to 3, over the Iranian case on lines identical with those around the Council table.

An Australian proposal for appointment of a five-member subcommittee to conduct a four-week investigation of the Franco regime inside Spain gained strength, meanwhile, with Poland, author of the charges against Spain, reported ready to back such an inquiry.

Mexican Support

[In Washington, Mexico's Foreign Minister, Francisco Castillo Najera, said today that the Mexican delegation on the United Nations Security Council would vote for Australia's proposal for an inquiry into Polish charges on Spain. The Foreign Minister, describing the Australian plan as "a good compromise," announced Mexican support for it as he left the White House after a call on President Truman.]

Russia, Poland and France were the minority dissenters in the experts' report which ruled that the Council had authority to keep the Iranian case on its agenda as long as it desired, despite the fact that Iran has withdrawn her complaint against Russia.

United States Senators in private conference with Secretary of State James F. Byrnes in Washington yesterday got the impression that Byrnes and other American policy-makers believed the United Nations Secretary General, Trygve Lie, overstepped his authority in suggesting early this week that the Council's jurisdiction in any case ceased with the withdrawal of the complaint.

The American and British leadership against Russia's demand for dropping the Iranian case has a clear majority of Council votes to keep the matter on the agenda pending re-examination on May 6 of the status of Red Army evacuations from Iran.

Lie's Report

When Lie, in an unsolicited report last Tuesday, suggested that the Council "may well be" unable legally to retain the Iranian case, eleven experts from the nations represented on the Council were consulted. Their report now apparently will have the effect of a majority recommendation to the Council.

The American and British embassies in Tehran, meanwhile, were concerned with reports that Iran had established censorship on outgoing news dispatches, a factor which some quarters felt might seriously interfere with dispassionate reports from independent observers.

"Fantastic Stories"

The Iranian director of propaganda, Prince Mozaffar Firouz, denied yesterday that "any censorship whatsoever" had been placed on news dispatches from Iran, but said two dispatches of the correspondent of the *Times* of London in Tehran contained "fantastic stories and rumors" and were suppressed.

Aussie Urges U.N.-Dispute Probe Plan

London, April 20 (AP)—Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, suggested today that all disputes brought before the United Nations Security Council be investigated by a quasi-judicial committee.

"This committee," he said, "would examine evidence, cross-examine parties to the dispute and report its findings to the Security Council."

Evatt said Australia had wanted to apply this principle both to the Iranian-Soviet dispute and to the charges brought against the Spanish regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco by Poland. He said he was "glad to see the persistence and courage" with which Col. W. R. Hodgson, Australia's representative on the Council, "pressed this principle both in the Persian and Spanish questions."

Evatt arrived here yesterday to attend the Dominion Prime Ministers' Conference opening next week. He also planned to go to Paris for the European peace conference when it is convened.

U.N. May Be Asked To Set Definite Date For Easter

Washington, April 20 (AP)—The question of fixing Easter on a definite date, instead of allowing it to be jockeyed around by the moon, is one international problem that is likely to be put up to the United Nations Assembly. It was among several calendar reforms laid before the old League of Nations and the idea received full support from some churches.

Easter this year, on April 21, falls on a late date. Only three times in the rest of the Twentieth Century will it come later, and then only by one day. Easter can fall on any one of 35 dates. The earliest is March 22, which was Easter in 1818. The latest is April 25, and only twice in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries has it fallen that late—in 1886 and in 1943.

From the viewpoint of some Christians there would be nothing irreverent in fixing a date for Easter, for ecclestiastical opinion seems to concur that the Crucifixion took place on Friday, April 7, A.D. 30. Hence, it has been argued that the second Sunday in April would be most appropriate for Easter, especially if that Sunday should fall on April 9—otherwise on the first Sunday to follow April 9.

Britain Has Acted

The British Parliament passed an Easter Act in 1928 fixing Easter as the first Sunday after the first Saturday in April, contingent upon international acceptance.

The inconvenience of having Easter vary according to the calendar full moon that follows the vernal equinox has been felt throughout the Christian world. The variation affects school and university terms and vacations, law terms, department store shopping and the fashion industry in general.

Churchmen also have objected. The calendar moon does not agree with the real moon of the heavens. Because of this the Resurrection was celebrate in 1923 before the anniversary of the Crucifixion. The reason was that Easter is governed by tables compiled by Clavius for Pope Gregory XIII in the latter's reform of the calendar, and although as accurate as scientically possible in that age, the tables have not worked out perfectly.

Churches Favor Reform

Organized movements for stabilizing Easter have been gaining momentum. In 1923 the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce meeting in Rome sent a resolution to the Vatican on the subject. The matter then was referred to the League of Nations and a conference of the churches was called. The Roman, Eastern Orthodox and Anglican churches agreed that the demand for a fixed Easter was virtually universal and unanimous.

Of course, even if the United Nations should bring about an agreement to change this phase of the calendar, there might be a few irreconcilables. Even the early Christians did not agree.

There is no mention of Easter observance in the New Testament or in the apostolic writings. The Jewish Christians observed the Passover and identified the death of Christ with the evening of the fourteenth day of the moon. The Gentile Christians observed the day of Resurrection on the first day of the week, regardless of the day of the month.

LITTLE CHANCE OF WAR NOW, LIE DECLARES

But Fascism Still Exists As Threat, Editors Are Warned

Washington, April 20 (AP)—Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, declared tonight that fascism and nazism still exist as a threat to world peace.

However, he said that he did not believe there was any likelihood of another war in the immediate future, because the world "is sick and tired" of war.

In an address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors Lie outlined the aims of the United Nations and called upon the editors to support it.

"We must not close our eyes to the fact that there are still countries ruled by parties or persons who have Fascist or Nazi ideas," he declared. "In other countries there are groups and individuals who retain and actively promote these same ideas. The ideas may be dressed in new clothing, but the content remains the same.

Sees Powerful Peace Forces

"Fascism and nazism, wherever they exist, will always threaten peace. Yet the forces in favor of peace today are so powerful—so overwhelmingly powerful—that I personally cannot believe that the world will see another war in the period immediately ahead of us.

"Our business is to insure that the world will not have a war either now or in that distant future when it may lack our advantage of grim firsthand experience with two terrible wars."

He indicated he was not seriously concerned by the bitter disputes which have focused world attention upon the Security Council ever since it opened its first meeting in London.

"If there were no conflicting interests in the world, if there were no disagreement," he said, "there would be no need for an organization like ours."

"A Very Great Step"

He said the debate of these issues in public "is a very great step away from the old secret diplomacy," but added that it "is quite evident that the Security Council can only succeed with confident and sincere collaboration between the great powers on a basis of equality."

"The success of the Security Council in its work," he asserted "will depend upon the common will to find agreement between both the small and the greater powers and especially between the great powers."

He gave two reasons to support his belief there would be no war in the immediate future:

"Our own generation really knows what war means and because of the experience which we have had this generation will oppose its recurrence by all the moral forces at its disposal.

"We know, too, that new factors, which include the atomic bomb and other fearsome weapons never used before, will make a new war more fantastically terrible than the last—awful though it was."

Outlining the functions of such United Nations' agencies as the Trusteeship Council and the Economic and Social Council, the main purpose of which is to work out long-range plans to remove the causes of war, he said:

"We recognize that there will never be true peace in this world as long as millions of our fellow human beings are deprived of the right to develop freely and progressively toward well-being and self-government. The germ of liberty lies in every human heart, and as long as liberty is lacking there will be fuel for future conflicts."

Expresses Satisfaction

He expressed satisfaction with the fact that the editors, in their meeting, had "devoted such attention to world freedom of information," declaring that this work was in direct line with the aims of the United Nations.

"The free exchange of ideas and facts between the peoples and nations of the world is the very life blood of our work," he said. "Unless there is a constantly increasing communion between different peoples we will be strangled at the outset of our effort to bring about true social and economic co-operation and, thereby, to eliminate prejudice."

Soviet Writers Say Big Army Is for Defense

Tell Editors That Russia Has No Secrets to Hide; Forrest Heads A. S. N. E.

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP).—Three leading Russian journalists, in an open forum with American newspaper editors asserted today that Soviet Russia wants a strong army but only to defend its borders.

They also contended that Russia has no secrets to hide and promised to raise with their government the question of a broader interchange of newspaper correspondents when they return home.

These assertions came in response to questions asked of Mikhail R. Galaktionov, "Pravda" military editor; Ilya G. Ehrenbourg, of "Izvestia," and Konstantine Simonov, of "Red Star," at the concluding session today of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

After the forum the editors were addressed at luncheon by Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, regarding the aims of the State Department's committee on atomic energy.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes followed with an off-the-record talk at a business session, after which the editors adopted resolutions and recessed to await the final address at a banquet tonight by Trygve Lie, secretary-general of the United Nations.

Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune, was elected president of the society by the new board of directors. Other officers named: N. R. Howard, editor of "The Cleveland News," first vice-president; Erwin D. Canham, editor of "The Christian Science Monitor," second vice-president, and Ben M. McKelway, associate editor of "The Washington Star," treasurer. Dwight Young, editor-in-chief of "The Dayton Journal-Herald," was re-elected secretary.

Receive Much Applause

As yesterday, when they made their first appearance at the editors' meeting, the Russian writers' were applauded many times. Their replies to questions from the floor frequently evoked handclapping—and at times good-natured laughter. Mr. Simonov, youngest of the three, did not answer any of the questions, leaving this to his elders.

With Mr. Canham presiding, Carroll Binder, editorial editor of "The Minneapolis Tribune," asked the first question. Citing Mr. Ehrenbourg's statement yesterday that Russian papers print adequate news about social and economic life in the United States, he contended this country is getting less news from Russia now than it was fifteen years ago. He commented that at that time there were no diplomatic relations between the two countries and "relations then were less critical than today."

Mr. Ehrenbourg began his reply by saying he did not mean to rebuke the entire American press yesterday when he said newspapers in this country had printed "malicious slanders" against Soviet Russia. Many American papers, he said, "represent Russia in the proper light." Some make mistakes and "some do it for the love of mistakes."

Question of Secrets

He said the "more American journalists that come to Russia the better it will be for them and for us," adding: "We have no secrets to hide."

"Of course," he added, as his audience chuckled, "there are secrets in all countries and it is not the job of journalists to find out secrets."

He recalled that Leland Stowe, American foreign correspondent, had been permitted to visit the Russian front in 1942.

"Some may say," Mr. Ehrenbourg asserted, "that we allowed him to go to the front because he is a Red, but during the war between Finland and Russia, Stowe was in the camp of Finland."

McClellan Van Der Veer, chief

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editorial writer of "The Birmingham News" and "Age-Herald," wanted to know if Russia still favors international control of armaments.

Mr. Galaktionov took this one. He said Russian policy had always been along that line, that the country has favored general disarmament on seven different occasions. If Russia keeps a large army, he said, it is because it is a big country and many nations have been antagonistic toward her.

Robert Glass, editor of "The Lynchburg (Va.) News," asked if the Russian writers would have the right to advocate the removal of Generalissimo Stalin and his replacement by Viacheslav M. Molotov or Maxim Litvinov. Mr. Ehrenbourg went into a huddle with his associates. His first answer amused the audience. It was: "Categorically no."

"Different peoples must understand the psychology of other people," he continued. "We might accuse you of being not stable and you might accuse us of being too stable."

He said Stalin is "in the heart" of every Russian as the savior of Russia. When Germany was on the outskirts of Moscow Stalin remained in that city and "the city that bears his name (Stalingrad) still exists in the same place where it was."

Delay on Correspondents

David Lawrence, editor of "The United States News," inquired why there are fewer than ten foreign correspondents in Moscow today and why "The New York Times" and other papers have to wait from three months to a year to get action on applications for reporters to get into Moscow.

There was laughter as Mr. Ehrenbourg replied the question was "not given to the proper address." He said he personally would be glad to see more Americans "in our country."

Tom Wallace, editor of "The Louisville Times," asked: "Can I go to Russia now and write what I want?"

"I do not give the visas," was Mr. Ehrenbourg's retort. "If I had the authority I would do it liberally, and maybe because of this I do not give them."

Mr. Acheson told the editors at luncheon of his departmental committee's plan to place monoply control over atomic energy mining and processing in an international commission. This, he said, would be a safer plan for the peace of the world than a "cops and robbers" alternative he said the committee considered but found "pure moonshine." This reference was to an international inspection system.

He said first impressions on the development that fissionable materials could be denatured were "distorted." What the committee says, he reported, is that these materials can be so treated "that only by a very difficult process can they be produced into explosives." It didn't mean that they could be forever rendered harmless.

Not a Final Blueprint

He said the committee realizes it has not found a "final blueprint" for control of atomic energy production, but that it had "performed a useful service in directing the attention to the realities of the problem and putting an end to a lot of loose talk."

America is pre-eminent in the scientific field with respect to atomic energy, he said, but it will not be for long.

Joseph Costa, president of the National Press Photographers Association, urged the editors to promote a "test case" to determine the right of news photographers to take pictures at court trials.

Mr. Costa, who is on the staff of "The New York Daily News," spoke during a "shop talk" session on problems and developments in publishing newspapers.

He contended that "we should not be dependent on the kindly feeling of a judge for permission to take pictures in court. What happens in courtrooms is definitely a matter of public interest. The Constitution of the United States guarantees freedom of the press. Should not that include picture taking?" Mr. Costa described pictures as "a definite and decided asset to all papers."

chief editorial writer of the Birmingham *News and Age Herald*, who inquired about Russia's plans for disarmament. General Galaktionov told the news executives that the Soviet Union seven times previous to the outbreak of the second World War had proposed a general disarmament.

He said that Russia had maintained a large army because of its large territory and because in past years there have been many countries "antagonistic" to the Soviet.

"Policy Is Same"

Then he declared, speaking through an interpreter, that "the policy of the Soviet is the same."

He said that Russia wanted to "disarm and demilitarize as much as possible to give them (soldiers) to industry and agriculture, which need them badly."

He said that demilitarization and disarmament, however, "depends on how much we can guarantee nonaggression against the peace of the world."

Forrest Elected President

Directors of the society today elected Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*, as president of the society.

Forrest moved up from the post of first vice president, succeeding John S. Knight, president of the Knight newspapers, who had held the presidency for two one-year terms.

Howard, Canham Elected

Other officers elected were:

N. R. Howard, editor of the Cleveland *News*, first vice president; Erwin D. Canham, editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*, second vice president; B. M. McKelway, associate editor of the Washington *Star*, treasurer; Dwight Young, editor in chief of the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal-Herald*, re-elected secretary.

Study Ways To Keep Peace

On the final day of its three-day session the society studied ways which may help serve as a chart for appealing to American opinion in the coming months.

Unanimous support appeared certain for two of the resolutions throwing the weight of the American press behind steps to alleviate world famine and supporting President Truman's highway safety program at home.

Chief professional interest, however, focused on a resolution reiterating the society's firm stand of maintenance of a free press through the world.

May Act On AP, UP Action

Some members of the resolutions committee said the society might be asked to take a position in connection with the action of the Associated Press and the United Press in withdrawing their services from the State Department's overseas information program.

Under consideration, too, was a resolution calling upon the society to recommend that this country's private press finance and edit a "spot news" report for use abroad by the State Department.

Directors Named

Yesterday the society chose the foll wing directors:

Re-elected (for three-year terms)—Forrest, Canham, Young and McKelway.

Elected (for two-year terms)—Dwight Perrin, of the Philadelphia *Bulletin;* Hamilton Owens, of the Baltimore *Sunpapers;* Virginius Dabney, of the Richmond (Va.) *Times-Dispatch*, and Wright Bryan, of the Atlanta *Journal*.

Other Members

Other members of the board are: Knight, Howard and David Lawrence, *United States News*, A.S.N.E. treasurer.

W. S. Gilmore, Detroit *News;* Alexander F. Jones, Washington (D.C.) *Post;* Dwight Marvin, Troy (N.Y.) *Record;* Paul Scott Mowrer, New York *Post;* James M. North, Jr., Fort Worth *Star Telegram;* Roy A. Roberts, Kansas City *Star;* Tom Wallace, Louisville (Ky.) *Times*, and Basil L. Walters, Knight Newspapers.

CAMP GUARD IS SENTENCED

Lichfield 'Get-Tough' Order Cited In 6-Month Penalty

HEWETT

London, April 20 (AP)—Staff Sergeant James M. Jones, former Lichfield detention camp guard, was convicted by a United States Army court-martial today of assualting soldier-prisoners and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, but the court recommended that higher authorities grant him clemency.

NIGHT

Both prosecuting and defense attorneys had declared that prison camp officers instead of enlisted guards should be tried for what witnesses called the "get rough" policy against prisoners at Lichfield in 1944-45. Six officers are awaiting trial.

Pay Forfeit Ordered

Jones, of Muskogee, Okla., was ordered to forfeit $18 monthly during his six-month term, but the court announced he would not be confined pending review of his case by Col. Claude M. Thiele, commanding officer of the London area office.

Major Leland Smith, trial prosecutor, said testimony of guards and officers disclosing orders to "get tough and rough with prisoners" constituted "mitigation of the highest order" in considering Jones's punishment.

"It is a very sorry spectacle, if this is true, that the first two to be tried should be enlisted men. They are not the ones primarily responsible if this condition existed at all," he said.

Many Of Prisoners Deserters

A defense attorney, Lieut. M. C. McGee, of Birmingham, declared many of the soldier-prisoners at Lichfield were deserters and that "there was a definite system . . . to beat the men and make them miserable."

"Maybe the Army flubbed the ball on their get-rough policy," McGee said. "Maybe it was right and maybe it wasn't. But if the Army made a mistake, let's admit it. If the Army is at fault, let's apportion the blame where it belongs and not 'way down the ladder to guards carrying out orders."

Jones was the second of the Lichfield defendants to be tried. The first, Sergt. Judson H. Smith, Cumberland, Ky., was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and dishonorable discharge. His case also is awaiting review by Colonel Thiele.

Convicted On Three Charges

Jones was convicted on three specifications charging simple assault, but was acquitted on five other specifications of the same nature, and of assault with intent to do bodily harm.

Major Anthony Horn, Logansport, Ind., court president, announced the findings after two and a half hours of deliberation.

Sergeant Given 6 Months For Beating GI's

London, April 20 (AP)—A United States Army court-martial today convicted Staff Sergeant James M. Jones, of Muskogee, Okla., on three specifications charging simple assault on American army prisoners at the Lichfield detention camp and sentenced him to six months at [illegible]

DAY

In addition to the six-month term, Jones was ordered to forfeit $18 a month of his army pay during the period of his confinement.

The verdict acquitted Jones, who was a guard at Lichfield, on five charges of simple assault and assault with intent to do bodily harm.

The finding of the six-man court was announced after 2½ hours' deliberation by its president, Major Anthony Horn, of Logansport, Ind.

Clemency Recommended

The court recommended clemency and announced that Jones would not be confined pending a review of his case by Col. Claude M. Thiele, commanding officer of the London area office.

Jones is the second of the Lichfield defendants to be tried. The first man brought to trial, Sergt. Judson H. Smith, of Cumberland, Ky., was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and dishonorable discharge. Smith's case is also awaiting review.

Jones acknowledged that he hit prisoners with his fists and with clubs. He said such practices by the guards "happened every day" on orders from superior officers. He said bruised prisoners were concealed when army inspectors visited the camp.

Once Took 19 Away

Jones testified that on one occasion he took 19 men "with some kind of marks on them" to work on a coal dump after prison officers had been warned of an inspector general's impending visit to the camp.

He said a prison officer, Lieut. Granville Cubage, of Oklahoma City, had told him to "get the prisoners out of the way." Cubage and five other officers face courts-martial on charges arising from the Lichfield incidents.

Ordered To "Get Rough"

Jones declared that Cubage issued orders "to get rough with repeaters." Cubage testified earlier in the trial that such a policy was followed after he had a conference with the depot commander, Col. James A. Kilian, of Highland Park, Illinois.

Jones pleaded not guilty to charges of assault and battery, on the ground he was carrying out orders of his superiors.

Reds Lay Nazi Aid To Turks

London, April 20 (AP)—The Moscow radio in a renewed attack on Turkey, asserted today that nine tenths of Turkish exports during the war went to supply the Nazis.

The broadcast quoted an article in the fortnightly periodical *News Times* as scoffing at claims of Turkish aid to the Allies and saying: "On the contrary, she rendered substantial assistance to the Germans. Nine tenths of her exports went to Germany.

"Turkey broke off her diplomatic relations with Germany only when Hitler's game was definitely and irrevocably lost. Her declaration of war on Germany six months later was purely nominal."

Russ Want Strong Army 'Only To Defend Border'

Washington, April 20 (AP)—Gen. Mikhail Galaktionov, military editor of the important Soviet newspaper *Pravda*, declared today the Russian people wanted a strong Red Army, but "only to such extent necessary to defend our borders."

DAY

His opinion—and he made it clear that it was his own—was advanced before the twenty-third annual meetitng of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Asked About Disarmament

It came in response to a question from McClellan Van Der Veer, [illegible] in which the press can best concentrate its efforts for world peace and stability.

Secretary of State Byrnes and Under Secretary Dean Acheson gave the news executives an insight into the nation's foreign problems at a luncheon meeting.

Trygvie Lie, secretary general of the United Nations, will speak at the convention's concluding banquet tonight.

Half Dozen Resolutions

The organization will consider a half dozen or more resolutions

LAKE SUCCESS VOTES IN FAVOR OF U.N. SITE

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., April 20.—(AP) The citizens of this Nassau county village voted today to welcome the U.N. Secretariat which will occupy the Sperry gyroscope plant here as its temporary headquarters.

The balloting, conducted by the Lake Success Civic association, resulted in an affirmative vote of 118, with 70 cast against the welcome. The village has a population of approximately 700 and cast 313 ballots in the last local election.

Probe Of British Press Control Asked

Liverpool, April 20 (AP)—The National Union of Journalists, closing its annual convention here yesterday urged an investigation of the ownership, control and financing of British newspapers, periodicals and news agencies, including the extent of monopoly ownership.

By resolution, the union asked the Government to establish a royal commission of inquiry to conduct such an investigation. It wants the commission instructed to inquire specifically into:

Ownership, control and financing of newspapers, news agencies and periodicals; the extent to which the

growth of chain newspapers was creating monopoly ownership; the ability of independent publications to withstand increased competition from syndicates; the influence of financial and advertising interests on the presentation and suppression of news; the disposition and suppression of essential facts in domestic and foreign news.

The union also asked an immediate review of the Government's position in refusing to allow increased supplies of newsprint. A resolution called the Government's attention to the fact that the average British daily newspaper at present has only four pages in which to report current events and comment, and to the threat of unemployment of journalists and others in the industry.

Another resolution asserted that the substitution of prepared "handouts" for reporting facilities was against the public interest. N. J. Bradley, of the national executive committee, said there was a danger that the "handout method" of telling the news might be used to hide the truth.

British Leftists Back Bevin Policy

London, April 20 (AP)—Two Left-wing British political groups gave their implied approval today to Great Britain's foreign policy by rejecting proposed resolutions which would have condemned it as "imperialistic."

The British Co-operative Society, an influential group within the politically dominant British Labor party, voted overwhelmingly for withdrawal of a resolution condemning "Foreign Secretary Bevin's tendency to follow the old line of imperialistic diplomacy."

The Independent Labor party, a small group not directly affiliated with the British Labor party, rejected a resolution criticizing Bevin's "strong tendency toward continuity of a . . . conservative foreign policy as exemplified in his attitude concerning Greece."

The Independent Laborites asked the withdrawal of British occupation forces in Germany and called for an end to "the policy aiming at destruction of German industry."

Another group, the smaller British Common Wealth party, approved a resolution asserting in a somewhat similar vein that "schemes aimed at Germany's dismemberment" should be abandoned and that "a prosperous Europe is dependent on a prosperous Germany."

All three groups acted at their annual conferences.

Bridal, Delayed by Army Orders, Held in England

Majory Drewitt Married to Joseph Zielinski of Brooklyn

LONDON, April 20 (AP).—Mr. Joseph T. Zielinski, twenty-eight, of 84 Newell Street, Brooklyn, former first lieutenant in the Army Ordnance Corps, and Miss Majory Drewitt, twenty-four, "the girl he left behind," were married today at St. Dunstan's Church in suburban Cheam.

They met in January, 1943, but Zielinski was unable to get permission from Army authorities to wed before he was sent to the Pacific. His fiancee was then working for the American Red Cross. Among guests at the wedding were Home Secretary and Mrs. James Chuter Ede.

FRENCH CABINET FACES A CRISIS

Assembly Adopts Leftist Sponsored Constitution.

Paris, April 20 (A. P.). — The French Cabinet faced a serious crisis today following approval by the Constituent Assembly last night of a new Leftist-sponsored constitution which would establish a powerful one-chamber Legislature.

The constitution for the Fourth Republic was adopted by a vote of 309 to 249, over the objection of Rightist parties, including the strong Popular Republican Movement (MRP) and the Radical-Socialists. It will be submitted to the electorate at a national referendum on May 5.

Observers said the assembly's action was almost certain to result in a bitter campaign over France's organic law, and might split the coalition Government at a Cabinet meeting on Wednesday, when President Felix Gouin will ask his ministers to indorse the Constitution.

Some sources predicted that such a request might lead to the resignation of Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and other Rightist members of the Cabinet, now composed of Communists, Socialists and members of the MRP.

Approves Final Draft.

The assembly, which was elected last October for the specific job of drafting a constitution, approved the final draft after a series of compromises had failed to please either the Communist-Socialist bloc, which supported the new document, or the Rightists. Twenty-eight deputies abstained from voting.

President Gouin, a Socialist, took the floor shortly before adjournment and urged ratification of the constitution.

Both Francois De Menthon, floor leader of the MRP, and Edouard Herriot, Radical-Socialist leader, declared earlier that the deputies of their parties would oppose the constitution.

The Rightists asserted that the proposed constitution granted excessive power to the single-house parliament. They insisted on a stronger chief executive, a second legislative chamber and a supreme court with powers comparable to those of the United States court. The MRP, reflecting the views of former President Charles De Gaulle, said a system of checks and balances was needed to avoid dictatorship.

The Leftists, however, asserted that unchecked power for the single legislative body guaranteed democracy.

It's Hitler's Birthday and So What?

Even in Berlin the Late Fuehrer Is 'Ex' and Nobody Seems to Give a Hang.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

Berlin, April 20 (A. P.).—All morning I accosted German residents of this battered capital, asking them what today stood for, and invariably I got a vacant stare.

I told them it was the fifty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Adolf Hitler. Most Berliners dismissed the information with a shrug.

"We ceased observing the day a year ago," a chauffeur said. "The battle of Berlin was then in full swing and only four days later the Russians marched in. I didn't see a single flag displayed a year ago in honor of the birthday. Everybody was too much occupied with the Russian advance to think about it."

In Hitler's heyday, April 20 was a holiday. All Nazis wore their uniforms. Copious libations were drunk to the Fuehrer's health. Delegation after delegation, from the Reich Cabinet down, poured into the Chancellery to offer congratulations and costly gifts. There were great military parades.

Today nobody seemed any longer interested whether a certain unmarked mound in the Chancellery garden contained the burned bones of the Führer.

Nobody so much as glanced at Hitler's huge desk, now just a piece of junk lying on a sandpile outside what once was his gigantic study.

Ministers, 'Priests' Fears Gone

In every parish, ministers and priests prepared their sermons for Easter Sunday, no longer fearful of the shadow of Hitler's Gestapo.

The Jews whom Hitler hated and persecuted so much went about unmolested and, at displaced-person centers and the American consulate, were given preferred treatment.

Only a few city blocks from the Chancellery, where Hitler vented his wrath on all political creeds but his own, a group of Communists and Social Democrats who have merged held their national convention.

At Nuernberg, Hitler's trusted henchmen are on trial for their lives before a four-power Allied court.

Fake-Drug Cache Found In Reich

Berlin, April 20 (AP)—Allied police announced today the discovery of a million-dollar cache of fake drugs which they said were prepared by a ring of German racketeers, all of whom are under arrest.

American and British intelligence agents jailed seven men and three women on charges of manufacture, possession and sale of fake penicillin, which they were accused of representing as the wonder drug which army physicians use to combat venereal disease.

Alleged Chief Nazi Ex-Private

American military court agents identified the chief of the group as Peter Domke, 26, former German Army private. Agents said some of the fake pencillin found in his possession was poisonous. A Russian officer who received an injection now is in critical condition.

The fake drug was prepared in two forms—liquid and powdered—the authorities said. The solution was analyzed as ordinary glucose and the powder as a combination of face powder and chrushed atabrine tablets, normally used for malaria. The liquid was kept in glass vials, the powder in legitimate but stolen pencillin bottles.

Vials Believed Stolen

Agenlts said the vials had been made in France and sold in Spain. The vials eventually had found their way to the German Army's warehouses and evidently were stolen during the capitulation days.

The originator of the scheme paid 7 marks (70 cents) for bottles, fiilled them with the fake drugs and sold the product for $300, the agents said. The powdered form in penicillin bottles brought from $1,000 to $1,500.

The scheme was uncovered when one of the ring got drunk and dropped a penicillin bottle in a beer bar. The agents said that none of the poisonous mixtures had reached German doctors.

New Reich Political Party Organizing

Berlin, April 20 (AP)—A newly-formed "Socialist Unity party," representing a fusion of German Communists and a minority of the powerful Social Democrat party, is expected to approve a constitution and by-laws today for a nation-wide organization.

Hostility to the new movement among Social Democrats in the United States, British and French zones, was evidenced yesterday in the small representation of that party at meetings held to form the fusion group.

Invited to lunch with Col. J. R. Newman, military government chief of Greater Hesse, each visitor sat down to a tiny corned beef pattie, a small quantity of beans, potatoes, black bread, jam, margarine and ersatz coffee. There was no sugar, cream or salt.

Place cards explained: "This plate and side plate of bread contain 1,275 calories—an entire day's ration for the normal adult German. Protein, 46 grams; fat, 19 grams; carbohydrate, 235 grams. It should be appreciated that this (American) quality of food is not available to the Germans."

Later, at a conference with military government officers of Greater Hesse, the editors were told that this State's food prospects were decidedly unfavorable, with shortages of grains, potatoes and other crops expected before the next harvests. The state's crops this year are estimated at 15 to 25 per cent under last year's because of shortages of fertilizers, seed, labor and machinery.

Russians Planning Prewar-Style Easter

Moscow, April 20 (AP)—Russia prepared today for an Easter celebration which churchmen said they anticipated would be the greatest since the revolution, with church bells ringing out the Easter tidings for the first time in two decades.

Russian churches will begin their ceremonies shortly before midnight tonight and carry on to the dawn. Hundreds of thousands are expected to pack every church in the capital, and reports indicate the same thing will take place throughout all the Soviet Union.

This, the first peacetime Easter, was expected to see many Red Army officers and soldiers and Russian youths participating in the religious ceremonies.

The first Easter since the war may resemble an ancient Russian Easter celebration, some churchmen said. Among churchgoers were expected to be many Soviet army officers and soldiers, as well as youths.

UNRRA Delegation In Minsk

Moscow, April 20 (AP)— An UNRRA delegation arrived yesterday in Minsk and immediately began consultations with White Russian officials.

British and U.S. Report Finished On Palestine

American Stand for Entry of More Jews Is Said to Have Won Concessions

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, April 20 (AP).—The British-American Commission of Inquiry on Palestine finished today its report on a three months' investigation of what should be done about the future of Palestine and the refugee Jews of Europe, a spokesman said.

Contents of the report were kept secret, but there were strong indications that the American and British members of the commission, sharply divided two weeks ago, had been able to reach an agreement. The chairman will deliver the report to their capitals within a few days.

Some informed sources speculated that the British had given ground on the demand of President Truman that 100,000 displaced Jews of Europe be allowed to enter Palestine in the near future.

The Americans, as the commission began to frame its report, were reported to have been holding out for a high number of immigration permits and an eventual solution of the Palestine problem more favorable to the Jews than the British, worried over Arab states' opposition had been willing to concede.

The British were reported to have felt however, that a split would have a disastrous effect on the whole range of British-American relations and would mean that Britain could no longer hope for American support of her policy

EDITORS GET TASTE OF GERMAN MEALS

Special Luncheon Comprises Day's Rations as U. S. Army Illustrates Low Diet

WIESBADEN, Germany, April 20 (AP)—American editors and publishers touring occupied Germany ate the lightest and most tasteless meal of their journey today and received assurance that it represented an entire day's ration for a German civilian.

RUSSIANS FLOCK TO EASTER RITES

Moscow, April 20 (A. P.).—Church bells tolled in Easter celebration tonight for the first time in more than twenty years as Russians flocked to Easter services beginning just before midnight.

Some priests said that perhaps 1,000,00 Muscovites would attend church services tonight and Sunday in the greatest celebration of Easter since the revolution. Other thousands are expected to attend churches in other cities of the Soviet Union.

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in Palestine.

The report is expected to be released simultaneously in London and Washington. Either capital has the option of rejecting the findings of the twelve-member commission, but such a rejection was considered unlikely by both British and American officials.

POPE SPEAKS ON VOTING

Urges Wise Use Of The Ballot At Italian Elections

APR 21 1946

J. McKnight

Rome, April 20 (AP)—Pope Pius XII today declared the Italian elections on June 2 to select a Constituent Assembly gave the people of Italy the choice "between life and death."

NIGHT

Avoiding any official indorsement of the monarchy or the republic and mentioning no party or faction by name, the Pope told leaders of the Catholic Action, Italian youth organization, that the objectives of the Chuhch's opponents was the overthrow of "faith and Christian morality."

Hour "Extremely Grave"

Declaring the present hour "extremely grave," the Pope urged lay organizations to "use to the utmost all possible measures, to extend their energies to the extremest measure" in order to impress upon Catholic voters their duties.

Noting there was no instance in history of a nation or a country "which after breaking away from the Church and its Catholic culture has returned integrally to them," the Pope added:

"The people are called to play always the most important part in the public life of a nation. This participation brings with it grave responsibilities, whence the necessity for the faithful to have sharp, solid and exact understanding of their moral and religious duties in exercising civil rights, especially the right to vote."

Cites Godless Schools

The Pontiff declared that "history invariably shows as the precursors of great catastrophes, not only economic and political but also and chiefly spiritual and religious, the decay of public morality and corruption of customs.

"The experience of the present only confirms the lessons of history. We are tireless in denouncing, on every occasion that offers, at least three of the most terrible forms of the monstrous Moloch who reaps so many victims: Divorce, godless schools and the unbridled nature of books and licentious spectacles."

Urged To Keep The Faith

Urging that Italy's long faithfulness to the Church remain unaltered, he added:

"For more than fifteen centuries the Italian people remained faithful to this (Christian) order which has been its well being, its salvation in days of danger, its point of support and the basis of its stability amidst changes, crises, struggles and political and social agitation.

"Behold, however, how now for more than a hundred years an insidious and constant effort has sought to uproot the Christian culture of the Italian people. Today the enemy judges his work far enough advanced to undertake definitive assaults. And certainly none of you has any illusions about the sense and course of certain events whereof we are witnesses."

Candidate File in Italy

ROME, April 20 (AP).—The Interior Ministry announced today that 322 lists of candidates had been entered in Italy's thirty-two electoral districts for 562 seats in the Constituent Assembly. The greatest number of slates was entered from Rome, where virtually all party leaders are candidates. The elections will be held on June 2.

DAY

Battle Venezia-Giulia Outlaws

ROME, April 20 (AP).—Dispatches from Gorizia, in the disputed Venezia-Giulia area, said today that civilian police, reinforced by American military police, battled for three hours with thirty unidentified outlaws armed with light and heavy machine guns in the outskirts of Caporetto, north of Gorizia.

POPE PIUS RECEIVES MISSOURI OFFICERS

VATICAN CITY, April 20.—(AP) Pope Pius XII received Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, commander of U. S. naval forces in Europe, and officers of the battleship Missouri in an audience today.

The Pontiff, who praised the quality of leadership among American naval officers, told them that leaders as well as the people need the inspiration of example.

"Gentlemen," the Pontiff added, "as you strive to perfect yourselves in your profession, model your characters on Christ. A courageous, steady carrying out of the principles taught by Him will reflect to your own honor and to the honor of your country, will react to the good of the men you command and will be a forceful, though peaceful, contribution to the betterment of mankind."

Admiral Hewitt's wife and daughter, Mary Kent Hewitt, and journalists aboard the Missouri, which now is at anchor in Naples harbor, attended the audience.

Swiss-U. N. Accords Signed

GENEVA, April 20 (AP)—Two agreements consigning the privileges and immunities of the League of Nations in Switzerland to the United Nations have been signed by a United Nations subcommittee and the Swiss Government, said a Swiss announcement today. One agreement involves properties. The other is a temporary assignment of privileges and immunities to United Nations representatives in Switzerland.

Brig. Lister's Hearing Set

DAY

Amsterdam, April 20 (AP)—Canadian army sources said today that Brig. J. F. A. Lister, former chief of staff of Canadian forces in the Netherlands, would be arraigned in London [illegible] on undisclosed charges.

These sources said the nature of the charges probably would not be disclosed until arraignment. Should Lister be remanded for trial, these sources said, a court-martial composed of five high-ranking officers probably would hear the matter here next week end.

[Canadian defense headquarters in Ottawa announced yesterday that Lister was being held as a result of "the recent inquiry into the administration of the Canadian Army in northwest Europe."]

It was reported that Lister would fly to London tomorrow to be present when a summary of evidence is presented to his superior officer, Brig. A. B. Connelly.

Polish Politicians Fight Race Bias

L. Allen

Warsaw, Poland, April 20 (AP)—Representatives of Poland's six political parties and social and religious groups have banded together to form the "Polish League to fight racial hatred" and afford whatever protection possible to the dwindling Jewish population.

Its president, Monsignor Juliusz Gorecki, Catholic leader, says anti-Semitism in Poland today is a hangover from the German occupation.

DAY

He says most of the killings of Jews—450 slayings are known in the last twelve months—are attributable to bands of the NSZ, formerly known as the National Armed Forces, originally formed to oppose the Nazi invaders, and lately turning its fire against Jews, Polish politicians, Russian soldiery and Communists.

"Hunted Like Animals"

"There are cases where Jews are hunted like animals," the monsignor told a recent press conference in announcing the formation of the league.

Other officials of the League say the NSZ is responsible for the killing of 7,000 members of Poland's recognized political parties since the liberation of Warsaw in January, 1945. These slayings, League officials declared, are continuing on an average of 500 monthly.

86,000 In Poland

Gorecki declared the League plans an intensive educational campaign to convince everyone in Poland that "all men are created free and equal."

Poland's Jewish population presently is 86,000. It once was 3,500,000, but the Nazis are said to have wiped out more than 3,000,000 and tens of thousands have fled the country.

Dr. Joseph Tenenbaum, president of the American and World Federation of Polish Jews, said today that Jews were being murdered and intimidated daily, although the Polish Government is doing everything in its power to give them protection.

He charged that a two-week study of the Jewish situation had convinced him that the Jews were being killed mostly by bandits financed abroad by agents of the former exiled Government in London.

Favors Action By The U.N.

Tenenbaum, who conferred with President Boleslaw Bierut and Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski, said Bierut agreed to suggestions that "an international agreement is necessary to open frontiers of neighboring countries and to permit Jews to seek new homes in Palestine, America and elsewhere" and that the issue "should be placed on the United Nations agenda."

Tenenbaum said the Warsaw regime was "sincerely well meaning, free from racial prejudice and really a Government of the people." He said that the Federation had sent $800,000 worth of clothing, food and medicines to Polish Jews.

He is a resident of New York city.

Czechs' and Poles' Pact.

Warsaw, April 20 (A. P.).—Poland and Czecho-Slovakia signed an agreement today governing tariffs, exchange of cars and frontier communications. Poland, under the agreement, will supply coal for transit trains through Czecho-Slovakia. An international passenger service is now operating between Warsaw and Paris via Prague.

Exchange Rate Set For Polish Zloty

DAY

Warsaw, April 20 (AP)—The Polish Foreign Ministry notified all diplomatic missions here today that the official rate of exchange for the zloty had been set at 100 to the dollar and 402 to the British pound. (The coin was formerly valued at 11½ cents.)

The note was delivered to the American Embassy while a United States Treasury representative was en route to Warsaw in an effort to negotiate with Polish authorities a figure proportionate to the cost of living. The price of a single meal averages 1,000 zlotys.

Austrian Papers To Get 3 U.S. News Services

Vienna, April 20 (AP)—United States Army information service announced today that, beginning May 1, newspapers in the American occupation zone in Austria would be permitted to take the services of three major American news services — the Associated Press, the United Press and the International News Service.

The army news service, *Americanischer Nachrichten Dienst*, which has been supplying Austrian newspapers in the zone with world news, will cease providing that type of coverage May 1, but will continue to give the newspapers news and information concerning the occupation forces and to provide "background material."

An Austrian news agency expected to obtain the approval of the Allied Council in Austria is being formed.

Madrid Paper Assails Reds

Calls Russia Greater Danger to Peace Than Spain

MADRID, April 20 (AP). — The newspaper "Informaciones," which was strongly pro-Nazi during the war, indicated editorially today it regarded Russia as a greater danger to peace than Spain. "Informaciones" charged that Russia, whom it termed "the Moscovite monster," was manufacturing atomic bombs in the Urals with scientists "kidnaped from Germany and with the aid of a treacherous spy network such as was discovered in the United States and Canada."

The weekly political review "Mundo" said that Poland's move for a world-wide break in diplomatic relations with Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government was menacing. "If it obtains enough votes in the Security Council to make its interventionist opinions prevail," the periodical said, "peace will be strongly menaced."

PREMIER OF HUNGARY RETURNS FROM RUSSIA

BUDAPEST, April 19—(Delayed)—(AP) Premier Ferene Nagy returned from Moscow yesterday after a series of Russian-Hungarian conversations which resulted, sources close to his office said today, in several agreements, including a Russian promise to reduce its occupation force in Hungary.

The Russians agreed also to cancel a $16,000,000 charge against Hungary for repairs to war-damaged railways and bridges made by the Red army and to a moratorium on reparations, extending the payment period from six to eight years, these sources said.

(The Budapest radio, heard in London on Thursday, said that Russia had granted the two-year reparations payment extension. The reparations are to be $200,000,000 in commodities).

PILGRIMS CROWD INTO JERUSALEM

C. Davidson

JERUSALEM, April 20—(AP) Streets of Jerusalem were thronged today by pilgrims and residents alike observing pre-Easter ceremonies.

NIGHT

The [illegible] general strike of government civil service workers released an extraordinary number of Jerusalemites for participation. Local observers described it as a more purely local celebration than any other in recent years.

The Eastern Christian churches—Orthodox, Syrian, Greek, Ethiopian and copts—predominated in Holy Saturday services with colorful holy fire ceremonies. Participants lit from flames which tradition says descended from heaven.

Chanting in ancient tongues provided an eerie effect as the candles were lighted in the normally semi-dark holy sepulchre on the site of Christ's crucifixion, burial and resurrection.

The western Christian faiths will hold services Sunday.

Moslems worshipped today at the Mosque Omar, in a section of the old city, after returning from a pilgrimage to the legendary tomb of Moses in the desert near the Dead sea.

The number of pilgrims, which had been boosted in recent years by uniformed troops stationed in the Middle East, was reduced by the lack of transport.

The traditional sending of Easter greetings from the holy city by mail or cable was interrupted this year by the postal strike.

IRANIAN DOUBTS MAY DEADLINE

Russians May Not Be Able To Move On Time, Officer Says

J. Goodwin

Tehran, April 20 (AP)—An Iranian Army general staff officer expressed doubt today that the Russians have sufficient time now to move their troops out of Azerbaijan province by May 6, the deadline set [illegible] Iranian agreement.

NIGHT

Soviet troops continued their steady evacuation from all regions of northern Iran with the exception of Azerbaijan, and the central Government held to its view that the Russians would fufill their promise to quit the entire country by the agreed date.

The officer, however, said: "I doubt if the Russians have time to quit Azerbaijan by May 6. I'm not so sure they intend to leave."

Russians Often Move Fast

A foreign military observer commented that "most armies would not be able to leave a country completely in the brief time remaining, but the Russians often travel light and move fast when they are ready to move."

Meanwhile, many Tehran sources expressed belief that the central Government would be able to settle its differences with the autonomous regime in Azerbaijan without vio-

lence.

A source in the Imperial Court declared "the people of Azerbaijan remain loyal to the Crown. When the Russians leave the rebel forces will dissolve and the villagers pressed into service will return to their fields and crops."

Negotiations Expected Soon

Prince Mozaffar Firouz, director of propaganda and Minister of State, said yesterday that preliminary moves for negotiations between the central Government and Azerbaijanians would begin "in the near future."

The same general staff officer who expressed doubt about the Soviet evacuation was confident that the Azerbaijan democrats would not oppose the Iranian Army.

"We do not expect that the Army will be called upon to settle the problem," he said. He predicted that 3,500 armed Zolfagharis and other tribesmen, who have been holding Iranian troops at bay around Zenjan, "will scatter like chaff" if the Russians leave.

Iran's American-trained motorized national police troops moved into Shahrud, 190 miles northeast of Tehran, and into Nowchar and Chalus, the latter on the Caspian seacoast in Mazanderan province.

problem will be settled by negotiation."

Military Man's View

Prince Mozaffar Firouz, Propaganda Minister, said yesterday that "preliminary moves for discussions between the imperial Government and the Azerbaijan people will be started in the near future."

An army general staff officer, not so confident about Soviet evacuation of the province, expressed the belief that the Azerbaijans would not oppose the Iranian Army, and added:

—"We do not expect that the Army will be called upon to settle the problem."

2 DUTCH SOLDIERS KILLED

Batavia Reports Australian's Body Found—Japanese Held

BATAVIA, Java, April 20 (AP)—Allied headquarters announced today that exploding mines had killed two Netherland soldiers on a road near Surabaya. This increased to 120 the number of Dutch troops killed in the islands since the capitulation of Japan.

Tehran Is Hopeful About Azerbaijan

J. Goodwin

Tehran, April 20 (AP)—Soviet troops today continued their evacuation of all parts of northern Iran except the semi-autonomous Privince of Azerbaijan, but many Tehran sources predicted that the Azerbaijan problem would be settled without violence.

A source in the imperial court expressed the opinion that "the people of Azerbaijan remain loyal to the crown." He predicted that when the Russians leave the "rebel forces will dissolve and villagers pressed into service will return to their fields and crops."

Separatists in Azerbaijan, northwestern Iranian province that has been occupied by Soviet troops, set up a provincial Government at Tabriz last November.

Average Man's Reaction

The average man in the street in Tehran is inclined to scoff at the recent announcement of the Tabriz radio that "the Azerbaijan National Government and people will fight to the last man." The opinion held here is that the Government will flee as soon as the Russians leave.

The central Government at Tehran continued to maintain that all Russian forces would be out of Iran by May 6, the deadline set in the Soviet-Iranian agreement of April 5, and that "the Azerbaijan

ATTACK ON HARBIN TO BE NEXT MOVE BY CHINESE REDS

H. Gilles

CHUNGKING, April 20—(AP) Chinese Communists encircling Harbin declared today they intended to lay seige to the north Manchurian [illegible] if the Government indicated it would not even try to defend.

A government spokesman said the situation in central Manchuria was "very grave" now that Communists troops have taken Changchun, the capital, 150 miles southwest of Harbin.

A Communist spokesman warned that the encircling troops would seize Harbin when the Russian army pulls out next Thursday "if a status of civil war still prevails in Manchuria."

That would give General Marshall, special U. S. envoy to China, only five more days to work out a truce first between the warring factions.

Marshall was in almost continuous conferences with both Government and Communist officials. He had not scheduled a meeting of his truce committee of three, which earlier this year worked out an armistice for the rest of China outside Manchuria.

A government spokesman charged that Communist irregulars already were infiltrating Harbin. He said the government had no army forces in Harbin—only civil officials.

(Unofficial dispatches reaching Peiping said the officials had fled to Mukden by plane).

He also reported that Communist resistance was stiffening as the government's U. S.-equipped First army pressed northward from Szepkingkai toward Changchun.

Government and Communist sources finally agreed that the First army had by-passed Szepingkai—important railway junction midway between Mukden and Changchun—although the Government's own Central News agency previously had claimed the First army captured it.

A Communist military spokesman estimated that the First army still was about 60 miles from Changchun.

Before the 1st Army can expect to reach the capital, however, it must overcome extensive Communist defenses around Kungchuling, 30 miles southwest of Changchun, the Communist military spokesman asserted.

The spokesman said the Government forces occupied only about one ninth of Manchuria in a wedge extending from the southern border to the 1st Army positions beyond Szepingkai.

This whole wedge, he claimed, was under "steady pressure" from Communist troops, whose strength for all Manchuria had been estimated as high as 400,000, including many irregulars.

No Word On Americans

The *New China Daily News*, official organ of the Communists, asserted that Communist troops were welcomed in Changchun by a population "overwhelmed with joy."

The newspaper said that 3,000 "puppet" troops and more than 200 Japanese soldiers were captured. (The Government garrison of Chinese 6th Army regulars had been estimated at 3,000.)

There was no further word from five United States correspondents and two United States Army observers who were in Changchun when the city fell to the Communists. General Marshall's office had made no formal request through Communist channels for permission to brin gthem out.

China Reds Set To Take Over In Harbin

[By the Associated Press]

Chinese Communists announced today that they would occupy the north Manchurian city of Harbin when the Russians withdraw next Thursday "if a state of civil war still prevails" then.

The Communists' determination to follow up their success in occupying Changchun, Manchuria's capital, was announced in Chungking by a party spokesman.

Possession of Changchun gave the Chinese Communists a firm grip on central Manchuria, and a Government spokesman admitted that the situation there was "very grave."

Chiang's Men Flee Harbin

Reports reaching Peiping said Chinese Government officials in Harbin had fled to Government-held Mukden in south Manchuria by plane, fearing capture by Communist troops ringing the city.

Simultaneously, an official spokesman in Chungking conceded that the Communists could take Harbin without a struggle after Russian troops withdraw. He said the Government has no troops there. The Communists dominate north Manchuria.

Reds Still Hold Szepingkai

He also made the startling acknowledgement that National troops have not captured Szepingkai—despite previous claims—and belatedly reported the fall of Changchun.

He gave this explanation of the battle for Szepingkai, important railroad center about halfway between Government-controlled Mukden and Changchun:

A vanguard of the Government's new 1st Army entered Szepingkai, met strong Communist resistance, and halted to consolidate its forces.

50 Chiang Men Held

An official dispatch published in Peiping said 50 Government officials had been taken prisoner in Szepingkai by the Communists.

It was the withdrawal of Russia's last occupation troops from Changchun last Sunday midnight that precipitated the Communists' successful onslaught on that city. Harbin is 150 air miles north of Changchun.

The executive Yuan, of the National Government has granted permission for Russia to set up a consulate general at Changchun.

Associated Press Correspondent Spencer Davis learned of the flight of Harbin officials to Mukden, 325 air miles south, at Sino-American truce headquarters in Peiping.

Some Doubt Battle

However, some Peiping sources told Davis they doubted that a conflict such as Changchun's would follow the Soviet evacuation of Harbin, explaining that the Harbin mayor had never been supported by the Chinese Government.

Davis said Sino-American headquarters had no word concerning seven Americans — five correspondents and two army men — who went to Changchun last week to observe the Russian withdrawal.

The Government *Peace Daily News*, in Chungking, published a special dispatch from Szepingkai reporting that Government troops which entered the outskirts early this week "found the city devastated, with corpses piled in many places, including the bodies of women and children." Communists took 50 Government officials prisoners as they withdrew northward, the dispatch added.

Aid For Americans Sought

In Chungking, General Marshall's headquarters today sought the removal of the seven Americans who had been in Changchun. Headquarters said a request had been made through Communist channels for permission for the seven to leave the city, if they were still there.

The Americans were Major Robert Rigg, of Chicago, assistant military attache; Mast. Sergt. Clayton Pond, of Portland, Ore., his pilot; Tom Masterson, Associated Press; Reynolds Packard, United Press; Charlotte Ebener, International News Service; George Weller, Chicago *Daily News*, and Henry R. Lieberman, New York *Times*.

Chinese Comment

K. C. Wu, the Government Minister of Information, earlier said the Government was "deeply concerned" over the safety of the correspondents and added that they had been warned against going to Changchun.

"We knew a defense of Changchun was impossible with the small [Government] garrison there, and advised the correspondents not to enter because of the dangers," he said. "Communist occupation of the city was inevitable."

Lending emphasis to the magnitude of Marshall's task of bringing the discordant sides together and ending China's civil strife, Nanking military sources said the Government was sending at least two new armies north.

Jap General Poisons Self While Awaiting Trial

Shanghai, April 20 (AP)—Gen. Rikichi Ando, highest ranking Japanese to be brought to China for trial as a war criminal, died ignobly and painfuly in his jail cell last midnight of self-administered poison.

The wartime Japanese governor of Formosa and commanding general of all Japanese troops on that island, was found groaning on the floor of his cell in the Ward Road jail by a guard making a routine check. He was dead when the guard returned from summoning a doctor.

Blamed For Atrocities

American war crimes officials considered Ando primarily responsible for most of the atrocities and brutal treatment given war prisoners on Formosa, some of them downed American flyers. Ando was arrested in Japan on a warant signed by Generalisimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Brought here Monday with sixteen other defendants charged with atrocities against Americans, British and Chinese, Ando had been stripped and searched. But apparently he succeeded in hiding a poison in the seams of his uniform.

As Ando chose suicide in preference to trial, announcement was made that Maj. Gen. Masataka Kaburagi and four subordinates will die on the gallows at 8 A.M. Monday for their part in the torture parade and strangulation of four American flyers at Hankow in December, 1944. The five executions were set for the Ward Road jail.

minister regardless of who might be premier.

Authoritative Japanese sources agreed that anything could happen—including the possible disqualification of Ichiro Hatoyama, liberal party leader and most active opponent of the aged premier.

The public remained silent and apparently bewildered by the growing complexity of political maneuvers since the April 10 general election.

Meanwhile came the disclosure that former Japanese army officers—working in the background aloof from the political scene—were quietly organizing groups and secreting supplies in the obvious hope of one day returning to power.

Occupation authorities voiced no alarm over the activities of these groups and stressed that they were being closely watched.

Some of the ex-officers, investigation disclosed, have organized so-called 'cooperative farms"—subsidized by the Japanese government—where they are well equipped with vehicles, maintain formality of rank, are well financed and carefully protected against the curiosity of snooping neighbors.

One such farm near Tokyo is under close Allied surveillance.

North of Tokyo, in a shrine near a former arsenal, a Japanese exmajor and a large staff were reportedly living comfortably with the connivance of police, through whom they obtain ample supplies of gasoline for their motor vehicles.

Shidehara May Quit as Premier, Take Portfolio in New Cabinet

TOKYO, April 20—(AP) Japan's latest political crisis moved toward a showdown tonight as a spokesman hinted Premier Kijuro Shidehara might resign to become foreign minister in a new cabinet.

Heretofore the 73-year-old baron has steadfastly rejected demands that he step down, and recently let it be known he would try to form a coalition government from among conservatives elected to the new Diet.

Tonight, however, his principal spokesman—Cabinet Secretary Wataru Narahashi—intimated the possibility of a "deal" by telling the Japanese press the next cabinet should include Shidehara as foreign

Japanese Cabinet Crisis Looms

Tokyo, April 20 (AP)—Authoritative Japanese said today that a crisis is expected next week in the enlarging controversy over whether the Shidehara Cabinet should remain in office.

They agreed that anything could happen—including possible disqualification of Ichiro Hatoyama,

Liberal party president—as the battle for power continues.

Hatoyama, whose record is under scrutiny by both the Japanese Government and the Allied command, has suddenly grown silent. But his supporters and officials of the Socialists, Co-Operative and Communist parties called a mass meeting April 28 to demand the Premier's resignation. Major labor unions and other organizations have been invited.

Shidehara Stands Firm

Premier Shidehara stood by his statement that he would not resign. The Japanese press reported he would accept the resignation of Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida, a Liberal party member, and appoint Home Minister Chuzo Mitsuchi as Ashida's temporary successor. Mitsuchi would apparently hold his present position.

The Premier may make the next move in the intricate political game. He is scheduled to accept the presidency of the Progressive party Tuesday. Then, said his spokesman, Cabinet Secretary Wataru Narahashi, he would try to form a coalition government among Conservatives recently elected to the Diet.

The public meanwhile remained silent and apparently somewhat bewildered by the political activity. There were some complaints by the electorate that instead of a solution of the pressing food problem, all they got after the election was a fresh political battle.

Easter Service By Japanese

Tokyo, April 20 (AP)—American and Japanese Christians will join in the singing of hymns at sunrise services in Meiji Stadium here tomorrow as Japan observes its first peaceful Easter in nine years.

The celebration is sponsored by the Allied forces and the Japan Christian Association. Throughout the empire other services will be held.

Archbishop Paul Marella, apostolic delegate to Japan, and Tokyo's Archbishop Peter Tatsuo Doi will attend Roman Catholic services which will be broadcast. The Rev. Father John Long, of Boston College, will deliver the sermon.

NurseCorpsHead toVisitTokyo

TOKYO, April 20 (AP).—Colonel Florence A. Blanchfield, superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, is expected to arrive here early next month from Washington on an inspection tour of nursing services and hospitals in Japan, Korea and the Philippines. She will be accompanied on the tour by Lieutenant Colonel Mary G. Phillips, director of nurses for the Army forces of the Pacific.

Japanese Government Pay Rise

TOKYO, April 20 (AP). — The Japanese government today announced emergency salary increases for its employees totaling 900,000,000 yen ($60,000,000) annually. The raises almost double present pay scales.

Food Costs, Criticism Close 25 Geisha Spots

Tokyo, April 20 (AP)—Soaring food costs and public criticism of lavish spending caused 25 Geisha houses and five high-class restaurants to close today.

The proprietress of one of the largest Geisha houses said she was giving her girls "a holiday during which they will devote themselves to improving their talents."

Smallpox, Typhus Cases Down In Japan

Tokyo, April 20 (AP)—Smallpox and typhus cases are on the decline throughout the country, with a total of 19,078 reported Thursday, the Welfare Ministry said today.

An average of 170 cases of typhus have been reported daily, a decrease of 50 per cent from the daily average of the latter part of March.

Looters in Japan Quelled

TOKYO, April 20 (AP).—About 500 residents of Fujisawa who attempted to seize Japanese Army supplies stored in a schoolhouse were dispersed today when Japanese police fired shots in the air.

Telegraphic, Cable Speedup Due In Japan

Tokyo, April 20 (AP)—A speedup of telegraph and cable delivery in Tokyo and other sections of Japan will be effected by June 1, the civil communications section of General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The expedited service will include telegraphic relay of incoming messages to all sections of Japan and messenger delivery service in Tokyo. Previously, messages for other than Tokyo were mailed.

Indian Troops Now in Japan

KURE, Japan, Sunday, April 21 (AP)—Indian troops who fought the Japanese on the plains of Imphal to defend the frontiers of India have arrived to join other British Commonwealth forces in the occupation of Japan. More than 9,000 British Commonwealth troops are now in Japan, occupying areas in southern Honshu.

BEHEADER OF YANK FLYER MUST HANG

Yokohama, April 20 (A. P.).—An American military tribunal today sentenced a Japanese Army captain, Masaki Mabuchi to be hanged for the decapitation death of a B-29 flyer.

Lieut. Jutaro Kikuchi, his executive officer, was ordered to serve twenty-five years in prison. Kikuchi was found guilty of bayoneting the body of the American airman, Lieut. Darwin T. Emry of Denver, who was shot down in a raid on Tokyo in May, 1945.

Gen. Heitaro Kimura, vice-minister of war in the Konoye and Tojo cabinets, and commander of Japanese forces in China in 1944, meanwhile entered Sugamo prison to await trial. Joseph B. Keenan, chief of the international prosecution section, declared that Kimura, as vice-minister of war, handed down regulations guiding the treatment and conditions meted out to prisoners of war.

Osmena Answers Roxas On Philippine Disorder

Manila, April 20 (AP)—President Sergio Osmena made his first campaign speech tonight as his chief rival for the presidency in Tuesday's election reiterated charges that lawless elements would prevent Filipinos from voting freely.

Manuel Roxas, Senate president, who recently broke from Osmena's Nacionalista party to run against him, charged in a statement to the press:

"The people are terrorized into voting against their will and murders have been committed with impunity."

Osmena told a political rally that there is no danger of any wide-

Jap, Quizzed In Brazil, Found Hanged In Cell

Rio de Janeiro, April 20 (AP)—A Japanese held by police for questioning concerning terrorist attacks on Japanese colonists in the state of Sao Paulo was found hanged in his Sao Paulo [illegible] today.

Police said he committed suicide. The Japanese, a cleaning shop proprietor, fashioned the cord from his own clothing, police said.

Some Japanese expressed fears of a new outbreak on April 29, Emperor Hirohito's birthday, by terrorists who have insisted that Japan was "not defeated" and have been attacking leaders of the colony for saying that it was.

Jeeps As Prizes In Manila

Manila, April 20 (AP)—Manila movie theaters are drawing big crowds with a new idea for bank nights. The winner gets a second-hand jeep, war-weary but highly prized in the footsore Philippines.

U. S. Reduces Price on Most New Housing

Orders One-fourth Built for Rental, Half of It in a $45-to-$65 Range

New Cost Line Put At $4,500 to $9,000

Priorities Will Enforce Plan; Wyatt Sees 50% Gain in $6,500 Homes

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The government ordered tonight new, reduced cost ceilings for the bulk of new dwellings and directed that one-fourth of them be built for rental.

The National Housing Administration order will steer, by priority action, most of the country's residential building materials into homes well under the present $10,000 sales and $80 rental limit.

Announced by Housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt, the order directs that:

One-fourth of the dwellings henceforth authorized in any city must be built for rental; and of these, at least half must rent at or below ceilings which range from $40 monthly in New Orleans to $65 in New York.

Half of all homes built to be sold must come below a new price line which also varies from city to city; $4,500 in New Orleans, for instance, and $9,000 in New York.

Ceilings on construction are for the buildings alone and do' not include the price of lots.

May Withhold Priorities

It will be the job of Federal housing officials over the country to induce builders to undertake the low-cost and rental housing projects. These are disliked by some builders; now they must account for more than 60 per cent of authorized dwellings.

The government's whip is the withholding of priorities on scarce lumber, materials and supplies.

Other houses may range in price up to the $10,000 sales and $80-a-month rental limits already fixed for the veterans' housing program. But Mr. Wyatt said that the new "channeling" order will immediately "increase by 50 per cent the homes built under $6,500" in April, May and June.

Veterans who apply to build their own homes will get first preference in the issuance of priorities, the order specifies. Next preference will go to builders who agree to sell or rent under the new dividing line.

The order was immediately lauded by the National Association of Home Builders, which called it a "reasonable method of assuring the construction of a maximum number of houses in the lowest price classes possible under existing building conditions."

Praised by Builders

"The builders of this country," said a statement by Joseph Meyerhoff, of Baltimore, association president, "all recognize that the lower the price the wider the market and the greater is the demand over a long period of time."

The new "dividing line" is to be worked out in each city by the local Federal Housing Administration director, under a method set forth in the order. For some major cities it will establish approximately these sales marks:

New York, $9,000; Washington and Chicago, $8,500; Pittsburgh, $8,000; Philadelphia, Providence and Boston, $7,500; Los Angeles and Milwaukee, $7,000; Indianapolis and Kansas City, Mo., $6,500; Denver and Seattle, $6,000; Atlanta, Louisville and Fort Worth, $5,500; New Orleans, $4,500.

Sample rental dividing lines are approximately:

Providence, Philadelphia and New York, $65; Pittsburgh, Indianapolis and Fort Worth, $60; Chicago and Washington, $55; Boston and Seattle, $50; Atlanta, Denver, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Milwaukee and New Orleans, $40.

Aim of the order is to provide as many homes as possible below the $6,000 price class in meeting President Truman's veterans' housing goal of 2,700,000 homes in two years.

Mr. Wyatt said this does not mean that houses under $6,000 will be produced at once in all parts of the country, but as building costs are lowered through big-volume construction the dividing lines will be lowered.

The order will work this way, he related:

A housing goal for each state or F. H. A. district is set up in Washington; then each F. H. A. director sets local targets for each city or area he may designate.

The local target is then broken down as follows:

Twenty-five per cent is set aside for rental dwellings. At least half of these must be rented for a figure at or below the dividing line. The dividing line is fixed at the highest approved rent shown in the lowest third of the applications approved by F. H. A. between Jan. 15 and March 29 of this year.

If the dividing line works out higher than $60, it must be reduced to that sum, unless it is submitted to the Washington office of F. H. A. for approval and—probably—reduction.

The rest of the dwellings making up the local housing target may be sold, but at least half of these must come below a sales dividing line.

How Sales Line Is Fixed

This line is an amount equal to the highest approved sales ceiling in the lowest third of applications received in the Jan. 15-March 29 period. No line above $7,500 may be set without Washington approval.

In support of its drive for moderately priced homes for veterans, the National Housing Agency reported that the cost of low-priced homes has soared 65.1 per cent since 1940.

The rise for such small homes—those which cost less than $6,000 in 1940—has been greater than that for medium-priced dwellings in the $6,000 to $12,000 class, the agency said. The latter have increased 57 per cent.

Raw land has risen 60.1 per cent and prepared building lots have gone up 61.8 per cent on the average, said the statement, which was based on a recent survey made by several agencies in the housing field.

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ATOMIC RESEARCH STALLED IN U.S., SCIENTIST ASSERTS

WASHINGTON, April 20.—(AP) The United States federal atomic research program "has been stalled since V-J Day," Dr. E. U. Condon, scientific advisor to the Special Senate Committee on Atomic Energy said tonight.

Dr. Condon, who is also director of the National Bureau of Standards, reported that "more than three-fourths of the leading neuclear scientists" who helped develop the atom bomb "are gone—back to the universities or to private research laboratories."

'Second Raters' Left

Dr. Condon made these statements in remarks prepared for a roundtable broadcast over NBC They made up his response to a request for comment on statements by Dr. Harold Urey, an atomic scientist, who has asserted that only "second raters" are left in American Atomic laboratories.

Another of the speakers, Herbert S. Marks, a member of the State department's Committee on Atomic Energy, declared that the United States' present "preeminence" in atomic energy information "is bound to be matched by other nations before long."

"In time, other nations will be able to do what we have done. When this happens, or when we begin to think that it may have happened, we will all live in a constant state of jitters. That's one of the strongest arguments for international control," he added.

Dr. Condon said "it's quite possible, even probable" that other countries can produce "Fissionable material" in a very few years.

McMahon Speaks

Senator Brien McMahon (D-Conn), chairman of the Senate's Atomic Energy committee, urged swift action by the United Nations in working out a program for international control of atomic energy.

Because such agreement will require "some years," McMahon said "it's absolutely essential to get started now. The success of any plan for international control may depend on quick action to get it before the United Nations."

Dr. Condon said delay might cause other nations which have more uranium and thorium to "take the lead in atomic development," causing an international race to discover and develop atomic resources.

In commenting on the possible peacetime uses of atomic power, Dr. Condon expressed the belief that atomic engines "will be too large for use in automobiles." In addition, he said such an engine would emit "dangerous rays which require thick walls to protect the user."

"I think the most promising field in the near future is in ship propulsion—especially the propulsion of naval vessels," he said.

U. S. MAY GET PLEA TO SLASH JAP FOOD

Far Eastern Commission Is Irked by Amount of Supplies Going to Tokyo.

WASHINGTON, April 20—(AP) The Far Eastern commission next week may ask the United States to reconsider its decision to ship more than half a million tons of food to Japan by the end of June.

Such a request appeared probable as members of the commission's economic and financial affairs committee met for the second straight day to discuss the American food shipments to Japan which have caused resentment in some hard-pressed Allied countries.

Will Meet Monday

The committee will meet again Monday and is expected to draw up a report on the matter which probably will be acted on by the full commission at its regular Thursday meeting.

The United States contends that the food shipments are strictly a problem for this government and the British-American Combined Food Board.

Some of the countries represented on the 11-nation policy making commission feel strongly that the shipping of food to the former enemy country is a proper concern of the commission action, especially in the light of the widespread food shortages in Allied nations.

Sir Carl Berendsen of New Zealand told commission members Thursday he was "convinced that if anything is a matter of policy in the administration of Japan, it is surely the fundamental question of the supply of foodstuffs to that country."

China, India and the Philippines also have expressed concern over the American food shipments to Japan. At yesterday's committee meeting, R. R. Saksena of India and Dr. S. C. Wang of China outlined at some length the desperate food situations faced by their respective countries, for possible comparisons with the Japanese outlook.

The food controversy on the commission reflects a growing resentment on the part of some Allied countries at the go-it-alone policy the United States has followed in Japan.

Some countries are as much concerned with the fact that the United States by-passed the commission and made the food decision on its own after studying requests from MacArthur as with the question of whether Japan is getting food which should go instead to Allied countries in desperately short supply.

Some commission members privately expressed the belief that MacArthur's command appeared determined to by-pass the Allied council and make it strictly a debating society.

Secret Republican Poll Against Loan, 23 to 16

Debate Expected to Bring Out Vandenberg's Stand

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP).—New indications of a rocky road for the proposed $3,750,000,000 British loan arose today with disclosure of a secret Republican poll showing an opposition majority of 23 to 16 among that party's members in the Senate.

Previous Republican tallies had indicated practically an even division. Authors of the new count would not permit use of their names.

With many members reluctant to commit themselves publicly one way or the other, an Associated Press poll currently shows thirty Senators for the enabling legislation, twenty-eight against it. The count includes members of both parties.

The fourth day of general debate on Monday is expected to clear up two significant points: the position of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, the Republican conference chairman, and whether Senator William Langer, Republican, of North Dakota, intends to conduct an all-out filibuster against the legislation.

Senator Vandenberg hasn't even told his office staff how he stands, although, in view of his attitude on other international questions, his associates will be surprised if he does not support the loan.

Senator Langer has reserved time Monday to deliver another chapter of the lengthy anti-loan speech he began Thursday and continued yesterday.

Says Douglas Rejects World Bank Post

Washington, April 20 (A. P.).—A high Government official who would not permit use of his name said today that Lewis Douglas has turned down an offer of the presidency of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Douglas, former member of Congress from Arizona and onetime Budget Director, is now president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The Government official said he had been advised that Mutual's board of directors had declined to release Douglas from the life insurance presidency.

ARMY IS CRITICAL OF REPORT HITTING COURTS MARTIAL

WASHINGTON, April 20—(AP) The War department today called a House Military sub-committee's criticism of Army justice "unjustified."

Drawing any conclusion from the committee's report, which mentioned that 142 soldiers were executed under court martial sentence, would be "grossly unfair," Undersecretary of War Kenneth C. Royall said.

In a 25,000 word analysis, the sub-committee, headed by Rep. Carl Durham [illegible] been highly critical of what it called injustices, extreme severity of sentences and partiality stemming from the present court martial system.

Open Hearings Hinted

Although the sub-committee document was reported to have been temporarily put aside by the full committee at the suggestion of the War department, committeemen said privately there probably will be open hearings on the entire problem.

The sub-committee said that between Dec. 7, 1941 and Feb. 22, 1946, 72 soldiers were executed for murder; 51 for rape; 18 for murder and rape; and one for desertion.

"Bringing charges of rape against American soldiers became a sort of racket among some portions of the populace in the European theater," the sub-committee said, "and it is believed that numerous convictions of innocent soldiers took place because courts too amiably accepted dubious identifications in the interest of discipline in general or of maintaining the good name of the Army among liberated or conquered people."

In a general summary of military justice last July 8, Secretary of War Patterson said that up to that time the Army had executed 102. He noted that no American soldier can be executed if he is in the United States except with approval of the President, or by approval of the theater commander if the offense is committed overseas.

Replies to Committee

Royall, in a formal reply to the sub-committee's recommendation that the court martial system be overhauled, said today that mistakes inevitably had been made under wartime stress, but noted the War department already has taken corrective steps.

Royall, charged with responsibility for administering Army justice, noted that no hearings had been held and that the report had not been approved nor released by the full committee.

The report, he asserted, contains numerous incorrect statements, and many general conclusions based on cases which he did not identify but said were not typical.

Committee Suggestions

In its report the committee suggested:

The Army should create a judicial department "as complete and autonomous" as the medical department and fully staffed with qualified personnel.

New provisions should be made for reversal of injustices, enlisted men appointed to courts trying men from the ranks, and tables of maximum punishment prescribed applying equally to officers and men.

Declaring that the War department is "intensely interested" in improving military justice and correcting mistakes, Royall said these steps already have been taken:

Under a system of rehabilitation expanded since the war's close, more than 32,000 men sentenced after conviction by general courts-martial have been restored to duty and made eligible for honorable discharge.

A clemency board headed by former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts has since last summer reviewed individually all but about 4,000 of more than 83,000 remaining cases.

Recently, "with the full knowledge" of the sub-committee chairman, the War department named an advisory board with members selected by the American Bar association to review the entire court-martial procedure.

Huge Air Center Proposed By AAF

Washington, Aril 20 (AP)—Immediate construction of a $300,000,000 air-engineering development center to fashion fantastic aerial weapons for the atomic age was proposed today by the Army Air Forces.

Disclosing hitherto confidential plans, Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May asserted the center was "necessary to the defense of the nation and indispensable if we are to maintain supremacy in the air." Reports of the undertaking previously had been voiced from Capitol Hill.

Separate From Wright Field

The proposal calls for 100 square miles of laboratories and special facilities, including five wind tunnels to apply the results of research and invention to the development of such weapons as aircraft faster than sound, winged missiles of meteorlike speed, atomic power engines, and space vehicles and "space bases" for use above the earth's atmosphere.

It would be separate from Wright Field at Dayton, Ohio, present AAF headquarters for research and development, which Le May said could not provide space and power for the additional installations.

Le May, deputy chief of the AAF air staff for research and development, said $300,000,000 was the estimated cost of the site and initial construction only. He did not disclose whether a specific request for funds was included in forthcoming War Department budget estimates.

"New Age Of Development"

Referring apparently to Nazi German advances in the perfection of V-bombs and jet-propelled aircraft, Le May said that after the collapse of Germany it was found the United States was "years behind in some fundamental phases of aeronautics." Virtually all American facilities had to be used in the production of bombers and fighters, he noted.

"We are entering a new age of development—a very expensive age," Le May said. "We can no longer depend on letting small contracts to companies for the development of our weapons. The required equipment would entail too great an expenditure for most concerns. We must now furnish the tools for doing this work.

"The center should be available to all civilian agencies which are devoted to the development of aviation. It will not encroach upon the fields of either research or production, but will perform the function between these two fields."

Fields To Be Explored

Immediate planning, he advised, must be projected far beyond the possibilities known today for the pilotless aircraft, winged missiles, jet propulsion, radar and atomic bombs left from World War II. Among fields to be explored he listed:

Supersonic aircraft, piloted and pilotless, winged missiles having velocities approaching the meteoric.

Nuclear energy applications for propulsion of aircraft and missiles, as well as for other atomic devices which may evolve in the future.

Flights and survival equipment for use above the atmosphere, including space vehicles, space bases and devices for use therein.

Detection, control and destructive apparatus, including the utilization of the energies represented by all spectra.

Aircraft and missile operating technique development, and the organizational structure thereof.

Required at the main location with its fields and ranges would be large blocks of economical electric power up to 1,000,000 horsepower, and a water supply of 250,000 gallons a minute. By 1955, it was estimated, a working force of 4,000 would be employed.

The proposed wind tunnels would include two capable of testing full-scale models of aircraft with speeds up to 1,350 miles an hour.

SENATORS SPONSOR TERMINAL PAY BILL

Washington, April 20 (A. P.).—Four senators sought today to settle the question of military terminal leave pay for discharged enlisted men and women with flat payments of $200 to those who served overseas and $100 to those who did not.

Senators Johnson (D.-Col.), Maybank (D.-S. C.), McFarland (D.-Ariz.) and Chavez (D.-N. M.) introduced a joint bill which would:

Make the payments to all who served six or more months since August 27, 1940, were honorably discharged, and received less than thirty days a year in furloughs.

Provide they could obtain the money simply by showing their discharge certificates at any naval station, Army finance or recruiting office.

Give enlisted men and women still in the service terminal pay on the basis of two and a half days for each month of service, less furlough time actually received.

Sewall Slated To Be First Civil Chief in A.M.G.

Former Maine Governor To Be Director in German State in American Zone

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP).—Sumner Sewall, forty-six, twice Governor of Maine and a veteran of the first world war, has been selected for ultimate assignment as the first civilian director of military government in one of the three German states in the American zone.

At the request of Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, the War Department said today, Sewall has been granted leave as president of American Overseas Airlines, Inc., and is expected to start for Germany within the next two weeks.

He will go on duty at first as an assistant to Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor of Germany, in charge of public health and welfare activities. The announcement said this service "looks toward" an assignment later as a state director of the military government.

During the first world war Sewall served with the 95th Pursuit Squadron. He won a rating as an ace and many decorations. In the middle '20s he entered the air transport service and he and some others organized the first air-mail contract carrier route between New York and Boston. He was a

director of United Air Lines for more than a decade.

He is married and has four children.

SENATORS ENGAGE IN 'LOG ROLLING' ON OPA REVISION

Efforts Made to End Price Restrictions on Various Items.

PROFIT MOVE PUSHED

LaFollette Charges Delay in Action on Many Appeals.

WASHINGTON, April 20—(AP) Reports of back stage "bartering" over whether senators shall help lift price controls off each other's pet commodities had some friends of OPA worried today.

These reports said that some cotton state, livestock state, mineral state and other senators with particular interests are telling each other:

"You help take price control off my commodity and I'll help take it off yours."

This mutual aid for mutual gain technique is usually defined as "log rolling."

Not many senators were willing to admit even anonymously that they had heard of it.

Ellender Confirms Report

But Senator Ellender (D-La.), asked whether he knew of such a development, told a reporter:

"There is more log-rolling on this than there was when the tariff bills were before Congress."

Meanwhile Senator LaFollette (Prog.-Wis.) expressed belief the Office of Price Administration had a fighting chance for its life in the Senate, but only if it corrects what he called its mistakes in swifter fashion.

Contending there were "hundreds of cases" where justifiable price relief had been unnecessarily delayed, LaFollette added:

"I think the House vote can be explained by the fact that a great many members just decided that nothing could be done about it short of killing off the OPA and taking the headache that goes with it."

Talks to Bowles

Ellender said he had told Stabilization Director Chester Bowles that unless OPA makes some changes voluntarily it will be "horse-traded right out of business."

The Louisianan declared he told Bowles he wants to see a "reasonable bill" extending OPA's life, but doubts the Senate will do it unless OPA:

1. Decontrols a lot of commodities not essential to the living costs of the average family, such as strawberries and other luxury products.

2. Establishes a new price line in the light of wage increases granted since V-J day.

It would be better, Ellender declared, to let OPA die than to pass the whittled-down set of powers contained in House-approved legislation.

The Senate will not come to grips with the OPA issue for another two weeks or more at the earliest. Its Banking committee still is holding hearings and, once they are concluded, there may be extended closed-door discussion by the committee.

More optimistic than Ellender about OPA's prospects, Senator Murdock (D-Utah) said in an interview:

"I'm quite confident the Banking committee will restore many of the controls that the House removed and I believe the Senate will support its Banking committee."

Pressure Exerted

Murdock, who hails from a mining state, said "a lot of pressure is being exerted" to take metals out from under price control. But that pressure might be eased by a price increase, he said, adding that "OPA is considering it."

Biggest threat to OPA is among the senators who generally vote together for farm interest.

Senator Wherry (R-Neb.), one of these, has served notice he will fight to put over the principles of the House amendments, although planning some "clarifying changes."

And Chairman Thomas (D-Okla.) of the Agriculture committee proposes an amendment to take away all of OPA's powers except to control rents and to control the amount of grain used to produce alcoholic beverages.

Thomas told a reporter he plans a change in the grain clause. Right now, it reads that OPA's grain orders must have the approval of Secretary of Agriculture Anderson. Thomas is going to make that "voluntary approval."

Opposes Cotton Order

He didn't like it when Bowles recently ordered Anderson to approve an order raising margins on cotton futures trading.

"I want to fix it so Bowles can't give any more orders to Anderson."

Stabilization Director Chester Bowles said today he has "deep faith" in the "collective good sense" of Americans and predicted the fight against inflation will be won.

Bowles Seeks Support

Bowles touched only briefly on the amendment-plastered price-control bill passed by the House Thursday, in his weekly radio talk over ABC but said he was "concerned—deeply concerned" by it.

"Unless our authority is continued—and continued without weakening change—our fight against inflation will have been lost," the stabilizer said.

"But the drastic changes favored by the House of Representatives are not yet law. I fervently hope for the sake of this country that they do not become law.

"Meanwhile our day-to-day fight to get production rolling, and to keep prices and rents in line at the same time, must and shall go on. Let me repeat, that in my considered opinion this fight will be won.

"I have deep faith in our collective good sense. Your letters and wires and every public opinion survey make it clear that you are behind us."

Bowles devoted the rest of his talk to an explanation of the recently-announced government program to increase butter supplies.

"Defense In Depth"

"When the OPA was first set up," he said, "it established what I call a 'defense in depth.' It pushed its first lines far out ahead of the area where final decisions can be made.

"As a result, when an injustice in price control is called to its attention, the case has to crawl upward through a series of divisions and it takes months to reach the decision point. That is one way to hold the line, but I don't think it is the right way."

He claimed there were hundreds of cases "where warranted price relief had been unnecessarily delayed," adding:

"I think the House vote can be explained by the fact that a great many members just decided that nothing could be done about it short of killing off the OPA and taking the headache that goes with it," La Follette said.

Unless Public Reacts

He predicted that unless there is some strong public reaction, senators interested in farm, meat, lumber and many other products will combine to force Senate approval of a sharply curtailed measure similar to that which passed the House.

Senator Wherry, of Nebraska, the Republican whip, served notice yesterday that he would make a fight to retain House-approved amendments, which, he said, were "all right in principle" but might need slight alterations.

End Of Price Control On Unessentials Urged

New York, April 20 (AP) — An early wholesale elimination of Government price controls over products not essential in the basic standard of living was recommended today by the Committee for Economic Development after a study extending over the last two years.

The group's research committee declared that a complete abandonment of price controls on June 30, 1946, would be dangerous, but a long continuance would lead to "inefficiency, inequity, breakdown of respect for law and, most important, serious danger to our personal and political freedom."

The committee made what it called an "unpalatable recommendation" that high taxes, strict Government economy and restricted credit expansion were necessary to combat inflation.

Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation and chairman of the Committee for Economic Development trustees, said "the OPA could lift controls on thousands of items now without affecting the cost of living, and, incidentally, this would allow the OPA to do a better job on the items remaining under its control."

Hoffman also asserted that unless the Federal budget were balanced and taxes kept up, "neither the OPA nor all the alphabetical agencies combined can head off inflation."

La Follette Gives OPA Chance In The Senate

Washington, April 20 (AP)—Senator La Follette (Prog., Wis.) today gave the OPA a fighting chance for its life in the Senate, but only if the price agency speedily corrects what he termed its mistakes.

Pointing out that the OPA has a two-week breathing spell for this purpose before the Senate takes up the legislation, La Follette declared that the agency's past tardiness in instituting reforms was responsible for its present uncertain plight.

La Follette, who said he wants to see the OPA continued with some "reasonable" amendments, said he is convinced that the House vote ripping the lid off the agency's controls bespoke pent-up anger at OPA slowness in adjusting individual errors.

U.S. Acts To Increase Nation's Supply Of Lead

Washington, April 20 (AP)—Reconversion Director John W. Snyder announced today steps intended to increase the nation's supply of lead.

He said in a statement that a meeting Thursday with heads of government agencies and leaders of industry produced agreement on these measures:

Intensified efforts to salvage scrap lead, strict concentration and allocation to eliminate nonessential use, an attempt to increase imports, efforts to settle strikes and exploration of new sources of supply at home and abroad.

Demand At Peak

Snyder said that the world-wide demand for lead is at a record peak and that there is a shortage chiefly because of lack of production in war-affected areas and depletion of stockpiles during the war. He said American industry could use 1,300,000 tons this year, but that "the supply now in sight is not over 835,000 tons."

He reported he had asked the State, War and Navy departments and the RFC to investigate all possible foreign sources and had directed the Army and Navy to determine how much lead can be recovered from such unneeded equipment as submarine storage batteries.

Increased Output Vital

Declaring only increased domestic production could solve the problem, Snyder said prospects for settlements of strikes "are now good." He called on the Labor Department to "review the manpower situation in the lead-producing industry and to make plans to recruit workers if necessary."

New sources of lead in this country must be discovered, Snyder said, so he asked the Bureau of Mines to intensify prospecting.

Participating in Thursday's meeting were officials of the State and Navy departments, and top men from the Army and Navy Munitions Board, Civil Production Administration, Federal Loan Administration and Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Meeting with them were Clinton Crane and Felix Wormser, of the Lead Industry Association; William R. Boyd, Jr., president of the American Petroleum Institute; Russell Singer, general manager of the American Automobile Association, and John V. Lawrence, general manager of the American Trucking Association.

World At Peace Greets Easter

New York, April 20 (AP)—A world at peace for the first time in nearly a decade tomorrow celebrates the joyous Christian festival of Easter.

The feast falls on the same date in both Eastern and Western churches for the first time since 1943.

The difference in calendars used by the two churches—the Julian in the East and the Gregorian in the West—brought Easter to the Eastern churches on May 6 last year, while the West celebrated on April 1. The yea rbefore, the East observed the holiday on April 16 and the West on April 9.

Russian Celebration Returns

The celebration comes to Russians for the first time since the Russian revolution more than twenty years ago.

Japanese will file into Christian churches in an atmosphere of peace for the first time since the Sino-Japanese War began nine years ago.

Americans and Europeans will mark the Easter holiday in complete peace for the first time since 1939.

In Jerusalem the coinciding Eastern and Western feasts are expected to fill churches to overflowing, despite the air of tension caused by recent riots and the continous strike of 50,000 civil workers. Armed Arab legionnaires will keep watch for any signs of violence.

Jewish And Moslem Festivals

The annual Passover of the Jews and the religious observances of Moslems contributed to the religious atmosphere in the city.

German priests and ministers will preach and conduct services, free at last from the shadow of Hitler's Gestapo.

Hundreds of thousands of Russians in Moscow are ready to heed church bells calling the faithful to worship. Churchmen say the celebration will follow the age-old Russian Easter ritual.

In Japan, American and Japanese Christians will stand side by side at sunrise services in Tokyo's Meiji Stadium. Radio Tokyo is to broadcast Catholic services at which Archbishop Paul Marelle, apostolic delegate to Japan, and Tokyo's Archbishop, Peter Tatsuo Doi, will preside.

From Vatican City, Pope Pius XII will speak to Catholics everywhere.

Americans across the country will hold their services from sunrise through midday in many settings—from cathedrals and mountain tops to simple country churches.

Sixteen states will be represented at services in the amphitheater of Arlington National Cemetery in Washington.

At Winston-Salem, N.C., Moravians will hold their 73-year-old ritual, with churchgoers proceeding from the church to the burying ground as a 300-piece band plays Moravian chorals.

Shangri-La Back From Pearl Harbor

San Diego, Cal., April 20 (AP)—The plane carrier Shangri-la, flagship of Navy air facilities assigned to the Bikini atoll atomic-bomb test, returned here today from a triangular run to Pearl Harbor and Alameda (Cal.) Naval Air Station. First launchings of pilotless "drone" Hellcat fighter planes, which will be used in the bomb test, are scheduled to be attempted from the carrier shortly.

Navy To Commission Detroyer On Thursday

Boston, April 20 (AP)—Named in honor of a Congressional Medal of Honor man from Chicago, the Navy's newest and largest destroyer, the 2,400-ton U.S.S. Witek, will be commissioned at the United States Naval Shipyard in Boston on Thursday, the Navy announced today.

The vessel will be sponsored by Mrs. Nora Witek, of Chicago, mother of Marine Private Frank E. Witek, who lost his life at Guam on August 3, 1944, when, single-handed, he wiped out several machine-gun nests that were holding up the advance of his platoon.

Cardinal Urges Aid For Veterans

Washington, April 20 (AP)—Cardinal Stritch, of Chicago, today asked the National Catholic Community Service to continue its volunteer service to men and women in uniform.

In a special message in the *N.C.C.S. Magazine* on the fifth anniversary of the community service's founding, he said men remaining in service, new inductees, convalescent service men and the large number of young men and women returning to civilian life must be assisted in every way possible.

Mrs. Somervell Honored

General's Wife Wins Medal for Work With War Department

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP).—Mrs. Louise H. Somervell received the Exceptional Civilian Service Medal from Secretary of War Patterson today for outstanding war service.

She is the wife of General Brehon B. Somervell, former commanding general of the Army Service Forces.

Mrs. Somervell was chairman of the women's volunteer committee of the Personnel Affairs Division at A. S. F. headquarters from Feb. 7, 1944, to Jan. 1, 1946, directing assistance to military personnel and dependents in adjusting personal problems.

General and Mrs. Somervell are to leave soon for Pittsburgh where he will head a manufacturing concern.

Miscellaneous personnel aboard following: hospital ship Blanche Sigman from Le Havre, 426 WACS and nurses; Lehigh Victory from Le Havre, 528; Benjamin Brewster from Marseilles, five.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous personnel aboard following: Gen. Mitchell from Guam, 2,974 Navy, 1,074 Marines, 38 Army; Casa Grande from Pearl Harbor, 314 Navy; Ocean Chief from Sasebo, 20 Navy; Competent from Pearl Harbor, one Navy.

At San Diego

Calvert from China, 1,297 Navy and Marines.

SHIPS ARRIVING YESTERDAY

At New York

Rollins Victory from Le Havre, 735 troops, including 1472nd Engineer Maintenance company.

J. W. McAndrew from Le Havre, 997 troops, including Headquarters command of Fourth Armored division, Military Police platoon and Band of Fourth Armored division, 24th Armored Engineer battalion.

Kokomo Victory from Bremerhaven, 967 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters battery, Medical detachment and Batteries A, B and C of 903rd Field Artillery battalion.

Gustavus Adolphus Victory from Le Havre, 608 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters battery of Fourth Armored Division artillery.

Tusculum Victory from Southampton, 794 miscellaneous troops.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous personnel on following: President Jackson from Wake, 1,356 Navy, 263 Marines; Capricornus from Sasebo, 253 Navy.

At Seattle

Eugene Skinner from Yokohama, 36 Army.

Redeployment Schedule

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

More than 6,500 service personnel on eight transports are scheduled to arrive today at New York and two west coast ports.

Three ships with 959 service personnel are due at New York; four with 4,421 at San Francisco, and one with 1,291 at San Diego.

The Queen Mary, with 2,335 brides and children of American servicemen, also is due at New York from Southampton.

SHIPS, UNITS ARRIVING TODAY

At New York

UNDATED FOOD REACTION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BRITAIN ANNOUNCED LAST (SAT) NIGHT THAT IT WOULD ENACT WHEAT-SAVING MEASURES SOON IN LINE WITH UNITED STATES ACTION, WHILE CANADA AND ARGENTINA TOOK STEPS TO INCREASE THEIR FOOD CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORLD'S HUNGRY PEOPLES.

THE ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE THREE GOVERNMENTS FOLLOWED DISCLOSURE OF THE SIX-POINT PROGRAM BY THE UNITED STATES UNDERTAKEN TO HELP MEET WHAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN CALLED HISTORY'S "GREATEST THREAT OF MASS STARVATION."

IN LONDON, PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE'S OFFICE DECLARED THAT "HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ARE READY TO PLAY THEIR PART" ALONG WITH THE UNITED STATES IN STEPS TO REDUCE THE CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT.

"THEY WILL SHORTLY ANNOUNCE THE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN THIS COUNTRY FOR ECONOMIZING WHEAT CONSUMPTION," THE STATEMENT SAID. "THE MINISTERS HAVE ALREADY GIVEN THIS MATTER PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATION AND WILL COMPLETE THEIR DISCUSSIONS AS SOON AS THEY REASSEMBLE AFTER EASTER."

CANADIA MADE AVAILABLE AN ADDITIONAL 5,000,000 BUSHELS OF OATS AND ABOUT 2,500,000 BUSHELS OF LOWER GRADE WHEAT FOR RELIEF OF THE WORLD FOOD SHORTAGE. THE NEW MEASURES BROUGHT TO 11 THE STEPS TAKEN BY CANADA IN THE LAST MONTH TO RESTRICT THE AMOUNT OF FOOD SERVED ON HER DINNER TABLES AND MAINTAIN WAR-INCREASED FARM PRODUCTION.

PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING SAID ALSO THAT CANADA HAD PROPOSED TO THE UNITED STATES THAT BOTH COUNTRIES CANCEL COMMERCIAL EXPORT PERMITS FOR FLOUR EXCEPT FOR URGENT NEED.

SPURRED BY APPEALS FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN, FORMER PRESIDENT HOOVER AND THEIR OWN PRESIDENT-ELECT, JUAN D.PERON, THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT SET IN MOTION NATIONWIDE MACHINERY FOR BOOSTING CONTRIBUTIONS TO EUROPE.

ORDERS WENT OUT CLOSING MEAT, FISH, FOWL AND FRUIT MARKETS ON SUNDAYS AND A DRIVE GOT UNDER WAY FOR RATIONING SUPPLIES THAT MAKE THE ARGENTINE MENU ONE OF THE MOST ABUNDANT IN THE ENTIRE WORLD.

THE GOVERNMENT ON WEDNESDAY RAISED THE SUBSIDY PAID TO WHEAT PRODUCERS FROM 15 TO 20 PESOS PER HUNDRED KILOS (3.7 BUSHELS).

EL LABORISTA, PERON'S LABOR PARTY NEWSPAPER, URGED ARGENTINES TO SHARE THEIR MEALS WITH THE HUNGRY PEOPLES OF EUROPE, AND SUGGESTED MILD RATIONING OF MEAT, EGGS AND NOODLES, AND REDUCED HOME USE OF FLOUR.

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THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL FRENCH GOVERNMENT REACTION, BUT THE GIST OF THE TALKS BY TRUMAN IN WASHINGTON AND HOOVER IN CAIRO WAS REPORTED LIBERALLY IN FRENCH NEWSPAPERS.

IN ROME IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVE TOLD S.M.KEENY, CHIEF OF UNRRA'S ITALIAN MISSION, THERE IS LITTLE CHANCE THAT SUFFICIENT WHEAT CAN BE MADE AVAILABLE BETWEEN MAY 15 AND JUNE 15 TO AVOID A CUT IN THE BREAD RATION. PREMIER ALCIDE GE GASPERI HAS APPEALED FOR MORE FOOD TO PREVENT STARVATION IN HIS COUNTRY.

HOOVER, WHO IS MAKING A FACT FINDING TOUR OF WORLD FOOD CONDITIONS FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN, SAID IN CAIRO THAT HE WOULD CONTINUE HIS TRIP TO INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

RW610PES

THE DEBATE ON SPAIN TOOK A CONCILIATORY TURN AT THE END OF TWO LONG SESSIONS OF DEBATE WHEN THE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE, LT.-COL. W.R.HODGSON PROPOSED THAT THE COUNCIL DELEGATE A FIVE-MAN SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE AND REPORT BACK MAY 17 WITH THE FULLEST POSSIBLE DOCUMENTATION. ADD NEW YORK (DAY LUN) XXX SUPPRESSED

APPROVAL OF THE HODGSON PROPOSAL WOULD SIDETRACK POLAND'S DEMAND

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN IMMEDIATELY,
NG THE COUNCIL TO ITS CLOSEST
US FAR.
NERAL AGREEMENT WITH
MEANS TO DETERMINE WHETHER --
YLUM TO NAZI WAR CRIMINALS,
TERS AN ATOMIC ARSENAL.
AIN BY FIVE "FRIENDLY" NATIONS
S GOVERNMENT --PLUS AUSTRALIA
THE FIVE ARE THE UNITED STATES,
GYPT. FRANCE HAS NOT BROKEN
FRONTIER.
E TO INVESTIGATE IS SAID
OSCAR LANGE, WHO HAS THE
MEXICO AND FRANCE FOR A BREAK
UNCOMMITTED, BUT THEIR DELEGATES,
TAI-CHI, HAVE STATED THEIR
L'S DR. PEDRO LEAO VELLOSO
UNCIL SHOULD DETERMINE WHETHER
SPAIN. BRITAIN AID THE
FOR A COLLECTIVE RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELA
BUT IT MIGHT HAVE THE EFFECT OF BRINGING TH
APPROACH TO UNANIMITY ON ANY SUBJECT THUS F
IT WOULD ALSO FIND THE COUNCIL IN GENERA
GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO ON SOME MEAN
AS CHARGED BY POLAND -- SPAIN GIVES ASYLUM
THREATENS THE FRENCH FRONTIER AND SHELTERS
FRANCO HAS INVITED INSPECTION IN SPAIN B
ON THE COUNCIL HAVING RELATIONS WITH HIS GO
WHICH IS NOT REPRESENTED AT MADRID. THE
BRITAIN, THE NETHERLANDS, BRAZIL AND EGYPT
WITH SPAIN, BUT HAS CLOSED HER SPANISH FRON
HODGSON'S PROPOSAL FOR A SUBCOMMITTEE TO
TO HAVE THE SUPPORT OF POLISH DELEGATE OSC
ANNOUNCED BACKING THUS FAR OF RUSSIA, MEXI
WITH FRANCO.
THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA REMAIN UNCOM
EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., AND DR. QUO TAI
WILLINGNESS FOR A FULL INQUIRY. BRAZIL'S
OPPOSES A BREAK BUT HE BELIEVES THE COUNCI
ATOMIC RESEARCH IS BEING CARRIED ON IN SPA

30.24-2403

NETHERLANDS, ALIGNED WITH BRAZIL AGAINST A CONCERTED BREAK WITH FRANCO, ARE REPRESENTED AS READY TO HEAR AND SEE ALL THE EVIDENCE. THE EGYPTIAN CHAIRMAN, DR. HAFEZ AFIFI PASHA, HAS NOT YET SPOKEN ON THE FRANCO QUESTION.
MK305AES

london, april 20 - (ap) - the madrid radio said tonight that spain had been "shocked and dismayed" by the wish of andrei a. gromyko, russian delegate, to hold a meeting of the united nations security council on good friday.

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(during a session of the council in new york last wednesday, gromyko said he saw no reason for holding two sessions on thursday and none on friday. after some debate, the council decided to hold no good friday meeting.)

the broadcast expressed ~~astonishment~~ respect and "our affection" for the british and brasilian delegates to the council for "defending the faith" in opposing a good friday session.

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apr lawyo 02205 hej 437pes

WITH NEW YORK U.N.
WASHINGTON, APRIL 20-(AP)-MEXICO'S FOREIGN MINISTER, FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA, SAID TODAY THE MEXICAN DELEGATION ON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD VOTE FOR AUSTRALIA'S PROPOSAL FOR AN INQUIRY INTO POLISH CHARGES THAT SPAIN THREATENS WORLD PEACE.
THE FOREIGN MINISTER, DESCRIBING THE AUSTRALIAN PLAN AS "A GOOD COMPROMISE," ANNOUNCED MEXICAN SUPPORT FOR IT AS HE LEFT THE WHITE HOUSE AFTER A CALL ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN.
GW1151AES NM ASKT

BY JOHN A. PARRIS

LONDON, APRIL 20-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS LEANED STRONGLY TODAY TO THE VIEW THAT THE FOUR POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN PARIS NEXT WEEK WILL MAKE OR BREAK THE PROSPECTS FOR A UNITED PEACE SETTLEMENT IN EUROPE, AND PERHAPS BRING A SHOWDOWN WITH RUSSIA.

THERE WAS A GROWING BELIEF THAT THE CONFERENCE OPENING NEXT THURSDAY MAY BE THE FINAL EFFORT TO ACHIEVE COLLABORATION BY THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND FRANCE ON PEACE TREATIES FOR ITALY, ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY.

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SUPPORT FOR THIS VIEW WAS SEEN IN THE RECENT STATEMENT BY U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES TO THE SENATE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE THAT IF THE FOUR POWERS COULD NOT AGREE ON A PEACE TREATY WITH ITALY THE UNITED STATES MIGHT WRITE A SEPARATE TREATY.

AUTHORITATIVE DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID BOTH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES REALIZE THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT THE CONFERENCE MAY PRODUCE A SHOWDOWN WITH RUSSIA. BECAUSE OF THIS POSSIBILITY BRITISH AND AMERICAN OFFICIALS WILL ENTER THE TALKS DETERMINED TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO MEND WIDENING RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS, BUT WITHOUT PREJUDICING BRITISH AND AMERICAN POLICIES.

MAJOR ISSUES FACING THE FOREIGN MINISTERS ON WHICH THERE IS NO SIGN YET OF AGREEMENT PRINCIPALLY CONCERN RUSSIA'S CLAIMS AGAINST ITALY. THESE INCLUDE TRUSTEESHIP OF TRIPOLTANIA, A THIRD OF THE ITALIAN NAVY, $100,000,000 IN REPARATIONS--ALL REFUSED BY BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

ON THE BALKAN PEACE TREATY DRAFTS THERE IS THE BRITISH-AMERICAN

PROTEST AGAINST EXCLUSIVE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DOMINATION OF ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY BY RUSSIA, AND THEIR REFUSAL TO RECOGNIZE THE PRESENT BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE UNITED STATES ALSO SEEKS GUARANTEES THAT THE DANUBE RIVER BE OPENED TO TRAFFIC OF ALL NATIONS, WITH EQUAL ACCESS TO THE TRADE OF THE BALKAN COUNTRIES. BRITAIN SUPPORTS THIS DEMAND, BUT RUSSIA ARGUES THAT SUCH QUESTIONS SHOULD BE LEFT TO THE COUNTRIES THEMSELVES AFTER THE PEACE TREATIES ARE SIGNED.

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MEANWHILE MOSCOW HAS PROCEEDED TO NEGOTIATE BILATERAL TRADE PACTS WITH THE BALKAN NATIONS.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE ITALIAN-YUGOSLAV BOUNDARY COMMISSION HAD WORKED THROUGHOUT THE WEEK TO COMPLETE ITS REPORT, WHICH NOW WILL BE HANDED DIRECTLY TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS INSTEAD OF TO THEIR DEPUTIES WHO ARE MEETING HERE.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT NEWSMEN WOULD BE BARRED FROM THE PARIS MEETINGS, AND THAT ONLY OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES WOULD BE ISSUED ON THE MINISTERS' TALKS. IT WAS SAID THAT PARTICIPANTS MIGHT BE SWORN TO SECRECY TO AVOID "LEAKS" OF INFORMATION ON PROGRESS OF THE DISCUSSIONS.

BJ104PES

LONDON, APRIL 20--(AP)--

LEONARD M. COLDRICK, CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH COOPERATIVE AND [illegible] SOCIETY TODAY CALLED UPON STATESMEN TO MAKE A NEW APPROACH TO WORLD PEACE AND "FORGET FOR A WHILE THE EXISTENCE OF ATOMIC BOMBS."

"LET THEM CONCENTRATE UPON THOSE THINGS THAT WILL BRING COMMON BENEFITS," COLDRICK IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY TO THE [illegible] SOCIETY'S ANNUAL CONFERENCE, AND ADDED:

"THE WORLD CRIES ALOUD FOR FOOD AND CLOTHING, AND FOR SHELTER. IS IT NOT POSSIBLE FOR STATESMEN TO AGREE UPON THE BEST MEANS TO PROVIDE FOR THE SATISFACTION OF THESE NEEDS? CANNOT EACH NATION MAKE SOME CONTRIBUTION TO THE GENERAL POOL OF WEALTH THAT WILL HELP TO RELIEVE THE HARD LOT OF SUFFERING? I BELIEVE IT CAN."

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COLDRICK RECOMMENDED APPROVAL, TO BE CONSIDERED DURING THE WEEKEND, OF A PROPOSED ALLIANCE OF THE COOPERATIVE GROUP WITH THE LABOR PARTY. THE AGREEMENT WOULD FORMALIZE THE INFORMAL ARRANGEMENT THROUGH WHICH THEY HAVE WORKED TOGETHER IN THE PAST.

HE SAID THE LABOR GOVERNMENT HAD MADE "A MAGNIFICENT START" IN THE NATIONALIZATION OF BRITAINS BASIC INDUSTRIES BUT ADDED IN WARNING:

"WITH THE TRANSFER OF MORE INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES TO THE NATION, A NEW SITUATION WILL CONFRONT THE WORKING CLASS AND ALL THOSE WHO SERVE AS PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVES.

30.24-2405

"WHEN SO MUCH POWER IS IN THEIR POSSESSION THERE COMES A ITSELF
GREAT RESPONSIBILITY. ~~THE~~ PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IS NO GUARANTEE OF
SUCCESS. IT CAN ONLY PROVIDE THE CONDITIONS IN WHICH SUCCESS IS
POSSIBLE.~~AAAA~~"

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TOM/ILLIANS THRU SECOND 1049 APR TH 535AES

BY HELEN CAMP

LONDON, APRIL 20--(AP)-- THERE WAS STANDING ROOM ONLY FROM LONDON TO THE SEA IN ~~ALL DIRECTIONS~~ TODAY AS BRITISHERS CELEBRATED A PEACETIME EASTER QUEUED FOR EVERYTHING FROM FISH AND CHIPS TO A PLACE TO STAND ON CROWDED BEACHES.

A DISAPPOINTED CROWD AT HURST PARK, INCLUDING THE KING AND PRINCESS ELIZABETH, SAW THE FAVORITE, "RISING LIGHT," WEARING THE ROYAL COLORS, COME IN THIRD.

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS WERE EXPECTED TO VISIT WINDSOR CASTLE WHERE THE ROYAL FAMILY IS HOLDING ITS LARGEST HOUSEPARTY SINCE 1938 TO SERENADE PRINCESS ELIZABETH ON HER 20TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY. ~~XXXXX~~ TOMORROW THE PUBLIC WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE PRINCESS IN THE EAST GARDEN.

IN LONDON'S REGENT'S PARK, THE TRADITIONAL "POOR MAN'S HORSESHOW" OR EASTER PARADE OF VAN HORSES WILL GIVE DRIVERS OF ALL KINDS OF DRAUGHT HORSES A CHANCE TO COMPETE FOR PRIZES. IN THE LEICESTERSHIRE VILLAGE OF HALLATON THE EASTER MONDAY "BOTTLE

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KICKING GAME" WILL BE REVIVED. IN ~~XX~~ THIS CONTEST, WHICH ORIGINATED IN BOUNDARY-MARKING DAYS, PLAYERS CARRY OR PUSH THREE WOODEN BOTTLES OR KEGS, TWO OF THEM FULL OF BEER, OVER BOUNDARY STREAMS.

~~BIDDENDEN~~ IN KENT WILL OBSERVE AN 800-YEAR-OLD EASTER CUSTOM OF DISTRIBUTING BREAD AND CHEESE TO THE NEEDY, BUT BECAUSE OF RATIONING, COFFEE AND COCOA WILL BE SUBSTITUTED FOR CHEESE. ~~XXX~~

~~XXXX

BRITAIN IS ALWAYS WRONG AND THAT A CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRY IS ALWAYS RIGHT," HE SAID. "WE HAVE A RIGHT TO COMPARE OUR ATTITUDE WITH THAT OF RUSSIA IN RELATION TO U.N.

"BRITAIN IS THE 'WHIPPING BOY' BETWEEN AMERICA AND RUSSIA ON TOO MANY QUESTIONS. IN GIVING A LEAD, WE HAVE DEMONSTRATED THAT THERE IS A WAY OF LIFE AND OF DOING THINGS WITHOUT DICTATORSHIP, EITHER FROM THE RIGHT OR FROM THE LEFT."

THE COOPERATIVE IS ORGANIZED PRIMARILY AS A NON-PROFIT RETAIL DISTRIBUTION SOCIETY, BUT REPRESENTS AN INFLUENTIAL BLOC OF THE LABOR PARTY. TWENTY-SEVEN COOPERATIVE MEMBERS ARE INCLUDED IN THE LABOR MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JS304PES

NORWICH, ENGLAND, APRIL 20-(AP)-TECH. SGT. EDGAR W.BARR OF 504 WAVERLY AVE., PEORIA, ILL., SAID TODAY HE HOPED TO REMAIN AT THE BEDSIDE OF HIS WIFE UNTIL SHE WAS WELL ENOUGH TO RETURN WITH HIM TO THE UNITED STATES--PERHAPS IN THREE MONTHS.

HOSPITALIZED FOR 10 MONTHS WITH OSTEOMYELITIS OF THE SPINE, HIS WIFE, MRS.NORA PITCHER BARR, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SHOWN CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT SINCE HE ARRIVED BY PLANE YESTERDAY.

"I WAS UNABLE TO GET HER ANY NYLON STOCKINGS," BARR SAID, "BUT I BROUGHT HER A PLASTIC PURSE AND A COMB AND BRUSH SET. SHE SURE LIKED THEM."

BARR IS ON AN EMERGENCY FURLOUGH FROM CHANUTE FIELD, ILL., WHERE HE IS SUPPLY SERGEANT IN THE MEDICAL DETACHMENT OF SQUADRON E.

BARR MET HIS WIFE, A FORMER BUS CONDUCTRESS, WHILE HE WAS ON DUTY IN ENGLAND IN NOVEMBER, 1943. THEY WERE MARRIED THE FOLLOWING OCTOBER.

MTD 43AES

MOSCOW, APRIL 20-(AP)-AN IZVESTIA POLITICAL CARTOON DEPICTED TODAY THE PURGE OF JAPANESE MILITARISTS AS A GAME OF BLIND MAN'S BUFF. THE CHIEF PURGER, LABELED "PURGE COMMISSION," WAS DRESSED IN A TOP HAT AND SPATS, AND WAS DANCING WITH A GROUP OF JAPANESE, LABELED GRANDMOTHER, GRANDFATHER, COUSIN, AUNT, UNCLE AND SO ON.

RED STAR'S INTERNATIONAL REVIEWER, MEANWHILE, SAID THE SO-CALLED COMMITTEE FOR INVESTIGATING UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES "LOOKS ON CALMLY" AT WHAT HE TERMED THE "REJUVENATION" OF THE KU KLUX KLAN. THIS WAS THE SECOND REFERENCE BY THE SOVIET PRESS RECENTLY TO REPORTED ACTIVITY OF THE KLAN.

ADD MOSCOW (N-RUSSIAN EASTER) XXX CEREMONIES

PRIESTS PREDICTED THAT MOSCOW'S CHURCH GOERS WOULD NUMBER IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF A MILLION PERSONS BY NOON SUNDAY. THEY OBSERVED THAT EASTER CHURCH THRONGS HAD GROWN LARGER THROUGHOUT THE WAR, WITH LAST YEAR'S THE LARGEST SINCE THE REVOLUTION. (GILMORE)

SOME CHURCHMEN SAID THEY FELT THIS EASTER OF 1946 WOULD RESEMBLE AN ANCIENT RUSSIAN EASTER CELEBRATION.

ALTHOUGH THERE ARE NOT MANY BELLS STILL HANGING IN MOSCOW'S CHURCHES, THERE ARE ENOUGH TO FILL THE NIGHT AIR WITH SOUND, IF NOT WITH THE LOUD CLAMOR OF OLD. THE CHURCH AND STATE NOW ARE BUSY ON A PROGRAM OF RESTORING BELLS AT STATE COST.

PATRIARCH ALEXEI OF MOSCOW AND ALL THE RUSSIAS WILL READ TONIGHT'S CELEBRATIONS AT MASS IN BOGOYAVLENSKI CATHEDRAL.

MK555AES

Athens, April 20-(ap)-The first Thanksgiving service for King George II since his departure from Greece in 1941 is scheduled Tuesday in the athens cathedral under the auspices of the government. The occasion is the day of St. George, for whom the king is named.

fbg540aes//chakales 01016/apr

prague, april 20-(ap)-ocean flier cooper walker of baltimore, md., brought an appropriate easter gift to prague today -- 66,000 american hatching eggs which the veteran's air express plane set down on ruzyne airport without cracking one of them.

his cargo was the first of unrra egg shipments for czechoslovakia.

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wr 1210aes 01130apr

CAIRO, APRIL 20--(AP)---HERBERT HOOVER WOUND UP HIS VISIT TO CAIRO TODAY WITH AN INTERVIEW WITH PREMIER ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA AND A LUNCHEON WITH KING FAROUK. HE SAID HE INTENDED TO GO TO

INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN ON HIS FOOD FACT-FINDING TRIP AND THEN RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

APRA 103 CARUTHERS 01915 JRT 350PES

he added, "was not logical."

wb/5p davidson 12000

30.27-2407

hebron, palestine, april 20-(ap)- emir abdullah, soon to be crowned king of newly independent transjordan, advised arabs today to end the current civil service strike which has tied up palestine's mail, cable, telephone and railway services.

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abdullah, who was enthusiastically greeted by a crowd of approximately 15,000 persons on his arrival for a combined social and religious visit, said in informal remarks that the strike "is not in the interest of the arab people or arab nations."

some hebron observers interpreted his visit as an opening bid for religious power in the moslem world and rumors circulated that a move was developing to put the hebron district, heart of palestine's arab community, under his transjordan throne.

mohammed ali al jabari, mayor of hebron, who gave a special luncheon for abdullah, discredited the hebron separation rumors and said the move was fostered by a minor political party in hebron. such a separation,

CHUNGKING, APRIL 20-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT CHINESE GOVERNMENT TROOPS STILL HAD NOT OCCUPIED SZEPINGKAI DESPITE AN OFFICIAL DISPATCH OF MONDAY WHICH REPORTED NATIONAL FORCES HAD SEIZED THAT CITY FROM THE COMMUNISTS.
DAY
THE SPOKESMAN SAID A GOVERNMENT VANGUARD HAD ENTERED SZEPINGKAI, BUT BECAUSE OF STRONG COMMUNIST RESISTANCE HAD HALTED TO CONSOLIDATE POSITIONS.
HE ADDED THAT THE ENTIRE SITUATION IN CENTRAL MANCHURIA MUST BE CONSIDERED AS "VERY GRAVE" FROM THE GOVERNMENT'S VIEWPOINT.
HE INDICATED THAT COMMUNIST FORCES COULD OCCUPY HARBIN WITHOUT A BATTLE WHEN THE RUSSIANS WITHDRAW NEXT WEEK BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT HAD SENT ONLY CIVIL OFFICIALS THERE.

DS25

CHINESE

CHUNGKING, APR. 20-(AP)-GENERAL MARSHALL'S HEADQUARTERS TODAY SOUGHT THE REMOVAL OF SEVEN AMERICANS FROM CHANGCHUN, MANCHURIAN CAPITAL WHOSE FALL TO CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES AFTER FIVE DAYS OF FIGHTING WAS ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.
A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ACKNOWLEDGED THE FALL OF CHANGCHUN, CLAIMED BY THE COMMUNISTS YESTERDAY, AND SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD NO WORD ABOUT THE SEVEN AMERICANS TO BE AVE MENT OFFICIALS SENT TO TAKE OVER CHANGCHUN WHEN THE RUSSIANS LEFT IT SUNDAY.
MARSHALL'S HEADQUARTERS SAID A REQUEST HAD BEEN MADE THROUGH COMMUNIST CHANNELS FOR PERMISSION FOR THE SEVEN AMERICANS TO LEAVE CHANGCHUN. THE GROUP WAS COMPRISED OF TWO ARMY MEN AND FIVE CORRESPONDENTS, INCLUDING ONE WOMAN.
(THE CHUNGKING DISPATCH DID NOT MAKE CLEAR WHETHER MARSHALL'S ACTION MEANT HE HAD WORD OF THE SAFETY OF THE SEVEN AMERICANS)
THE GOVERNMENT OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK HAD NO DETAILS OF THE OCCUPATION OF CHANGCHUN. THERE HAD BEEN NO RADIO CONTACT WITH THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL SINCE 6 P.M. THURSDAY.
THE SEVEN AMERICANS WERE MAJ. ROBERT M. RIGG OF CHICAGO, ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHE; M/SGT CLAYTON POND OF PORTLAND, ORE., HIS PILOT; TOM MASTERSON, ASSOCIATED PRESS; REYNOLDS PACKARD, UNITED PRESS; CHARLOTTE EBENER, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE; GEORGE WELLER, CHICAGO DAILY NEWS; AND HENRY R. LIEBERMAN, NEW YORK TIMES.

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A10FX
K. C. WU, THE GOVERNMENT MINISTER OF INFORMATION, EARLIER SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS "DEEPLY CONCERNED" OVER THE SAFETY OF THE CORRESPONDENTS AND ADDED THEY HAD BEEN WARNED AGAINST GOING TO CHANGCHUN.

"WE KNEW A DEFENSE OF CHANGCHUN WAS IMPOSSIBLE WITH THE SMALL (GOVERNMENT) GARRISON THERE, AND ADVISED THE CORRESPONDENTS NOT TO ENTER BECAUSE OF THE DANGERS," HE SAID. "COMMUNIST OCCUPATION OF THE CITY WAS INEVITABLE."

LENDING EMPHASIS TO THE MAGNITUDE OF MARSHALL'S TASK OF BRINGING THE DISCORDANT SIDES TOGETHER AND ENDING CHINA'S CIVIL STRIFE, NANKING MILITARY SOURCES WHO DECLINED USE OF THEIR NAMES SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS SENDING AT LEAST TWO NEW ARMIES NORTH.

ALTHOUGH THE COMMUNISTS BROADCAST FROM THEIR CAPITAL AT YENAN THAT THEIR FORCES STILL HELD SZEPINGKAI, RAILROAD JUNCTION CITY 80 MILES SOUTH OF CHANGCHUN, THIS WAS DISPUTED BY A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN. HE ASSERTED THE CLAIM WAS "DIRECTLY CONTRADICTORY" TO THE LAST GOVERNMENT MESSAGES FROM THE BATTLE AREAS. SEMI-OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM MUKDEN REPORTED THE GOVERNMENT'S FIRST ARMY OCCUPIED THE CITY MONDAY.

THE PILOT OF A SCOUTING PLANE SENT TO CHANGCHUN YESTERDAY REPORTED ON HIS RETURN TO GOVERNMENT-HELD MUKDEN THAT HE HAD SEEN NO EVIDENCE OF FIGHTING, ANOTHER DISPATCH SAID. THE FLIER SAID CITY POLICE HEADQUARTERS, THE LAST STRONGPOINT OF THE GOVERNMENT FORCES, WAS BURNING.

CY1215APSTTT

JAPANESE PLOT (330)
BY FRANK L. WHITE

TOKYO, APRIL 20-(AP)-MANY FORMER JAPANESE ARMY OFFICERS ARE FORMING GROUPS, SOME ON GOVERNMENT-SUBSIDIZED FARMS, AND SECRETING SUPPLIES IN THE OBVIOUS HOPE OF ONE DAY REGAINING POWER.

THIS I LEARNED FROM RELIABLE SOURCES -- JAPANESE, ALLIED NATIONALS AND AMERICAN OCCUPATIM OFFICIALS -- DURING A CAREFUL INVESTIGATION OF MORE THAN TWO MONTHS.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS, RATHER THAN LOOKING UPON IT WITH UNDUE ALARM, SEE IN THE SITUATION A NATURALLY EXPECTED ONE. IN MANY INSTANCES, THE IDENTITIES AND LOCATIONS OF THE GROUPS ARE KNOWN. THEY ARE BEING WATCHED.

"TO DATE THERE HAS BEEN NO EVIDENCE OF ANY SUBVERSION ON ANY EXTENSIVE SCALE," SAID AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE AT GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS.

A FORMER MAJOR ROBERT D. KIRK, OF HOUSTON, TEX. SAFETY OFFICER SINCE DEACTIVATED AND BACK IN CIVILIAN LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES AS AN ATTORNEY, GAVE THE INFORMATION AND THE CONTACTS WHICH STARTED THE SURVEY.

MUCH OF THE EVIDENCE CANNOT BE DIVULGED NOW FOR OBVIOUS REASONS. BUT HERE ARE SOME OF THE FINDINGS:

A12FX
ON SO-CALLED "COOPERATIVE FARMS," JAPANESE ARMY OFFICERS ARE WELL EQUIPPED WITH VEHICLES, MAINTAIN FORMALITY OF RANK, ARE WELL FINANCED AND ARE ON GUARD FOR SNOOPING NEIGHBORS.

ONE SUCH FARM NEAR TOKYO IS UNDER CLOSE ALLIED SURVEILLANCE.

NORTH OF TOKYO, A JAPANESE FORMER MAJOR AND A LARGE STAFF LIVE IN A SHRINE NEAR A FORMER ARSENAL AND, THROUGH CONNIVANCE WITH POLICE, HAVE OBTAINED AMPLE SUPPLIES OF GASOLINE FOR THEIR AUTOMOBILES.

A COUNTRYWIDE WELFARE ORGANIZATION, DIRECTED BY A FORMER JAPANESE COLONEL, ABRUPTLY DISBANDED AFTER AN AMERICAN INVESTIGATOR CALLED AT A HOSPITAL TO CHECK ON A REPORT THAT THE ORGANIZATION HAD PROTESTED THE DELIVERY THERE OF BADLY NEEDED MEDICAL SUPPLIES FROM A TOKYO AREA ARSENAL. JAPANESE SOURCES SAID THE WELFARE ORGANIZATION HAD BEEN RECEIVING LARGE QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES, FOOD AND CLOTHING FROM THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

MANY OFFICERS EMPLOYED BY THE FORMER WELFARE ORGANIZATION STILL LIVE IN ARSENAL QUARTERS. ONE REPORTEDLY IS CARRYING ON CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS.

CY1221APS NM

A2KX ADD TOKYO (INT JAPANESE) XXX Vehicles

ANOTHER GROUP OPERATED UNDER COVER OF A NATIONWIDE WELFARE ORGANIZATION, DIRECTED BY A FORMER JAPANESE COLONEL. THIS WELFARE SET-UP WAS ABRUPTLY DISBANDED WHEN AN AMERICAN INVESTIGATOR FOUND IT WAS TRYING TO OBSTRUCT DELIVERY OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES FROM A TOKYO ARSENAL TO HOSPITALS WHERE THEY WERE BADLY NEEDED. JAPANESE SOURCES SAID THE WELFARE ORGANIZATION HAD RECEIVED LARGE QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES, FOOD AND CLOTHING FROM THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

MOST JAPANESE WERE TOO BUSY WITH THE STRUGGLE FOR FOOD AND OTHER NECESSITIES TO THINK MUCH ABOUT POLITICS OF UNDERCOVER INTRIGUE.

IN TOKYO SOARING FOOD COSTS AND PUBLIC CRITIC CRITICISM OF LAVISH SPENDING LED 25 GEISHA HOUSES AND FIVE HIGH-CLASS RESTAURANTS TO CLOSE THEIR DOORS TODAY.

IN FUJISAW JAPANESE POLICE USED FIREARMS TO DISPERSE A CROWD ATTEMPTING TO SEIZE JAPANESE ARMY SUPPLIES STORED IN A SCHOOLHOUSE.

IN TAKAOKA WOMEN WORKERS USED THEIR NEW-FOUND FREEDOM TO WIN WHAT PROBABLY WAS THE FIRST ALL-FEMININE STRIKE IN JAPAN'S HISTORY, A STRIKE WHICH TOKYO NEWSPAPER SAID WAS CHARACTERIZED BY "HUNGER TACTICS." THE UPSHOT WAS A 50 PER CENT PAY INCREASE ND EMERGENCY FOOD FUNDS FOR THE WOMEN EMPLOYES AS A WEAVING PLANT.

ON THE WAR CRIMES FRONT TWO MORE JAPANESE WERE CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TODAY, MAKING A TOTAL OF 30 SO FAR CONVICTED IN JAPAN OF WAR ATROCITIES. TODAY'S SENTENCES WERE HANDED DOWN BY AN AMERICAN MILITARY TRIBUNAL AT YOKOHAMA, WHICH ORDERED CAPT. MASAKI MABUCHI TO BE HANGED FOR THE DECAPITATION OF A B-29 AIRMAN AND SENTENCED LT.JUTARO KIKUCHI TO 25 YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR BAYONETING THE VICTIM. THE AIRMAN WAS LT.DARWIN T.EMRY OF DENVER,COLO., SHOT DOWN DURING A TOKYO RAID IN MAY, 1945.

JAPAN'S SMALLPOX AND ERUPTIVE TYPHUS EPIDEMICS ARE DECLINING, THE WELFARE MINISTRY REPORTED TODAY. THE NUMBER OF CASES PRESENTLY STANDS AT 19,078. SOME 170 CASES OF TYPHUS STILL ARE BEING REPORTED DAILY, A DECREASE OF 50 PERCENT SINCE THE LATTER PART OF MARCH.

XAJW313PCS

MANILA, APRIL 20 (AP)-UNITED STATES ARMY CIVILIAN WAGE SCALES WILL BE INCREASED A MINIMUM OF EIGHT CENTAVOS (FOUR CENTS) AN HOUR TOMORROW IN LOWER PAY GRADES, WITH SMALLER RAISES IN THE HIGHER GRADES.

THE ORDER WAS ISSUED BY LT.GEN.W.D.STYER, COMMANDER OF ARMY FORCES IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC, FOLLOWING A RECENT SERIES OF STRIKES.

DS430APS

BALBOA, C.Z., APRIL 20-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY'S PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT "DANGEROUS MILITARY TESTS" OF AN UNSPECIFIED NATURE WOULD START NEXT MONDAY AT SAN JOSE ISLAND IN THE PERLAS GROUP, ABOUT 50 MILES FROM THE PACIFIC ENTRANCE OF THE CANAL.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE TESTS WOULD LAST FROM APRIL 22 THROUGH JUNE 30.

DURING THAT PERIOD, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, NO PERSON OR BOAT MAY APPROACH WITHIN THE THREE-MILE LIMIT OF THE ISLAND.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS PERIODICALLY ISSUES NOTICES OF FIRING PRACTICE, FURNISHING FULL DETAILS OF THE EXERCISES BUT TODAY'S NOTICE VARIED FROM THE USUAL LANGUAGE AND CONTAINED A PARTICULARLY

EMPHATIC WARNING TO REMAIN CLEAR OF THE ISLAND DURING THE TESTS.
SAN JOSE IS A LARGE, UNINHABITED ISLAND WHERE THE U.S. ARMY MAINTAINED DEFENSE SITES DURING THE WAR.

MT1015PES

WASHINGTON, APRIL 20-(AP)-THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE TODAY INDICATED RESERVED APPROVAL OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S DECISION TO RECOGNIZE THE GOVERNMENT OF MARSHAL TITO IN YUGOSLAVIA.

THIS DECISION MEANWHILE TOOK ON FRESH SIGNIFICANCE FOR REPORTS WERE THAT IT FORESHADOWED ABANDONMENT OF THE UNITED STATES POLICY OF REGISTERING DISPLEASURE WITH FOREIGN REGIMES BY WITHHOLDING OR WITHDRAWING DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES.

CHAIRMAN CONNALLY (D-TEX) AVOIDED TOUCHING ON THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH A DEVELOPMENT WHEN HE OUTLINED THE APPROACH HIS GROUP WAS TAKING ON THE YUGOSLAV QUESTION.

"THE COMMITTEE ISAGREEABLE TO THE FACT THAT THERE IS NO OTHER GOVERNMENT TO RECOGNIZE IN YUGOSLAVIA," HE TOLD NEWSMEN, "AND WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THE ACTION DOES NOT PASS ON THE MERITS OR DEMERITS OF THE TITO REGIME."

HOWEVER, OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE WHO WOULD NOT BE QUOTED SAID THAT SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES INDICATED TO THEM YESTERDAY IN A TWO-HOUR CLOSED SESSION THAT HENCEFORTH THE POLICY WILL BE TO RECOGNIZE DE FACTO GOVERNMENTS AND DEAL WITH THEM ON A PRACTICAL BASIS.

THEY REPORTED BYRNES MAINTAINED THAT SUCH RECOGNITION CONSTITUTED NEITHER ENDORSEMENT OR DISAPPROVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT IN QUESTION, AND HE DEFENDED THE TITO RECOGNITION ON THOSE GROUNDS.

BYRNES HELD HIS MEETING WITH THE COMMITTEE BEFORE DISCLOSING AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THE PRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS SENDING EDWIN W. PAULEY, HIS REPARATIONS EXPERT, ON A SECOND TRIP TO THE FAR EAST FOR INFORMATION ON HOW MUCH PROPERTY THE RUSSIANS HAVE REMOVED FROM MANCHURIA AND KOREA.

PAULEY WENT TO THE ORIENT FOR THAT PURPOSE SEVERAL MONTHS AGO BUT THE RUSSIANS DENIED HIM ENTRY INTO MANCHURIA, BYRNES SAID. THE CURRENT WITHDRAWAL OF SOVIET FORCES FROM MANCHURIA WAS EXPECTED TO FACILITATE PAULEY'S MISSION THERE THIS TIME, BUT OFFICIALS WERE NOT OPTIMISTIC ABOUT NORTHERN KOREA WHERE THE RUSSIANS ARE STILL FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

THE INFORMATION PAULEY SEEKS IS WANTED FOR USE IN DETERMINING FUTURE AMERICAN POLICY WITH REGARD TO WHAT REPARATIONS WILL BE EXACTED FROM JAPAN. PAULEY WILL LEAVE FOR THE FAR EAST ABOUT MAY 1.

VH530AES

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON APRIL 20-(AP)-SENATOR TAYLOR (D-IDAHO TODAY CALLED MILITARY CONSCRIPTION "ONE OF THE STRONGEST TIDES" IN "THE FLOOD OF TOTALITARIAN POWER WHICH THREATENS OUR FREEDOM."

"IF WE WANT TO REMAIN FREE MEN IN A LAND OF THE FREE," HE SAID IN A TALK PREPARED FOR BROADCAST OVER CBS, "WE MUST SAY NO TO ANY FURTHER CONTINUATION OF THIS SYSTEM OF CONSCRIPTION IN AMERICA IN A TIME OF PEACE."

TAYLOR ASSERTED THAT CONGRESS IS BEING PRESSED TO RENEW THE DRAFT ACT "ON THE GROUND THAT THE WAR IS NOT OVER.

"THIS VICIOUS FALLACY," HE ADDED, "X X X IS BEING USED TO STAMPEDE PUBLIC OPINION INTO ACCEPTANCE OF A REGIMENTATION OF LIFE WHICH CAN BE ACHIEVED ONLY IF IT DECEIVES US."

THE IDAHO SENATOR AGREED THE PEACE HAD BROUGHT MANY PROBLEMS BUT ARGUED THAT THE WAR HAS BEEN WON.

"WE FOUGHT AND WON A WAR AGAINST A PHILOSOPHY AND A POLITIC WHICH AFFIRMS THE RIGHT OF THE STATE TO COMMANDEER AND CONSCRIPT THE LIVES AND TREASURES OF ANY OR ALL OF ITS SUBJECTS," HE SAID.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10:45 P.M. EST SATURDAY, APRIL 20)

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30.24-2409

UNDATED EASTER SERVICES (450)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DAY

CHRISTIANS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES WILL CELEBRATE TOMORROW THEIR FIRST PEACE-TIME EASTER SINCE 1941 IN SYMBOLIC OPEN-AIR AND CHURCH CEREMONIES.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL, 16 STATES ARE EXPECTED TO BE REPRESENTED AT A PROGRAM IN THE AMPHITHEATER IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY, WHILE OTHER SUNRISE SERVICES WILL BE HELD AT FORT LINCOLN HEIGHTS, AT WALTER REED HOSPITAL AND ON THE STEPS OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL.

WORSHIPPERS WILL GATHER ON A SEAWALL AT CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, AND SPEAKERS AND CHORUSES WILL ARRIVE BY BOAT.

THE EMBANKMENT OF THE HUGE DENISON DAM WILL BE THE SCENE OF SERVICES IN THAT TEXAS CITY, WHILE GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER WILL SPEAK AT TEXAS A. AND M. COLLEGE AT COLLEGE STATION.

FIFTEEN MILES NORTHWEST OF LAWTON, OKLA., IN THE HOLY CITY OF THE WICHITA MOUNTAINS, 150,000 PERSONS ARE EXPECTED TO WATCH A SUNRISE PAGEANT IN WHICH A CAST OF MORE THAN 1,000 WILL DEPICT THE LIFE, CRUCIFIXON, AND RESURRECTION OF CHRIST, WHILE ANOTHER OBSERVANCE WILL BE HELD AT THE RIM OF THE GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK IN COLORADO--AT BRIGHT ANGEL POINT.

ABOUT 50,000 PERSONS ARE EXPECTED TO CLIMB MOUNT DAVIDSON, SAN FRANCISCO'S HIGHEST PARK, TO ATTEND DAYBREAK SERVICES.

THE EASTER PROGRAM AT HUGE HOLLYWOOD BOWL IS EXPECTED TO ATTRACT 35,000 PERSONS, WHILE 75,000 ARE EXPECTED AT FOREST LAWN, CALIF. THE 34TH ANNUAL SUNRISE SERVICE WILL BE HELD AT MT. RUBIDOUX, IN RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

IN DENVER, THE SUNRISE OBSERVANCE WILL BE HELD AMONG THE TALL, RED STONE SPIRES OF THE GARDEN OF THE GODS.

THREE OPEN AIR PROGRAMS AT FOREST PARK, TOWER GROVE PARK AND THE SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL, ARE PLANNED FOR ST. LOUIS.

DR. WILLIAM WARD AYER OF NEW YORK CITY'S CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH WILL DELIVER A SERMON TO 50,000 TO 60,000 PERSONS EXPECTED TO GATHER AT SOLDIER'S FIELD IN CHICAGO.

FOUR TENNESSEE TOWNS HAVE BEEN INVITED TO SERVICES IN NASHVILLE, TO BE SPONSORED BY THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

THE MORAVIAN EASTER SUNRISE RITUAL WHICH DATES BACK TO 1773 WILL BE HELD AT WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., WITH THE SERVICE SHIFTING FROM THE CHURCH TO THE MORAVIAN BURYING GROUND WHILE A 300-PIECE MORAVIAN BAND PLAYS ANCIENT CHORALS.

A25

ANOTHER CEREMONY WILL BE HELD AT THE SINGING TOWER IN MOUNTAIN LAKE SANCTUARY, LAKE WALES, FLA., THE HIGHEST POINT IN THAT STATE.

FRANCIS CARDINAL SPELLMAN WILL CELEBRATE MASS AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL IN NEW YORK CITY, WHILE OTHER CHURCHES PLAN SERVICES FROM DAWN TO DUSK FOR THE CITY'S MILLIONS.

AT PLAINVIEW, TEX., CITIZENS NEED HAVE NO WORRY ABOUT SLEEPING THROUGH SUNRISE PROGRAMS. CHURCH BELLS, FIRE AND POLICE SIRENS WILL AWAKEN THEM BEFORE DAWN.

FW427AES

U. S. PLANES AID CHINESE DRIVE, RED BLOC CHARGES

Communists in Manchuria Say One American Craft Was Shot Down.

CHIANG ISSUES DENIAL

Government Troops Press Along Railway Toward Changchun.

PEIPING, April 21—(AP) Chinese Communists charged today they had been strafed by U. S. warplanes and had shot down one in central Manchuria, where the Chinese government's crack First army was attacking the Reds on a 30-mile front.

There were no such reports from any other quarters, and a U. S. Army headquarters spokesman in Chungking declared that the only United States plane in the battle zone was an unarmed liaison craft seized on the ground by the Communists at Changchun last week.

Charge Denied

(The Chinese government military spokesman at Chungking today described as a "complete fabrication" the charge of Chinese Communists that U. S. war planes had strafed Communist troops at Szepingkai.)

A Communist spokesman asserted that planes bearing U. S. markings attacked both Wednesday and Friday at Szepingkai, 70 miles southwest of Changchun, and that ground fire brought down one plane containing an American crewman. He did not say how many planes there were, but Communist reports on Thursday has said there were two.

The charge was made as Chiang Kai-Shek's battle-hardened First army lashed out against the Communists along the railway between Szepingkai and Changchun in a bid to regain the Government's lost position in central Manchuria.

Rail Junction By-Passed

Szepingkai, Communist-held railway junction, had been by-passed by First army spearheads which were reported hammering strong Communist positions near Kungchuling, 36 miles from Changchun.

Chinese Communist dispatches said 1,500 Government troops had fled south from Changchun after the fall of that Manchurian capital and were being chased toward Kungchuling.

The Communists New China News agency asserted that 2,000 Government recruits were killed in the four-day battle for Changchun and that 10,000 prisoners with 7,000 rifles had been captured.

(This far exceeded all previous estimates of the size of the Government garrison. The top figure given for the garrison was 4,000.)

The agency said that Maj. Robert B. Rigg, Chicago, U. S. military attache, Associated Press Correspondent Tom Masterson and four other American correspondents, all in Chungchun when the Communists captured the capital, were safe and "without illness."

Situation Tense in Harbin

Forty Chinese government officials who fled Harbin said the situation in that city 150 miles north of Changchun was "tense."

Communists surround the city and a Communist military spokesman announced Saturday they would move in and take over when the Russians leave Thursday.

Executive headquarters, meanwhile, awaited orders from Chungking where General Marshall, special U. S. envoy, is striving to settle the conflict over Manchuria.

Campaign Of Criticism

Directives were expected within a few days which would allow four cease-fire teams now in Manchuria to go into action.

There was no immediate prospect, however, that the teams would go to Harbin.

Marshall's return to China from Washington coincided with a Communist press campaign critical of the United States in which the allegation of air attacks was the latest item.

let the faithful gathered from dawn to dust to participate in special services, pageants and ceremonies.

The clergy recounted the old, old Easter story with its promise of everlasting life in every corner of the world.

Conspicuously missing were worshippers clad in the somber colors of battle dress.

In the United States, President Truman led the nation in observing the festival by unobtrusively attending Easter services at the First Baptist church in Washington. Mrs. Truman and their daughter, Margaret, worshipped at St. Margaret's Episcopal church earlier.

Thousands crowded into New York City churches and attended dawn services in Central park and Radio City Music hall. A warm sun and spring breezes greeted Easter strollers in the famed Fifth avenue parade.

Russia celebrated its greatest Easter since the revolution with Russian Orthodox churches thronged to the doors. Hundreds of thousands crowded cathedrals in Moscow which began their services shortly before midnight Saturday.

For the first time since 1943 Easter fell on the same date in both eastern and western churches.

Ideal weather prevailed in San Francisco where 50,000 persons attended sunrise services atop Mount Davidson overlooking the Pacific.

To the south, 56,000 attended services in Forest Lawn, Los Angeles, 35,000 worshippers gathered in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena, 30,000 at Hollywood Bowl and 12,000 at Mount Rubidoux, Riverside.

In Chicago, 40,000 persons at-

EUROPE OBSERVES EASTER IN PEACE

LONDON, April 21—(AP) Europeans worshipped in bomb-scarred cathedrals today, paraded in rationed holiday finery down their famous avenues and frolicked at sea-side resorts in the first Easter of peace since 1939.

In Paris, American, British and Belgian military uniforms were prominent at the pontifical mass celebrated in crowded Notre Dame cathedral by Emmanuel Cardinal Suhard.

Britain's Royal family attended divine services at Windsor castle, then helped Princess Elizabeth observe her twentieth birthday. She received a single pearl—her annual gift from the king—to become part of a necklace and greeted 30,000 Easter holiday vacationers who wandered over the palace grounds.

While Pope Pius XII remained in seclusion in the Vatican, Romans thronged parish churches, and American Catholic servicemen crowded into St. Susanna's church.

For most Italians it was a day of family festivals.

Chilly weather somewhat reduced the usual number of pre-war promenaders on Paris' avenue Des Champs Elysees, but thousands went to the Grand Spring Steeplechase at Auteuil. French railways ran extra trains, and an estimated million Parisians left the city for the week-end.

Throughout many countries of Europe, the holiday will continue Monday, with heavy accent on racing and other sports attractions.

In Switzerland, Bern's 450-year-old Protestant cathedral was illuminated Saturday and Sunday nights. Skiiers and cyclists were out by the hundreds in the warm, sunny weather.

Laski Says 5 New Atom Bombs Could Destroy All Of Dixie

Brighton, England, April 21 (AP). Prof. Harold J. Laski asserted today that the United States has manufactured new atom bombs so powerful that one could "devastate the great states of Indiana and Illinois" and five could "destroy the whole of the United States South of the Mason-Dixon Line."

In a speech before the British Co-operative party conference attacking the policy of secrecy in development of atomic energy, the chairman of the British Labor party executive committee declared that the new bombs were much more powerful than those dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Laski said he had "learned" of the new bombs on his last visit to the United States, but he did not amplify the reference.

Attacks Secrecy

Laski called the secrecy policy surrounding atomic-energy research "an onslaught on the well-being of the human race" and added:

"I hope the whole power of your movement will be mobilized to end this evil practice of secrecy which threatens to poison every channel of our international relations."

Asked the source of his knowledge of the bombs, Laski said tonight at his home in London that it was "an American," but refused to answer further questions concerning his information.

Discounted In Washington

Washington, April 21 (AP)—Atom bomb experts here discounted today the statement of British Prof. Harold J. Laski that the United States is making a vastly more powerful bomb.

The Labor party leader's protest against secrecy on atomic development followed somewhat the line taken by some American civilian scientists, but it got little official sympathy today.

To Laski's report that one of the new bombs could destroy the states of Indiana and Illinois and five bombs the whole Southern part of the nation, men thoroughly familiar with the explosive expressed amazement.

So far as is known, the Manhattan project's production bomb is little changed from the model used in the attack on Nagasaki. Some scientists have estimated the effectiveness of that bomb to be about 25 per cent greater than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

Equals 20,000 Tons Of T.N.T.

The Hiroshima bomb was officially described as producing energy equaling 20,000 tons of T.N.T.

The scientist who made that calculation explained that while the energy released is on the 20,000-times scale, the amount of effective damage produced by the explosion is much less, perhaps on the order of 100 to 300 times.

Because of this, it is assumed the current laboratory work on the bomb is directed more toward improving the efficiency of the existing size bomb rather than toward constructing a bigger missile with a wider blast range. So far as is known, the three bombs used up to now contained large amounts of inert matter which reduced the amount of energy released.

Hart Expresses Views

Congressmen closely concerned with atomic development were in most cases unreachable on Easter Sunday, but Senator Hart (R., Conn.), a members of the special Senate Committee on Atomic Energy expressed sentiments on Laski's publicity suggestions which were known to be shared by many others.

"I am quite certain," Hart said, "that Mr. Laski actually knows nothing whatever concerning the subject of which he talks.

"Even if he did know, I am quite unable to agree with him that we should teach everybody how to do it.

"In that and a good many other ideas which Mr. Laski holds I am quite unable to agree."

2,500 POLES ON WAY HOME

Veterans of Anders' Corps Reach England From Italy

LIVERPOOL, England, April 21 (AP)—A group of 2,500 Polish troops, veterans of Gen. Wladyslaw Anders' Second Polish Corps, arrived tonight from Italy aboard the liner Duchess of Bedford. All have volunteered to return to Poland.

Exiled Polish troops in Italy under General Anders' command have been estimated at about 120,000. They were organized under British command by the former Polish Government in Exile in London. The present Warsaw Government has promised that "no punitive measures or reprisals" will be dealt those who wish to return to Poland.

IRAN TO PLACE TARIFF ON ALL OIL IMPORTS

LONDON, April 21. — (AP) The Moscow radio said tonight that Iran will tax oil products imported from Bahrein island in the Persian gulf and consumed in Iran.

FIVE SOLDIERS FLEE

PARIS, April 21—(AP) Army authorities disclosed today that five U. S. soldiers, one accused of slaying an Army mail courier, fashioned a wooden gun to resemble an Army automatic and succeeded in battling their way out of the Paris detention barracks a week ago. They are still at large.

Indonesian Delegation Will Return To Java

The Hague, April 21 (AP)—The Indonesian delegation now in the Netherlands for negotiations with the Dutch Government will leave next Thursday for Java, a spokesman for the Dutch Ministry of Overseas Territory said today.

Members of the delegation were needed in Java, he said, because of current affairs there.

British M.P. Tries Out Starvation Diet On Self

Bristol, England, April 21 (AP)—Major Wilfred Vernon, Labor member of Parliament, announced today he had cut his diet to 1,000 calories daily, so that he would better understand the plight of underfed Europeans when the House of Commons takes up legislative discussions on sharing British food.

"After being shown a diagram of the difference between a normal 2,500 calories and 1,000, I decided to see wnat it was like," 64-year-old Vernon said.

Austrian Papers May Use American News Services

Permission Is Given in Zone to Subscribe After May 1

VIENNA, April 20 (AP).—The United States Army Information Service announce Saturday that, beginning May 1, newspapers in American occupation zone in Austria would be permitted to take the services of the three major

Thankful World Celebrates First Easter Since War

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A thankful christian world, no longer under the shadows of war, yesterday celebrated the most joyous day of the church year—Easter—commemorating the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Hosannahs were sung throughout christendom, marking the end of the solemn Lenten season and erasing the gloom of Good Friday.

In great cathedrals and modest chapels, in metropolis and hamlet, dawn services at Soldier Field.

A police-estimated 1,000,000 persons, largest ever, took part in New York city's Easter parade. All vehicular traffic was halted for an 11-block section of Fifth avenue.

Some 30,000 attended masses at St. Patrick's cathedral where Francis Cardinal Spellman pontificated at the 10 a.m. service.

St. Thomas' and St. Bartholomew's churches had capacity crowds and 7,000 persons worshipped at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

With the sunniest Easter in 45 years, Londoners thronged the city's many parks and crammed special trains for the seaside resorts of Bournemouth, Brighton and Blackpool.

The Automobile association reported dense traffic on highways as many Britons carried their own rations to insure eating over the four-day holiday.

One man drowned when a boat carrying 70 holiday-goers capsized at Bournemouth, but otherwise few accidents were reported.